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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with Harvard Commencement news and pictures will be found on pages 1, 2, 3, 11, 12 and 13.

Vichy Keeps On in Syria; Librarians in Boston; Naval Air Bases Ready

The World's Day—June 19, 1941

Middle East: French Reject British Ultimatum

A British ultimatum demanding surrender of Damascus, Capital of Syria, was apparently rejected by the French, and a British attack on the city was reported to have begun. [Page 7.]

American-made tanks were believed to have stood up under fire for the first time in the recent British drive across Libya. [Page 5.]

French counterattacks on the Syrian front have been stalled since yesterday, and British troops have driven to within six miles of Damascus, it was acknowledged in Vichy.

In Boston: Librarians Hear of Michigan Aid

American librarians open Boston convention; hear news Michigan appropriating $250,000 for State aid of libraries. [Page 3.]

Dr. Clarence Dykstra, 11 others, awarded honorary degrees at Harvard. [Page 12.]

Harvard spends $600,000 aiding worthy students in democracy in education move. [Page 12.]

Public playgrounds with White Fund money approved by Research Bureau. [Page 2.]

In Washington: Air Bases in Newfoundland Ready

Naval air bases in Newfoundland will be commissioned in the next two to four weeks, Secretary Knox announced.

The Navy issued standby orders to all reservists not yet on active duty and intensified its recruiting drive to a goal of 12,000 to 15,000 a month.

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau announced that conversations have been inaugurated with the representatives of Portugal, Russia, Finland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland to exempt those nations from President Roosevelt's order "freezing" all continental European assets in the United States.

Sources close to the White House said President Roosevelt was preparing to ask Congress for enactment of statutory price control measures to check against possible inflation.

The Department of Agriculture reported that it had been asked by the President to make a survey of the food supply situation in the Caribbean region, including the French islands of Martinque and Guadeloupe.

The resignation of Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra as Chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board, effective July 1, was accepted by President Roosevelt. Dr. Dykstra will return to his duties as President of the University of Wisconsin.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a $935,905,000 relief bill after adding $50,000,000 for operation of the Government's food stamp program under which surplus commodities are distributed to the needy.

In Britain: Churchill Refuses Shipping Debate

Prime Minister Churchill resisted demands today in the House of Commons for public debate on the gravity of the shipping situation by insisting it was impossible to state the Government's position "except under the protection of the secret session."

Parliament will be asked at its next session to approve expenditure of an additional $4,000,000,000 to meet war and other expenses during the year ending March 31, 1942, a White Paper announced today. This is the second vote of credit to be asked this year. The first, approved by Commons last Feb. 6, also was for $4,000,000,000.

Flight of Rudolf Hess will not be clarified by statements in Parliament just now, as they would not be in the public interest, the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs told the Commons.

In Orient: Burma and China Settle Border Issue

Settlement of the disputed frontier between Burma and China was announced in Chungking after British-Chinese negotiations which began in 1892. Notes exchanged between China and Burma related principally to about 200 miles of territory between the Namting and Namkha Rivers with a provision whereby Burma agreed to permit Chinese participation in any mining enterprises which may be undertaken in the area by British concerns.

Japanese naval craft estimated at 100 ships of all classifications were reported moving southward in the Formosan Straits off Amoy, by passengers arriving in Shanghai from Hong Kong aboard the President Coolidge.

National: Philadelphia Menu Prices Rise 10 P. C.

Philadelphia—Increases by as much as 10 per cent in menu prices were announced by the Philadelphia Restaurant Association, the jump being attributed to increased food prices.

New York—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, National Director of Civilian Defense, named Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, Frank D'Olier, President of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and Raymond J. Kelly of Detroit, past national American Legion Commander, as regional defense directors in New England; New York, New Jersey and Delaware; and six Midwestern States, respectively.

Philadelphia (AP)—The Japanese freighter Azuma Maru sailed out into the Atlantic without loading a cargo of lubricating oil which was banned on Monday by Harold L. Ickes, Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator.

Air and Sea: Bremen and Brest Bombed by RAF

British night bombers, making their eighth consecutive intensified assault on Germany, found targets in the much-bombed ports of Bremen and Brest.

Diplomatic: Finland Calls Reserves in Crisis

Finland called up reserves and the Government sharply curtailed civilian train traffic to facilitate military preparations as Europe stirred with rumors of an impending new German was stroke. A presidential decree made all reserve officers Regular Army officers.

Turkey and Germany signed a 10-year "peace" pact which was believed in diplomatic circles to have the twin objects of isolating Britain in the Middle East and putting new pressures on Russia. [Pages 1, 6 and 7.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, June 19, 1941

Boston and New England News	2, 3, 11, 12, 13	Local Arts and Theater Page	20
Christian Science Shortwave Programs	10	Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	12
Connecticut Letter	13	Radio Timetable	12
Daily Features Page	27	Review of Recordings	24
Editorials	28	Sports Pages	18, 19
Entertainment Timetable	20	The Home Forum	14
Financial Pages	22, 23	Freedom (With German Translation)	
For Young People	16	Wonders of Research	8

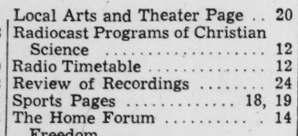
"Boston: Crucible of Freemen"

By R. H. Markham

Fourth of Six Articles

Page 9

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Ickes Warns Oil Industry Of Regulation

Government spokesmen declare rigid steps will curb price boosts on gasoline.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—The American oil industry was warned today by Government spokesmen to expect rigid Federal regulation to ward off increased prices of gasoline and oil to the consuming public.

More than 500 industry representatives gathered at a defense conference called by Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, were told that recent steps to alleviate an oil shortage on the East Coast are forerunners of Government regulation of production as well as transportation.

Meanwhile, at a press conference, Mr. Ickes disclosed that gasoline ration cards are under consideration as a means of conserving eastern oil supplies. He denied that his action in stopping a Japanese tanker from leaving Philadelphia laden with oil this week as "inimical to Japan," inasmuch as he is opposed to shipping "one drop of gasoline from the East Coast to any place, including Great Britain."

Johnson Request

Mr. Ickes revealed that he was complying with a request from Representative Lyndon B. Johnson, Texas senatorial candidate, when he arranged for the United States to buy from American refineries not less than 50 per cent of the Petroleum products shipped to Britain under the Lend-Lease Act. Oil for Britain has been coming chiefly from South America.

Demanding more efficiency in production, Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Co-ordinator, warned the oil men that "present waste can scarcely be supported on any theory in times of emergency when maximum efficiency is everywhere essential.

"A co-ordination of activities throughout the industry may well operate to reduce costs and so avoid increasing prices to the consuming public—an objective both of this office and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply."

Difficulties Cited

Mr. Davies pointed to a possible shortage of metals, materials, and labor that may prevent competitive drilling in the future. He promised that search for new oil fields will be the last activity restricted.

The industry was asked to organize itself into regional committees to co-operate with the Government in oil regulation. "The difficulties and the complications may be considerable," Mr. Davies said, "but our defense needs must be supplied at all times and our

Continued on Page 24, Column 3

Harvard, Oxford Exchange Honors; Halifax: U. S. Goods Must Arrive

English university confers its highest degree on Roosevelt as Harvard honors Halifax.

Pledging Americans to "die on our feet" rather than "live on our knees," President Roosevelt today accepted from Oxford University its "highest honor," a Doctorate of Civil Law, while Harvard University in a return gesture conferred like honor on Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador.

In solemn academic pageantry, the oldest universities of two sister democracies joined during Harvard Commencement exercises in a history-making declaration of unity of purpose and resolve.

By authority of the Oxford University Council, granted in a precedent-breaking and surprise decision, Lord Halifax, University Chancellor, conferred the degree by proxy upon President Roosevelt. Oxford representatives gathered for the ceremonies in Special Convocation.

Referring to Britain's battle against Naziism, President Roosevelt declared by proxy, "We, too, born to freedom, and believing in freedom, are willing to fight to maintain freedom.

"We, and all others who believe as deeply as we do, would rather die on our feet than live on our knees."

Watson Delivers Message

Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, Military Aide and Secretary to the President, delivered his message.

Harvard, conferring upon Viscount Halifax the degree of Doctor of Laws, lauded an "eminent public servant, representative of a stalwart nation, unyielding before the blows of tyranny."

"A slowly awakening America acknowledges her debt to the heroism of his countrymen," Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard President, added in reading the citation.

The Commencement audience, 5,000 relatives and friends of 2,268 Harvard degree recipients, rose to its feet during the award of the Halifax degree.

Immediately after completion of the regular Harvard exercises, the Oxford Convocation began.

Reginald Fitz, Harvard University Marshal, announced that Dr. Conant had received from Dr. George Gordon, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, a letter dated May 17 authorizing a special, precedent-breaking Convocation to be held at Harvard University on "the occasion of its forthcoming Commencement."

Dr. Gordon said the decision was "wholly in keeping with the conception of universities as a spiritual federation pledged to guardianship of free learning and the unfettered search for truth."

At a meeting of the President

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Text of the Roosevelt message of acceptance: Page 11.

By a Staff Photographer

The 'Fellowship of Educated Men' Is Enriched

A view of today's Harvard University procession, colorful feature of Commencement Day. College seniors and graduate degree recipients are lined up along the walks of the Yard as distinguished Harvard guests march between.

'Price of Freedom' Told by Halifax

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, forecast the ultimate defeat of Naziism today, but added a grim proviso . . . that war materials produced in this country must "reach the hands held out to receive them."

In an address to 6,000 Harvard alumni, he echoed an earlier statement, made upon his arrival at Harvard, that "protection" for ships conveying American-made supplies to Britain is the great, unsolved "question" upon which British success in the war depends.

Introduced by Saltonstall

The British envoy's address to the Alumni Association was delivered this afternoon in the Association's traditional meeting place, Sever Quadrangle, where the Commencement exercises had been held this morning. The Ambassador was introduced by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, a member of the Class of 1914.

"The meaning of freedom we have learnt at our Universities," he said; "its practice we have learnt in our daily lives; the price we must pay to preserve it, our consciences alone can tell.

"The President has declared in terms that no man can mistake on which side in this grim contest stands the United States. And there is no need for me to dwell upon the encouragement that his words have brought to my people, to the whole British Commonwealth, or to lovers of freedom everywhere.

"You in these United States are forging for us in steadily mounting volume those weapons of war which we require—and which, as they reach the hands held out to

Continued on Page 12, Column 3

Harvard Honorary Degrees

Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States—Doctor of Laws.

Clarence A. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin and Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board—Doctor of Laws.

Vannevar Bush, Chairman of the National Defense Research Committee and President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington—Doctor of Science.

Ernest O. Lawrence, Professor of Physics and Director of the Radiation Laboratory, University of California—Doctor of Science.

Willard L. Sperry, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School, Chairman of the Harvard Board of Preachers, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals and Professor of Homiletics—Doctor of Divinity.

Frank P. Speare, President Emeritus of Northeastern University Boston—Doctor of Laws.

Percy R. Howe, the Thomas Alexander Forsyth Professor of Dental Science Emeritus of Harvard Dental School—Doctor of Laws.

Ben G. Graham, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh, Penn.—Doctor of Laws.

Edward K. Rand, Professor of Latin, Harvard University—Doctor of Letters.

Charles F. Wilinsky, Boston physician, Executive Director of Beth Israel Hospital and deputy commissioner of the Boston Health Department in charge of child hygiene and health units—Master of Arts.

James G. K. McClure, farmer of Fairview, North Carolina—Master of Arts.

James J. Tompkins, Priest of the Parish of Reserve Minds, Roman Catholic Diocese of Antigonish, Nova Scotia—Master of Arts.

Bay State Democrats Ask For Equal Representation

A Democratic drive to obtain equal representation from Massachusetts, highlighted by pleas for fair play and characterization of gerrymandering as "criminal," opened today at the State House.

Democratic politicians, including two Representatives in Congress, Paul A. Dever, former Attorney General, and William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, appeared before the Legislative Committee appointed to reapportion the State into 14 Congressional Districts, instead of the present 15. This is required by the population shift revealed by the 1940 census.

Representative Arthur D. Healey (D), of Massachusetts, representing the Eighth Congressional District, proposed merging the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts to avoid gerrymandering in the reapportionment. That would merge the Districts of a Republican and a Democratic Congressman, and give each of the incumbents a fighting chance.

"If that plan is adhered to, we can get fair, compact, and contiguous Districts," Representative Healey stated.

He demanded that in the reapportionment cities not be dismembered, claiming that every city should have a right to make felt its full weight at elections.

The Somerville Congressman insisted the Redistricting Committee should set up a series of fighting Districts in which each Party would have a chance.

He expressed the hope that the Committee will be fair. He attacked gerrymandering as "an old political trick, as old as graft and corruption in politics, and just as dishonest."

Mr. Healey's plea was based on the statement that "this is no time to get away from the democratic processes. We ought to cling to them."

Democratic Chairman Burke, in a statement prepared for presentation, voiced the Democratic demand for equal representation.

He presented a list of five points which the Democratic State Committee agreed upon. They were: (1) that the Congressional unit of 308,377 persons for each District be followed closely; (2) that no city except Boston be dismembered; (3) that the present lines of Congressional Districts be maintained as far as possible; (4) provision for election of at least seven Democrats in the 14 Districts; (5) fair play.

Mr. Burke and John F. Cahill, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, warned that if the Republican Party gerrymands the State to eliminate three or four Democratic incumbents, the Democratic Party will carry the case to the State Courts and to the United Supreme Court.

Brazil Helps U. S. Supplies

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 19 (AP)—Exporters said yesterday that Brazil had banned exportation of certain important defense materials, including rubber and manganese ore, to all countries except the United States.

The other restricted materials include industrial diamonds, quartz, crystal, mica, and other ores in addition to manganese.

Previously it had been necessary to obtain export licenses for these materials but until now licenses were readily available, except in cases where the intent was to re-export products imported from the United States.

Export circles said the new instructions were issued last week without public announcement. They reported that although Japan several months ago bought large quantities of Brazillian rubber, there still were large stocks in the hands of speculators who were holding in the rising market.

It was pointed out that Brazilian rubber manufacturers need sizable quantities of Amazon rubber, adding it was considered unlikely that the United States would seek to buy stocks needed in Brazil.

Trade observers said there had been recent reports of shipments of industrial diamonds, essential in certain machine manufacturing processes, to Europe by Italian planes in the trans-Atlantic service.

The bulk of exportable quartz, crystal, mica and manganese ore has been going to the United States and Britain, due to virtual stoppage of Axis shipping.

Great Britain and the other countries of the Western Hemisphere were included in the ban, giving the United States exclusive claim on these exports.

Prices Follow World War Trend

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board said in a survey that the cost of living in many countries was following "much the same course in this war as it did in the early years of the World War."

The ratio of rise has shown variations, but the general trend has been upward, the Conference Board said, adding that "while living costs rose in the first year or two of the World War, the really phenomenal advances occurred generally near the end of the war and usually reached their peaks in the early postwar years."

Early in both war periods, said the survey, increases were relatively great in the United Kingdom and small in the United States.

By September, 1940, England's living costs had advanced 21 per cent; by July, 1915, they had gone up 25 per cent.

In the United States living costs were practically stationary in the first year of the World War; in the first year of this war they advanced 2 per cent. They are now about 4 per cent higher than in August, 1939, according to the Conference Board, a research organization.

Navy Bars Civilian Jobs To Nazis, Fascists, Reds

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—The Navy Department is closing its doors to any civilian employee who is a member of a Nazi, Fascist, or Communist organization.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, has ruled that all civilian employees must sign a notarized affidavit that they are not members of any subversive organization. The Secretary acted in accordance with a provision in the 1942 Naval Appropriations Act forbidding the paying of salaries to any persons belonging to an organization advocating overthrow of the Government by force or violence.

Meanwhile, the United States has raised the bars another notch against German espionage and sabotage here with an order refusing further immigration visas to refugees who might be pressed into Nazi service through threats of torture to close relatives at home.

Although deeply regretting an order that undoubtedly will injure numerous innocent people, the State Department declared that the measure was made necessary by the number of such cases coming to its attention.

The Department's order to consular agents abroad merely mentions "certain countries," but there is no doubt here that Germany is the major and perhaps sole offender. The new ruling is seen as practically ending the substantial flow of refugees to this country. Since the other nations of the New World are expected to follow a somewhat similar line, refugees from totalitarian oppression are believed to have little further chance to escape until the defeat of the Axis.

Observers here declared that the order brought home with singular force the full brutality and horror of the Nazi Regime, which has refused the victims of its persecution even the undisturbed sanctuary of a different country, but has forced them to its work with threats of torture against loved ones left behind.

The only bright spot in the Department's order from the refugee's point of view is a promise that, if a refugee's close relations shall have fled, the refugee's visa application will be given renewed consideration.

Barring of Refugees stirs protest: Page 10.

Turkish Treaty Opens Nazi Path To Middle East

Isolation of Russia and Britain is believed to be immediate aim of Hitler diplomacy.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 19—The German-Turkish treaty of friendship just announced may not be any surprise to Britain, but it certainly comes as a disappointment. For the Nazi diplomatic thrust is clearly a successful step in the effort to isolate both Russia and Britain, preliminary to new German moves in Eastern Europe and the Near East.

[The Turkish-German pact pledged the Turks not to attack Germany in return for a similar pledge by the Nazis. The agreement, signed at Ankara, Turkey, runs for 10 years. Details and text Page 7.]

Authoritative circles here consider the new agreement less unfavorable than might have been expected. They stress arguments that Turkey has kept Britain informed of the negotiations. They stress the point that Turkey insisted, as shown in the treaty's preamble, that the new pact should not affect existing agreements. Thus, on paper, the Anglo-Turkish pact remains intact.

Turkey does not become an outright military ally of Germany. But there is no glossing over the fact that the new pact gives formal character to the very conditions that Germany was attempting to establish—the "isolation" of Turkey and the obtaining of guarantees that Turkey would not come to the active military aid of Britain.

Threats and Promises

Germany had been attempting to bring about such a situation ever since the Anglo-Turkish pact was signed in 1939. But German appeasement of the Turks failed—until the collapse of Yugoslavia and Greece. The German policy then was backed by threats as well as promises. With German soldiers in Thrace and the Aegean Isles and linked with the Italians through the Dodecanese Islands to Rhodes, Turkey is enclosed on the west by a semicircle of Axis pressure. This, more than all Franz von Papen's wily diplomacy, produced the German-Turkish treaty.

Simultaneously, it must be pointed out that the pact culminates long-drawn German attempts at economic and military infiltration accompanied by skillful propaganda stressing the common ideological background of New Turkey and New Germany. Probably Turkey's military unpreparedness, particularly a lack of modern armaments due to the collapse of France and the British evacuation of Crete served to strengthen German arguments.

Turkey perhaps considers that this 10-year treaty saves its political independence. Formally it has done so for, in its three clauses, both sides promise to "respect the integrity and inviolability" of each other's territories and agree "to meet in friendly contact in order to reach an understanding on the treatment of common interests."

Unfortunately, a recollection of former German treaties of a similar kind with weaker powers does not inspire confidence in this case. This is especially so because an additional note to the Treaty, which speaks of the promotion of closer economic relations between both countries, offers Germany an opportunity for increasing in Turkey the number of consular officials and "merchants" who will serve quite other than purely commercial purposes.

New Form of Pressure

For it is not to be imagined that the new treaty will mean an end of German pressure on Turkey.

Rather it means the beginning of an intensified pressure under a new form. Turkish resistance will depend largely upon British military successes in the Near East.

But whatever may be the more distant consequences of the treaty, it is clear that Germany is particularly anxious to secure this neutralization of Turkey at this moment. It means the removal of the last remaining political obstacle on the path to the Near and Middle East. As the treaty stands, Turkey's friendly relations with Russia also are not affected.

But it is significant that at the moment when tension between Germany and the Soviet is so great that there are strong rumors of open conflict, Turkey makes an agreement with Russia's potential enemy. This can only mean that Turkey, which hitherto was confident of Russia's strength and support, now has decided that in case of a conflict either its new attitude will save it from war or that Russia will not or can not resist Germany.

What a contrast this is to the situation 12 months ago when Turkey so outspokenly advocated a Balkan Entente and took the lead for maintenance of the rights of eastern Mediterranean states be-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Nazis sign 'peace' pact with Turkey: Page 7.

Text of Nazi-Turkish pact: Page 7.

Research Bureau Approves Using White Funds for Boston Play Spaces

Plan Is for Recreation Network For Benefit of Small Children

A pending proposal for a network of play spaces for small children in congested districts of Boston, to be financed with funds from the $1,350,000 accumulated income of the George Robert White Fund, was approved by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today as a "well-advised" White Fund project.

Citing the "steady residential exodus from Boston," the Bureau in a special bulletin on the White Fund, asserted that any White Fund plan must be considered in the light of "the future of Boston as a place to live."

A special White Fund Committee is developing tentative plans for a City-wide play space project. Legal technicalities affecting use of the money are being investigated. Pending results of these studies the White Fund Trustees have delayed final decision on the play space proposal.

"Once all the legal points have been settled," declared the Bureau, of which Richard A. Atkins is Acting Secretary, "there can be no serious objection to the type of program now being considered."

Maintenance Phase

Pointing out that the pending play space program calls for use of only a small part of the available income, the Bureau adds that use of the major portion of income can wait. There should be a more general agreement as to the purpose of the Fund before the bulk of the income is spent, it is urged.

Although there is controversy as to just what type of improvements the donor would approve, there are "certain principles which need to be fixed firmly in place" to guide the City in its choice of a larger project, the Bureau goes on. These are:

1. The City, which must maintain White Fund projects, should not be burdened with heavy new operating costs. No funds for upkeep of projects were provided in George Robert White's will.
2. Duplication of existing public or private facilities (such as the Zoo, the Library or the Art Museum) is needless.
3. Economy should be practiced in selection of sites and acquisition of land.

Using Land City Holds

Terms of the will provide that White Fund money shall not be mingled with any other funds; that projects must be objects of beauty as well as utility; that no White Fund money shall be used for "a religious, political, educational, or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide."

Within these limitations it has not been found easy to settle upon acceptable large projects. There is dispute, for example, as to what the City should provide "in the ordinary course of events," the Bureau notes.

Use of a portion of the money for play areas, providing such a plan were construed to be in accordance with terms of the will, might be "an important civic improvement," the Bureau concedes. By using property the City has acquired through foreclosure of tax liens, as now contemplated, the project would turn useless parcels to valuable use. the Bureau further observes. "From the viewpoint of what is happening to the population of the City, it has much to recommend itself," the bulletin declares of the play space idea.

By a Staff Photographer

Richard Dixon Has a Seven-Pony Stable

Left—Being taken for a ride is fun when it's around Richard's riding ring in East Hartford. Richard gives some pointers to Helen Kamis. Right—Richard and Tony

East Hartford 'Pony Boy' Success at 13

Most boys want a dog. But with Richard Dixon of East Hartford, Conn., it was a pony.

He was four when he had his first pony ride. That decided him. But he didn't dream then, of course, that he would some day have not only one pony, but seven. Nor did he in his wildest imaginations suspect that he would have his own stable and riding ring before he was eight.

Richard is 13 now, and an old hand at the business. He reminisces like an old-timer about the day he got his first pony. He was seven, and the envy of all the youngsters in the neighborhood.

Small faces peered over the fence in wide-eyed admiration as Richard rode "Chubby" around the backyard. And each day added new recruits to the youthful gallery that collected around the young Tom Mix of East Hartford.

"Richard! Richard!" the shrill little voices would pipe in chorus. "Could we have a ride—just one?"

Richard Surprised Parents

Richard hesitated—an idea pranced around in the back of his mind with the sprightliness of "Chubby's" flying hoofs. He dismounted and dashed into the house. Mother and Dad nodded approval. It would be fine—develop a sense of responsibility in the boy. Of course it probably wouldn't last. They smiled one of those knowing, parental smiles.

The next day there was a sign on the Dixon estate—"Pony Rides Five Cents." That was six years ago. Richard still has his riding ring, and six more ponies, all of which have been purchased with his own earnings from the stable.

"We thought he would get tired of it after a while," confided his mother, Mrs. Robert J. Dixon. "He has to get up at seven in the morning in order to feed and water the ponies before he goes to school. He has to come home promptly, too," she continued, "and in the Summer he can't spare time even to go to the beach."

Richard's ranch imposes restrictions on the family, too. "We can't get away much either," Mrs. Dixon admitted, "but as long as he's so interested, it's not much to give up for him."

Father Helps in Ring

On busy evenings Richard's father helps in the ring, but Richard himself is always the boss and handles all the cash. He's a busy youngster Sunday night, his mother says, counting up the week's receipts, which usually mounts up to about twenty dollars.

It's been a tremendous help to him in school, according to Mrs. Dixon. "He used to be shy and self-conscious, but conducting his own business has helped him overcome that. It's broadened him. His teachers have remarked on it," she added with a trace of pride.

Well may Mrs. Dixon be thrilled with the industry and accomplishments of her son. He's not only a stable owner, but an excellent horseman as well, and the possessor of many blue ribbon riding prizes. In fact, he came off with second prize for horsemanship in the first show in which he ever rode. He's won many more since, and even took first prize in one competition where he rode with a broken arm, his mother related.

In the Winter, Richard closes up the ring, and sends his ponies away, to a different farm usually, where they are kept until Spring. When he opens the stable doors now, there's only Tony, the pony; Ginger, the year-old colt; Billy, the goat; Inky, the dog, and two Cocker Spaniel pups to greet him. But it's an excited chorus of yelps and whinnies that give him joyful welcome from a pretty sizable family for a 13-year-old to manage all by himself through the storm and cold of the Winter school months.

J. B. R.

Home Buyer Needs Advice, Hub Man Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM N. H., June 19—What kind of house can you get for your money? Edwin B. Goodell, Jr., Boston architect, answered this question in a talk on "Houses for the Consumer," given before a joint conference being held here by the Consumers Union and the American Association of Scientific Workers in connection with the celebration of the University of New Hampshire's seventy-fifth anniversary.

Mr. Goodell said that the prospective homeowner today needs a professional advisor on architectural matters more than ever before, and he told the group that it would be financially unwise for those whose incomes are less than $50 a week to build a house. Future home building, particularly the single family "dream" house, will generally be limited to those persons whose incomes fall within the higher brackets, he said.

In the last few years various groups of architects have sought to give financial assistance to the small home builder with a co-operative scheme now co-ordinated into a national service known as the Federal Home Building Service Plan. This Plan provides, through the banks, for an architect to supervise the construction of houses that are adapted to the needs of the community. "This service is available," said Mr. Goodell, "and it is to considerable degree up to the consumer to seek the service and demand better plans."

At present the service is restricted in general to those people having income of not less than $50 and not more than $90 a week. Beyond the $90 income, it has been found that an individual can afford to retain his own architect.

Another subject of importance to the consumer is radio by frequency modulation which was brought before the joint conference by Prof. L. B. Arguimbau, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. More than 3,000 FM (frequency modulation) sets are now in use in New England alone, especially among the rural population where there is a lack of interference among stations operating on the same frequency, he said.

Professor Arguimbau demonstrated the fine quality of reception with a standard commercial receiver tuned to the Mount Washington transmitter, more than 70 miles away, where a special program was sent to the meeting. Lack of interference, static and noise which permitted the hearing of an entire musical scale without interruption showed the advantages of frequency modulation over the amplitude system he said. "This is good news to the consumer, Professor Arguimbau concluded.

First Police Boat in Quincy

Quincy's first police boat, a former 33-foot lobster craft, renamed the Guardian, goes into service this week after being "launched" at the Fore River shipyards without fanfare, after an overhaul to begin a career of saving persons and property.

The vessel will have a speed of 18 knots, driven by a 110-horsepower engine, enabling her to travel to the furthest point of Quincy's far-flung water front in about 20 minutes. Her strong hull will also be seaworthy enough to venture out into any storm that ordinarily sweeps Quincy Bay, particularly during the yachting season.

Quincy yacht clubs boast of more than 500 active yachtsmen as well as many boatowners. The Guardian will be manned by three patrolmen who have had experience in handling boats, according to Chief John J. Avery.

'Waterless Car' Tours Northeast

A 10,000-mile motor tour of New England in a radiatorless car is now being made by Col. and Mrs. Ray Hensel under sponsorship of the Jenny Manufacturing Co. to demonstrate the importance of proper lubrication of automobile motors.

Colonel Hensel, a former racing and stunt driver, takes this dramatic way of proving his theory that 80 per cent of all mechanical trouble is directly due to improper lubrication. With proper lubrication, he contends, a car can be driven without the usual cooling system, without injury to the motor.

The Colonel doesn't recommend the average driver's yanking the radiator off his car and cruising about waterless. But he says he can do it with proper lubricating oil and gasoline.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Civic meeting at which residents of Hyde park will be given an opportunity to participate in civilian defense plans for the City of Boston. A broad program of volunteer civilian co-operation for all departments of the municipal government will be outlined by the Committee Chairman, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly. At the Municipal Building, 1179 River Street, Hyde Park, 8 p. m.

Second Festival Night of the WPA Community Recreation Project. Some 55 children will participate in an "Amateur Hour" of variety entertainment. Among the featured presentations will be songs by four singers who won awards in the Citywide championships, and a concert by the Blue Hill Youth Orchestra. At the Hatch Memorial Shell, Charles River Esplanade, at 8 p. m.

Moonlight Sail under the sponsoship of the Greater Boston Scandinavian Building Fund Committee. Continuous music will be provided by several orchestras playing both Scandinavian and modern dancing tunes. Cruise will be made aboard the Steel Pier which will sail from Foster's Wharf at 8:30 p. m. Tickets, $1.

Friday

Gallery Talk at Museum of Fine Arts. Chinese Ceramics will be the subject discussed by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Lecture at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Katharine Baxter, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 20
Radio Timetable: Page 12

Price Control Duties Placed On Consumers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 19—Warning that the failure of consumers to resist unnecessarily high prices is a "failure in their first national defense duty," Loda Mae Davis, Chief of the consumer relations section of the Federal Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply in Washington, charged American men and women with the responsibility of preventing inflation and soaring prices.

Addressing visitors at the University of New Hampshire's 10-day seventy-fifth anniversary program, Miss Davis pointed out that no victory by a foreign power could be more destructive to democracy than uncontrollable prices.

"Consumers can no longer passively submit to unwarranted price increases on the assumption that a private fleecing is a private affair," she said. "It is now a national concern and at any point that consumers fail to resist unnecessarily high prices, they fail in their first national defense duty."

The consumer relations chief pleaded for intelligent buying and care of everyday goods. "The informed consumer, the careful buyer, can so plan his expenditures that he frees a part of the economic system for the production of military defense," she stated. "Every consumer who, in the coming months, by the proper care and handling of, say, his automobile, can add to the length of its serviceable life, and is making an important contribution to our defense effort."

In an afternoon meeting on parent teacher problems the hope for greater co-operation between homes and the schools was advanced by Dr. John Anderson, Director of the University of Minnesota's Institute of Child Welfare.

Pointing out that children receive as much or more of their education at home as they do in the school, Dr. Anderson stated that "the average child between 10 and 13 spends 200 hours more a year in listening to the radio, reading newspapers, and viewing motion pictures, than he does in the class room."

Schools and their grounds should serve as community centers for young and old during the evening hours and during the vacation periods, Dr. Anderson said, emphasizing that in this way can schools do their jobs completely.

Quick Moves At Fore River Baffle C. I. O.

Surprise developments, baffling even Congress of Industrial Organizations officials, today apparently resulted in the complete withdrawal of National Labor Relations Board proceedings against an independent union at the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, allegedly a company-dominated union.

The moves were two in number:

1. A sudden announcement by the independent union that it did not desire to appear on the ballot in the election scheduled at the yard on Aug. 11.
2. A statement by an MRB attorney that as a result of the union announcement he would submit no evidence of company domination of the union.

In Labor circles, the developments were interpreted as outgeneraling C. I. O. plans for organization at the Fore River plant now employing about 15,000 workers constructing about 60 per cent of the Bethlehem Steel Company's defense production.

As seen in the eyes of organized labor, the results of the hearing in the Federal Building at Boston failed to accomplish the C. I. O.'s purpose—elimination of the Independent Union of Fore River Workers from the shipyards at Fore River and the withdrawal of exclusive bargaining powers now held by that union. Both the C. I. O. union and the independent union claim a majority of the workers.

In the event of an election, it is believed the workers at Fore River will have only the alternative of voting "yes" or "no" on the question of representation by the C. I. O. Local at Quincy, Mass. Should the C. I. O. be defeated, it was said, the independent union would continue to exercise the privilege of bargaining exclusively for all workers at the Fore River yard.

Bigelow Calls For State Cuts Of$20,000,000

Massachusetts legislators had before them today a plea for blanket rejection of pending special spending measures totaling $20,000,000.

The appeal came from Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, who warned that the only alternatives would be new taxes or a bond issue.

Voicing the majority opinion of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Bigelow stated:

"We cannot have our cake and eat it too, for we have got to choose between free and easy spending with heavy taxes, or careful spending with tax relief.

"The Ways and Means Committee has chosen the latter policy. . . . If we are outvoted, the result will certainly be a crushing burden of taxation heaped upon the citizens of this State at a time when they are least able to pay it."

He pointed out that only $200,000 in reserve funds remain in the budget to finance future spending measures.

He added that "it would be easy for all of us to vote in favor of all spending bills, but we cannot ignore the effect of such action. We have a responsibility beyond that of 'getting what we can' for our districts."

'Words Without Action,' Charge Against Women

DURHAM, N. H., June 19 (AP)—Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, National President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, criticised this Nation's women recently for "many words without action" in the national defense program.

European Industry Turns More to Synthetic Products

Foreign Trade Flashes

In order to relieve wartime shortages of food and other necessities, as well as plan for economic rehabilitation when peace comes, European industries are being urged to make every effort to develop and distribute synthetic products, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

The food situation in Sweden appears fairly satisfactory, he said, and Sweden exported 6,000 live cattle and 2,000 hogs during 1940. The hogs were shipped to Finland during October and November. The shipments of cattle are said to have had practically no effect on normal domestic meat consumption.

Stocks of raw materials necessary for manufacture of margarine, are said to be relatively ample, and by the time they are exhausted, it is expected that the domestic oil seed cultivation will yield a substantial amount of margarine raw materials. These domestic sources are scheduled to yield their maximum late in 1942.

Through the Red Cross, 10,000 tons of grain were exported from Sweden to Finland and 150 tons of grain and flour to other countries during 1940. Sweden imported in the same period 38,000 tons of oats, chiefly from Russia, about 60,000 tons of rye, and 34,000 tons of wheat.

Nazi Rail Travel

Increased demand for sleeping car berths in Germany recently led to a complete ban on the sale of berths to women and children, it is stated. Later, the ban was lifted for certain express trains, but the restrictions still remain on trains operating in or out of Berlin.

Cuban Beef Shipment

Cuban fresh beef shipments to the United States are increasing. Declared shipments to the American market in the first quarter of 1941 totaled 9,754,435 pounds, valued at $628,873, compared with 6,309,169 pounds valued at $436,921 in the preceding quarter, and 271,868 pounds valued at $23,804 in the first three months of 1940. Cuban exports of fresh beef to the United States during 1940 amounted to 10,542,729 pounds, valued at $813,669.

Oil From Coal

In contrast to nearly every other important country, Great Britain has made no extensive effort to develop the production of oil from coal. The discovery of a method of obtaining really large quantities of petroleum by the synthetic process, however, is believed to be imminent. Unless an industry for producing oil from coal is developed within Britain, it is said that the country would be unable to participate in the benefits resulting from such a discovery.

Leon Stone

Cornell Appointments

ITHACA, N. Y., June 19 (AP)—Edmund Ezra Day, President of Cornell University, today announced appointment of Miss Thelma L. Brummitt of New York as Counselor of Women, and Donald H. Boyer, of Watertown, Mass., as Counselor of Men.

Miss Brummitt, graduate of West Texas State College and former Assistant to the Director of the Arts Program of the Association of American Colleges, will assume duties formerly performed under the title of Dean of Women.

Mr. Moyer, filling a new position, is a Harvard graduate, and since 1929, has been Assistant Director of the Harvard Alumni Placement Service.

WE MUST VACATE . . .
while we're doubling the size of our store
Our business has been growing so fast that we're going to make our store **twice as big.**
Meanwhile, before the builders come in, all goods must be sold . . . and to dispose of them immediately we've cut prices drastically.
Take advantage of our big
REBUILDING SALE
It offers you an exceptional opportunity to buy brand-new, **nationally-advertised Men's Wear** at exceptionally low prices.
We Suggest Your Early Selection
SALE BEGINS FRIDAY, JUNE 20
Charles & David
MEN'S WEAR AND HATTERS
232 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. *Since 1906* BOSTON

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER RAIN WARM FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, temperatures above normal tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight 62; gentle westerly winds.

Forecast for **All New England:** Fair and above normal temperatures tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate westerly winds, and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	80	New Orleans	75	86
Chicago	67	86	New York	73	80
Denver	58	91	Norfolk	73	82
Kansas City	71	86	Philadelphia	71	83
Los Angeles	62	78	St. Louis	65	88
Miami	82	90	San Francisco	55	71
Minneapolis	72	88	Washington	71	82

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., June 19.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:33 p. m., height 9.0 feet.
Friday, 9:00 a. m., height 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

Oasis of Cheer for Service Men

R. J. Keller

Boston Y. W. C. A. Provides Home Facilities

The Boston Young Women's Christian Association, a member of the United Service Organizations, has opened its doors week ends for men in service to meet their friends and families. Groups such as this in the "Y" library are frequent. Left to right: Muriel Tierney, Watertown; Sergeant E. L. MacNeil, Jr., Fort Andrews; Private Paul E. Wight, Fort Banks; Dorothy Kelley, Roxbury; Fireman, 3d Class, John J. Poehl, Michigan City, Ind.; Ruth Eckert, Milton; Fireman, 3d Class, Richard Lewis Lindsey, also of Michigan City.

Soybeans in Reich

Soybean flour is being distributed in German factory kitchens, though heretofore, the product has been reserved almost exclusively for the Army. The soybean is highly valued in Germany as a supplier of fat and protein. It is said to have more than 85 per cent pure food substance and is so concentrated that unmixed soy dishes are not prepared, the flour being used only to supplement other foods.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

This Week YOU MAY CONSULT WITH *Paul* OF *Charles of the Ritz*
AT THE RITZ-CARLTON

The famed creator of original hairstyles for Charles of the Ritz will be at our Boston Salon just for a limited time. Let him advise you on how to style your hair to do the most for your comfort and your good looks this summer. You may enjoy this consultation with our compliments. Just telephone KENmore 5322 to make an appointment.
CHARLES OF THE RITZ SALON
Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Boston

First Duty of Library in Defense Seen as Service to Civil Population

Librarians Discuss U. S. Defense Task

Crowds of librarians from all parts of the United States and from some foreign countries are to be seen around registration desks in Boston hotels, especially at the Statler where headquarters of the American Library Association have been established. Before the 63rd annual conference gets under way this evening it is expected that about 5,000 will have arrived.

Already a number of informal pre-convention meetings have taken place, among them one on librarians in defense work conducted yesterday by Miss Mary U. Rothrock, superintendent of libraries for the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville.

Cheering news received by the delegates this morning is a message from Michigan that Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner has just signed a bill appropriating $250,000 for the libraries of his State.

Fog-Closed Canal On 'Cape' Clears; Many Ship Delays

Fog so thick that the Cape Cod canal was closed to navigation all night lifted this morning sufficiently to permit the accumulated fleet of vessels at each end of the waterway to resume their voyages. Practically all of the incoming vessels due at Boston this morning were delayed several hours, including the steamer New York from New York City, which reached port about noon instead of 8 a. m. Others delayed were the steamer City of Chattanooga from Savannah via New York, and the steamer Providence from Philadelphia.

N. E. Concerns Get Big Order For Rubber Shoes

The award of contracts for 1,000,000 pairs of arctic rubber-top overshoes, costing more than $2,000,000, was announced today by the Army Base.

Those supplying the largest amounts will be two New England firms, the United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn., 401,156 pairs at $2.25; and the Hood Rubber Company, Inc., Watertown, Mass., 200,000 pairs at $2.18.

Planting Cedars On Oregon Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore—On the fern-covered slopes of a portion of the Coast Range in Clatsop County one of the largest experimental tree planting experiments is under way. Under the direction of State Forester J. W. Ferguson more than 100,000 Port Orford cedar seedlings are being planted in this vast area that has been devoid of trees of any kind since the forest fire of 1868 that swept the northern Oregon coast.

The vast acreage was deeded to the Oregon State Board of Forestry by the Clatsop County Court in 1936 upon the understanding that the land would be used as an outdoor experimental laboratory. The first plantings were made the following year and since that time, not including trees in the present planting, more than 200,000 seedlings of 13 varieties of trees have been planted and are being carefully studied.

In addition to studying experimental plantings, hazard reductions, fire-breaking and similar forest problems, the State Board of Forestry is interested in finding a tree that can be readily adapted to the fog belt of the northwest coast regions. The Board also desires that the tree be one which will reach its economic maturity within the shortest possible time and will, at the same time, bring the greatest financial return from stumpage.

Of all the tests made thus far the Port Orford cedar shows the most promise of being the answer to the problem. Earlier experiments with this tree have been conducted in several sections of the Oregon coastal regions and found to thrive.

Speed Up Nature

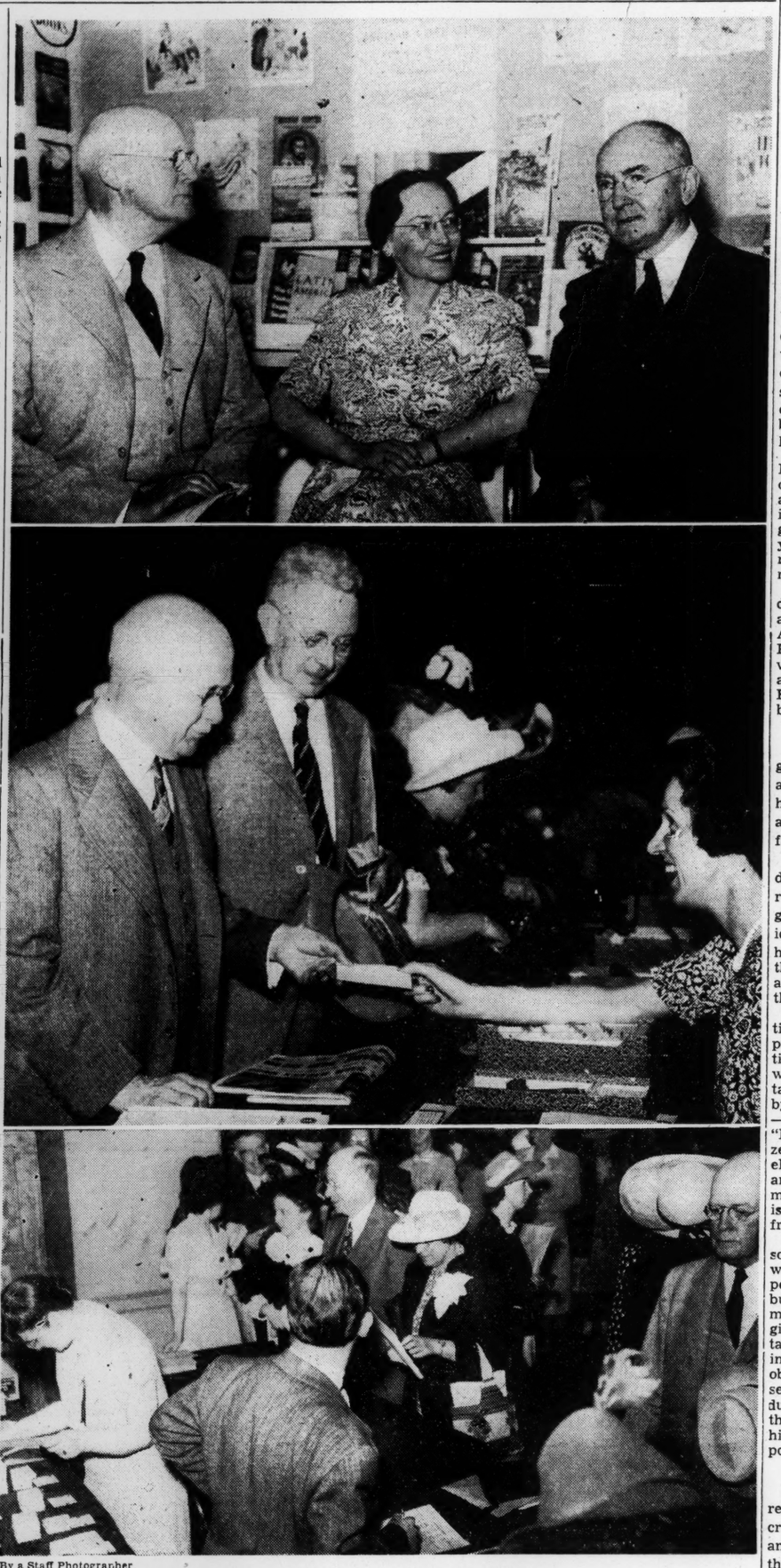
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Students of forestry at Oregon State College are conducting a series of experiments which will step up nature's work about 10,000 years on one job. The students are conducting a program of planned seeding tests on large portions of the 240,000-acre burn in Tillamook County.

The area was completely burned over a number of years ago by one of the most destructive forest fires in the history of the State. In many sections of the burn all natural growth was completely destroyed. These areas were selected as sites for the tests. After platting the territory students planted seeds of coniferous trees over a large portion of the burn.

W. F. McCullough, assistant professor of forestry at the college, estimates that it would require 10,000 years for seeds of trees surrounding the burn to reseed the area naturally.

Cost of reseeding the area was placed at $3 per acre. Transplanting young trees to the area would have cost about $12 per acre. Land for the project was donated by the Consolidated Lumber Company, and 25 students carried out the project.



By a Staff Photographer

When the Nation's Librarians Meet

Upper: Among the 4,000 to 5,000 delegates to the 63rd annual conference of the American Library Association in Boston are, left to right: Chalmes Hadley, Librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library; Miss Flora B. Ludington, Librarian of the Mount Holyoke Library; and Louis Round Wilson, Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Chicago. Center: Miss Eleanor Burke registers Paul Paine, Librarian of the Syracuse Public Library, and H. W. Wilson, President of H. W. Wilson Company. Below: Some of the delegates around the registration desk.

'Cape' Exhibit to Aid Citizenship Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALMOUTH, Mass.—An exhibition of old Cape Cod portraits, for the benefit of the All-Cape Competitive Scholarship in American Citizenship at Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, will be held at Village School here from Aug. 21 to 28, inclusive.

Barnard College is encouraging the establishment of scholarships in American citizenship to be held by young women who will specialize in history, government, economics, or sociology. The winner of the All-Cape competition will receive a scholarship which will enable her to major in "citizenship" at Barnard.

It is the sentiment of the College that democracy has been taken too much for granted, and that in the future it must become more than a mere matter of faith. The College hopes, furthermore, that it is not too much to expect that these scholars in American citizenship will become leaders of public opinion, frowning upon all types of intolerance which separate groups and awaken distrust and dissension where there should be unity in striving for a common ideal.

The object of the Barnard scholarship is not only to train leaders of public opinion, but to produce thoroughly useful citizens. In this time of emergency, it is felt, young women should consider that no needed task can be beneath them as long as it is done as well as possible and fosters the carrying of wholesome activity.

Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer heads the Committee representing Barnard College at the All-Cape Competition, and she will be assisted by Elizabeth Reynard and Cornelia L. Carey.

Mrs. Meyer also heads the Falmouth Committee for the loan exhibition of Cape Cod portraits, assisted by Paul Dillingham, Superintendent of Schools, Falmouth; Noah Gediman, Falmouth; Mrs. W. Max Gifford, Woods Hole; Mrs. Ralph W. Landers, West Falmouth; and Mrs. Jason Rogers, North Falmouth.

Mrs. Thomas G. Ratcliffe will serve as Chairman of the preview and tea on Aug. 21.

Nazi Ship Crew In Prison Shift

Five officers and five members of the crew of the German tanker Paline Friederich, all charged with sabotaging their ship, now anchored in Boston Harbor, were transferred today from the East Cambridge Jail to the Federal Correctional Institution in Danbury, Conn.

Approval for the transfer, requested by Dr. Herbert Scholz, German Consul in Boston, was granted today by James V. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons.

The prisoners, driven to Danbury in private automobiles, were taken under heavy guard. They were in the custody of eight Deputy United States Marshals and J. Henry Goguen, United States Marshal.

Reasons given for the transfer by Dr. Scholz were the better equipment and facilities at Danbury. Federal circles, however, believed that the request was motivated by a desire to have the German nationals in a more secure institution in the event of war between the United States and Germany.

Klamath Indians Offer $150,000 To Train Own Youth for Defense

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. (AP)—The Klamath Indian tribes, among the wealthiest in the United States, want to help the national defense program.

The tribal council voted to offer $150,000 of its $2,500,000 on deposit in the United States Treasury for establishment of a "training school for Klamath Indians along national defense lines."

The council specified, however, that the proposed school must be at Klamath Agency, Ore., on the reservation, and must be staffed by instructors furnished by the Government.

Tribal leaders, who expressed belief that "there is a serious condition existing, threatening the future security of the United States," declared "the Klamath tribes wish to co-operate to the fullest extent with the United States Government to the end that Klamath Indian youth may be properly trained and educated to take its place beside other citizens of the United States."

The donation will be made available only upon acceptance by the Government of plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior for the Klamath tribes.

Congressional action still must be obtained in order to withdraw the funds and establish the school.

The tribes, holders of rich timber and cattle ranges on the Klamath reservation, were made wealthy in 1939 on a $5,300,000 Government restitution for Yamsay Mountain timber land sold in 1906 without consent of the Indians.

Each tribesman—1,470 strong—received $100 cash and $1,900 credit for "worthy capital investments." In addition, 250 members of the tribe who had no individual land allotments received an additional $1,500. Another $300,000 went into a tribal loan fund, and $2,500,000 remains in the Treasury to be spent for the benefit of the tribe.

Federal Aid Held Needed In Expansion

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The people at home are America's first line of defense, Miss Essae M. Culver, president of the American Library Association, said in an interview as the annual convention of the group opened here. While the public libraries should do all they can to supplement whatever service the Federal Government provides for the camps, she was inclined to think the major contribution of the libraries would be that extended to the civilian population.

A native of Emporia, Kansas, Miss Culver's library career began on the Pacific Coast. She served as librarian in several institutions in Oregon and California before going to Louisiana, where for some years she has been Executive Secretary of the State Library Commission.

After much observation of conditions throughout the country, and study of reports made by the Association of which she has been President for the past year, she is very eager to have more and more assistance from City, State and Federal Governments for the libraries.

New Service Urged

In some of the backwoods regions of Louisiana, she pointed out, a group of about 78 families would have only one newspaper delivered among them. There might be one family in possession of a radio.

"Unless," she went on, "we can develop a book service that reaches these people we are not giving a democratic library service." Only a few states, she said, have library appropriations, and there is no Federal aid for libraries as is the case in public education through schools and universities.

"We should be concerned at this time," she remarked, "about giving people the right kind of information. Free propaganda goes everywhere." The public can help to obtain more service, she explained, by organizing citizens into groups—whether they call themselves "Friends of the Libraries" or "Citizens' Library Group," or something else—they can do a good deal to arouse support for a service which, more than all other public services, is designed to serve the people from infancy.

Her answer to the argument of some City or State officials, faced with the need of economizing, that people can get on without books but not without food, is that books more than anything else have been giving people ideas on how to obtain something to eat. She cited an instance which came under her observation of a man in a remote section of the southern hills who, during the depression years, learned through library books how to tan hides for the market and thus support himself.

National Defense

National defense programs, she reported, have apparently increased the use of nonfiction books, and the libraries cannot supply the demand for volumes of an informative kind. The people, she said, are in great need of more extensive library service all over the country, and "they are trying to find out what democracy is and what is disturbing Europe, and why we are in the war to the extent that we are."

It is only about once in a decade that the A. L. A., though composed largely of women, elects a woman president. At the annual convention the delegates vote on names submitted by a nominating committee, and the president serves for one year. Miss Culver will give an address this evening, on "Emergence of Libraries," at the first general session of this 63rd annual conference, in the grand hall of the Mechanics' Building.

Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library, will welcome the visitors who by tonight will total nearly 5,000. Many have come from foreign countries, for the Association has an international membership. William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard University, will speak this evening on national morale. After the session there will be a reception at the Boston Public Library, when the visitors will be the guests of the City.

Rural Library Needs

Speaking before supervisors of 25 statewide WPA library projects, from nearly every State east of the Mississippi, Edward Arnold Chapman, director of the WPA Library Service Program, declared today that more than 25,000,000 Americans, chiefly in rural areas, are still without library service of any kind. Referring to Herr Hitler's rigid censorship in libraries, he said, "We should not blind ourselves to the fact that the more books we circulate about America, about our way of life and our people, such as WPA's own American Guide Series, the more we strengthen our love of country and unity of purpose in this period of national emergency."

WPA service, he said, offered no competition to established public libraries, but "a diversified service of assistance and support available to all public libraries in the United States." Incidentally, Boston's WPA library assistance has just been withdrawn. The workers had been recataloguing.

Essae M. Culver

Above, Executive Secretary of the Louisiana Library Commission and President of the American Library Association.

Mary U. Rothrock

Below, Supervisor of Library Service for the Tennessee Valley Authority and Chairman of the Association's Committee on National Defense Activities and the Libraries.

Lord Halifax Braves Custom And Stays Comfortably Cool

Viscount Halifax surprised the press, Harvard officials and his fellow honorary degree recipients today by appearing 15 minutes late for picture posing after the Commencement ceremonies, clad in a grey business suit.

It is customary after the exercises in Seaver Quadrangle for President Conant and those receiving honorary degrees to gather immediately on the lawn at the President's House, where the press is permitted to make pictures.

Today Dr. Conant and 11 of the 12 honorary degree recipients appeared promptly, but the twelfth, Lord Halifax, was missing.

The press photographers waited impatiently and the heavily berobed Harvard guests perspired freely in the heat of midday until, 15 minutes late, Lord Halifax arrived. He had discarded his warm academic costume for a cool business suit, in which he sat around in tailored ease while the others cast envious glances at the comfortably clad Ambassador.

Tradition Broken

Not the least of the unusual features of the special Oxford University convocation held at Harvard today was the fact that President Conant broke Harvard tradition by surrendering the President's ancient Tudor chair to a visitor, Viscount Halifax.

No Antiwar Pickets

Despite advanced publicity, no antiwar pickets were seen parading in Harvard Yard today in protest against granting of an honorary degree to Viscount Halifax.

The Harvard Committee Against Military Intervention, however, addressed an advertisement in today's Harvard Crimson to the President and Fellows of Harvard University, Viscount Halifax, and Parents. Opposing intervention in the present war, the advertisement stated that 51 per cent of Harvard students and 72 per cent of the Student Council are opposed to military intervention.

In a paragraph addressed "To Viscount Halifax," the advertisement stated: "As man to man, we tell you in all sincerity that we are sorry we cannot share the burden of the disaster that has visited itself upon your Empire. But as Americans, we have a prior duty: To preserve and strengthen the democratic way of life for our own people."

No Publicity

Today's Crimson, though filled with Commencement news, made no mention of the special convocation in which Viscount Halifax, as Chancellor of Oxford, conferred an honorary degree on President Roosevelt, who was represented by Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, his Military Aide.

Watson Nonplussed

General Watson, the President's "Man of Action," appeared just a bit nonplussed when Viscount Halifax and Dr. Frank Aydelotte, who served as Oxford University's public orator today, began the convocation with a formal conversation in Latin.

When the time came for him to accept the honorary degree in the name of the President, Dr. Aydelotte took him by the arm, and led him forward before Viscount Halifax, where he bowed stiffly and then quickly returned to his seat. He read the President's speech of thanks quite rapidly.

Reserve Commissions

Presentation of commissions and certificates to the graduates of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, Department of Naval Science and Tactics, Harvard University, took place at noon today in the Fogg Art Museum. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, President of the Harvard Board of Overseers, presented the commissions.

Training Extended

Dean Wallace B. Donham announced today that beginning next September there will be an extension of the Harvard University Reserve Officers Training Camp, senior division, to include a graduate unit training for the Quartermaster Corps in a two-year advanced course at the Harvard Business School. Men who successfully complete the course, and are accepted by the Army, will be commissioned as second lieutenants in the Officers Reserve Corps.

This is the first time in the history of the United States that specific preparation for the Army Quartermaster Corps has been made part of R. O. T. C. training. It is a recognition by the Army of the increased importance of the supply services and the greater complexity of their tasks in modern warfare.

"The somme of Hundred Pownds ... freely given to Harvards Colledge"

(the first trust fund in America)

"....received of Lady Mowlson of London widdow the full and intire somme of (one) hundred pownds...which she hath freely given to Harvards Colledge... yearly revenew (from which)...to be and remaine as a perpetuall stipend for and towards the yearly maintenance of some poor scholler...to enjoy said stipend only till such time as such poore scholler doth attaine the degree of Master of Arts...said stipend to goe in succession from one poor schooler to another...in perpetuum in manner and forme as afforesaid..."

* * *

The first endowment recorded on the books of the Harvard Treasurer was a gift of one hundred pounds received in 1643 from Dame Anne Radcliffe Mowlson in England. Two hundred and ninety-eight years have passed and this fund is still in existence, providing aid each year to "some poor scholler."

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Minorities See Hope in Postwar Era

Minorities — Europe's perennial problem—entered new and more difficult times as Naziism imposed its ruthless imperialism on Europe. In three articles, of which the following is the last, a highly qualified European authority on minorities analyzes available facts and looks into the future. He writes under a pseudonym.

By Anthony Field

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What to do with Europe's minorities, regardless of how the war ends, is still a question of deep human import tossed out by the callous shifts of diplomacy and armed action.

So far, leading statesmen of the Allied Powers have refrained from committing themselves to concrete postwar solutions of organization in Europe, including treatment of minorities.

President Roosevelt has proclaimed his program of "Four Freedoms." Nothing can be inferred from it definitely regarding the minority issue.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, became somewhat more specific in his speech of May 29 on peace aims. His nearest approach to a statement on minorities may be seen in this sentence: "A peaceful brotherhood of nations with due liberty to each to develop its own balanced economic life and its characteristic culture will be the common object of us all."

Revival of League?

In view of Mr. Eden's allegiance to the idea of the League of Nations, this looks like a revival of the Geneva institution, possibly in a widely revised form. Legal international protection of minorities by the League was all but non-existent. The minority issue as such was not mentioned in the Covenant and the peace treaties. Minorities were only entitled to file complaints under the general rules of Articles 13 and 14. A special instrument, the Polish minority treaty which applied likewise to other countries under the League minority regime, offered a weak and inadequate substitute for effective action.

Down to 1931, not less than 535 complaints were raised, but the Council of the League apparently lacked any real will to take them up seriously. Establishment of a Minority Commission with clearcut competence and backed by an effective police force of this new "brotherhood of Nations" are the minimum requirements for an international minority solution.

The second idea probably underlying Mr. Eden's statement appears to be that of President Wilson's "self-determination". Yet strong opposition to the European pattern of 1918, which split up the continent into militarily powerless units, is developing among the European nations.

This trend stands out, in this writer's view, as one of the most promising attempts towards a constructive solution of minority questions. Thus it might as well be concluded from the British declaration, which places emphasis on "characteristic culture," that not full-fledged self-determination but some kind of "cultural autonomy" is envisaged.

By far the most ambitious step along this line has been taken by the Czechoslovakian and Polish Governments-in-Exile at London. On Nov. 11, 1940, they issued a declaration that they were "determined . . . on the conclusion of this war, to enter as independent and sovereign states into a closer political and economic association which would become the basis of a new order in Central Europe." Further, they express "the hope that in this co-operation, based on respect for the freedom of nations . . . they will also be joined by other countries in this part of Europe."

Briand Plan Takes Shape

This is the idea of regionalism, for the first time, promoted by Aristide Briand, which now appears to be actually taking shape. Since many bitter misunderstandings between just these two countries, mainly on questions of mutual minorities, had existed in the two decades of independence from 1918 to 1938, this declaration means a real turning point. Something like a new conception of state building can possibly emerge: the overcoming of the concept which marked the European scene from 1815 to 1918, that of isolated nations.

The terrific impact of aggression as well as the hard lessons learned from experience with the totalitarian regimes which used the minority issue in cunning ways to further their aggression, may guide to larger units than have been aimed at by European statesmen so far. The solemn invitation addressed by the two governments to prospective neighbors indicates that the union is not necessarily limited to Slav nations. In fact, during recent months the Czech Propaganda Minister Hubert Ripka has written articles in the London "Central European Observer," and a Polish group has written in the New York monthly "New Europe" on possible enlargements of such an Eastern European bloc.

Mr. Ripka considers the following variants of Central European reconstruction:

Reasonable Settlement

1. The co-existence of three units—a Polish-Baltic federation; a Danubian federation including Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and Rumania; and last, a Balkan federation including Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece and Albania.

2. Or, a Polish-Czechoslovak union as a point of crystallization for a Polish-Danubian federation and a Balkan federation with Rumania as a connecting link.

The issue of "New Europe" for April goes into interesting constitutional and military details of this federation of Central Europe, a bloc comprising roughly 114 million people. This represents, according to the Armaments Yearbook of the League of Nations for 1938, a maximum of nearly 17 million men.

Neither of these publications elaborates on the minority issue. It goes without saying, however, that any formation of a federative belt between the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean would cover the nationally mixed danger zones and would, therefore, imply a reasonable settlement of most minority frictions. At least, a workable framework for this thorny problem would be built up. How actually the clearing could be managed would entirely depend on the balance of constitutional powers invested with the central and the provincial or local authorities.

Three theoretical solutions are at hand: federative pattern of administration, cultural autonomy, or peaceful exchange and resettlement of scattered national groups within the federation.

Nobody should indulge in believing that things would run smoothly as soon as the federation is established. The presence of 10 to 12 million Germans within this set-up suffices to furnish ample dynamite. The overwhelming Slav plurality would at any rate raise grave difficulties particularly in view of the adjacent Russian colossus and the Pan-Slavistic undercurrents which never vanished completely.

Nevertheless, some strong arguments favor this solution. If after the war no better solution had been presented, everybody would have the dreadful times of Nazi-domination fresh in memory. Then probably some European or world organization—either the victorious Allies or a recognized League, enforced by some international police—would back any arrangements concerning the minority questions.

Wide Misunderstanding

Clarence Streit's idealistic proposition in his project of a democratic world union of people needs to be elaborated on these lines in order to gather real momentum.

In this connection a widespread misunderstanding in the United States of European national minority problems should not be passed over in silence. Europe's teeming multi-national pattern will never be shaped on the American model, in my opinion. Even if a sort of political European federation should emerge after this war, one language and one culture are unthinkable and undesirable for the "old country."

This theoretically easiest way to eliminate minorities has to be ruled out. No better proof can be had to how "anti-European" such a solution would turn out to be than to imagine that Herr Hitler's "New Order" in Europe has been forced permanently on 200,000,000 people. Then the German language would rule everywhere, Nazi "culture" would prevail, minorities would be either extinguished or oppressed.

It makes a sad and grotesque picture that recently some people posing as spokesmen of German exiles in this country have been pleading for a soft peace which would leave the Polish Corridor, Danzig, the Sudetenland, and Silesia in German possession.

The happiest solution of minority problems in Europe is presented by Switzerland. Nobody there speaks even of a "French" or "Italian minority." For many reasons the Swiss example proves unique for the time being. But it presents an ideal to be aimed at by Europe.

When Allied Leaders Conferred on War

Wide World

Pledged to Fight Until Final Victory

General view of the conference of Allied and Imperial statesmen in London on June 12 as Prime Minister Winston Churchill addressed the meeting. Inset: King George chats with the Yugoslav Ambassador and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at the conference.

Argentina Ready to Purchase 16 Italian Refugee Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Eighty-eight thousand tons of sequestered Italian shipping are likely soon to be incorporated in the Argentine mercantile navy. Officials have said enough to indicate that a purchase deal is almost complete. Negotiations have been proceeding with the Italian Government through a special commission appointed by Acting President Castillo.

Dr. Castillo, addressing Congress last month, was most optimistic. Omitting reference to nationality, he voiced hopes of buying or hiring refugee ships and that the transactions would harmonize within the spirit of the Inter-American Committee's resolution on this subject. He had previously declared, irrevocably, that Argentina would not seize the belligerent shipping in national ports.

Economic Emancipation

Reports on the purchase negotiations repeatedly mention 22 Italian refugee ships. This, however, is the total of refugee ships—16 Italian (88,000 tons) two French (20,000 tons) and four Danish (10,000 tons). There have been numerous attempts to acquire the Danish ships. The two French vessels are the last of a refugee group, the others having made a dash for home ports.

The last official word on the deal with Italy was from the Minister of Navy, which indicated that a reply is awaited from the Rome Government on prices and sales conditions. "The negotiations will undoubtedly be successful," according to that source.

It was the Minister of Navy, Rear Admiral Mario Fincati, who made the pace in the "buying policy." Speaking at the Argentine Naval League's eighth anniversary luncheon, attended by Dr. Castillo, he declared the Government would acquire all available ships in Argentine ports for the formation of a national mercantile marine. The reason he gave was "to achieve economic emancipation."

Keen British interest has been aroused by Argentine negotiations with Italy. Though the British standpoint is that no flag transfers of enemy shipping can be recognized during the war, it is difficult to comment on Argentine intentions until these are revealed in detail. Numerous blockade problems might be involved—whether or not payments would benefit the enemy and if Argentine applications will be made for warrants and navicerts so as to facilitate the blockade authorities.

Generally speaking, it is thought that control of all shipping and its employment within New World waters by a friendly power would relieve blockading warships of many anxieties. The British have been forced to maintain a close watch on South American Atlantic ports since the war began.

Preparations for a national mercantile marine have advanced parallel with the sales negotiations. Acting President Castillo has decreed that in future no Argentine-registered ship can be sold or leased without Government authorization. Argentine ships voyaging overseas must supply their complete itineraries before departure and these cannot be changed without official sanction. Ships are compelled to leave national ports with "full cargo."

When the Italian deal is completed it is expected the transport division of the Navy will be entrusted with operation of the ships. This will avoid formation of a new department and leave the ships with an authority which would run them in event of war.

Sea Is Important

According to Minister Fincati, Argentina today is "paying for lack of foresight." It is his view that the importance of the sea to this country has been disregarded up till now. Argentina must become a maritime power, he says. His reasoning may be summarized as follows:

Argentina, which assisted the liberation of other South American countries by taking advantage of the land route, has not yet learned to advance by sea routes. Two wars have brought their lessons. Ocean routes are closed to Argentina. There are no ships to carry its produce overseas and all productive activities are seriously affected.

National greatness will not be consolidated without a merchant fleet large enough to guarantee overseas transport. The Government no longer is concerned with theoretical solutions. It intends to "acquire all available ships" and organize the shipping industry in all its aspects.

Dangers Cited by Roosevelt Called Common to Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The dangers referred to by President Roosevelt in his "fireside chat" are "common to all American Republics," according to Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, who is Chief Executive of Argentina, although temporarily on leave of absence. Mr. Roosevelt's "clear and precise words," Dr. Ortiz declared, "show the way and merit complete support."

This is the opinion of the President whose return to office would please popular opinion. The acting President, Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, however, has reaffirmed Argentine neutrality. In his first message to Congress, the day following the Roosevelt speech, Dr. Castillo represented his country as "foreign to the causes of the war."

The reaction of the Argentines to the sinking of the Bismarck, press indorsement of the "fireside chat" declarations, and parliamentary demands for vigorous anti-totalitarian measures indicate the widening gulf between ruling and popular opinion on international issues.

In other South American countries the press has been almost unanimous in praise of the Roosevelt warning—or ultimatum, as it is deemed—to Nazi Germany. The few exceptions are German-subsidized newspapers, while some of the extremely pro-Allied organs, if their opinions have been transmitted to the United States, may give an exaggerated impression of southern solidarity.

Taciturnity on Increase

Apart from Dr. Ortiz, there has been no authoritative reaction. Official taciturnity in South America is more pronounced than ever, but a balanced survey of semi-official expressions reveals a large measure of approbation for North American decision to combat the seizure of possible springboards for attack on this continent. It is realized here that the United States will be its own judge of its own security and that, despite the references to Dakar and the North and South Atlantic islands, it considers England the main springboard and will not let this fall into enemy hands.

Another point is that if, as now evident, the United States considers its own security in jeopardy, belligerent action will not be retarded for any considerations of continental solidarity. It is appreciated south of Panama that, with the reaffirmation of the traditional American doctrine of freedom of the seas, an incident may occur at any hour which will bring war to this hemisphere. Several governments have already prepared a list of economic emergency measures. There are no reports of preparations for political association with American belligerency.

There is some speculation as to what attitude the United States will assume toward Latin America if and when it wars on totalitarianism. It is commonly presumed that an invitation will emanate from Washington for these southern nations at least to break off diplomatic relations with the enemy. President Wilson took that course in 1917. There was no unanimously favorable response then. It remains to be seen whether there will be more unanimity in these days of greater continental solidarity and emphasis on Pan-American democracy and security.

Method of Involvement

Much may depend on the manner in which the United States becomes involved. Broadly speaking, there are two ways by which war is likely to come, according to South American opinion. Either by enforcement of the "freedom of the seas" to insure deliveries to the fighting democracies or by forestalling or resisting occupation of the springboards to the Western Hemisphere.

Disregarding popular feeling for the moment, it is difficult to imagine many southern governments becoming actively associated with the United States in a war to save democracy in general and England in particular. It would be looked on as a very laudable but largely Anglo-American security cause. The outlook would probably be different, especially on the Atlantic coast, if West African ports or South Atlantic islands became German-controlled.

In a world-wide war, with Japan also arrayed against the United States, southern decisions would become more imperative. In that case it is difficult to conceive a South America out of line with North America. Elementary economics alone would demand complete diplomatic association.

In any case, with Japan in or out of the war, it is considered that the United States would establish defensive naval patrols in South American waters, just as Britain does today. These would increase the possibility of belligerant episodes which, in turn, would make it difficult for South America to withhold co-operation that the enemy might interpret as hostile action. The southern preference to maintain neutrality at all costs, so that this continent may be a "refuge for civilization" and develop with immigration free from racial jealousies, would have to be revised in these circumstances.

Realistic View

These are the main of many points which have come up for consideration resulting from the announcements in and implications of President Roosevelt's speech. If possible to generalize, it can be stated that South America is at long last contemplating its physical security problem realistically and strategically. Florid Latin expressions of solidarity and fraternity have been substituted by crisp and realistic analyses of the military situation as it affects these as well as European and Eastern countries.

"No door of illusion was left open by President Roosevelt regarding the consequences for the world and the American continent in particular if victory goes to the Germany of Hitler," declared the Bogotá, Colombia newspaper El Tiempo. This organ added:

"Any step or bearing in our international policy which ignores or underestimates the purport of the declarations of Mr. Roosevelt and the decided stand he has taken will carry us along the most mistaken of roads. The future of the American continent is associated with the inevitable course of events on the field of conflict. None need be mistaken about the consequences involved."

La Razon, La Paz, Bolivia, asks all American nations to join common defense measures against the "Nazi danger" and to keep their eyes on the "fifth column," especially those elements fleeing from the United States.

La Nacion, Santiago, Chile, stated: "It would be ingenuous to suppose that Germany, conqueror of Europe, will stop there and lay down its arms to consecrate itself to what its leader has termed the 'new order'." The Americas are at "destiny's most dangerous crossroads," it said, "for there is no doubt that totalitarian ambitions will be excited by the wealth and extent of our lands."

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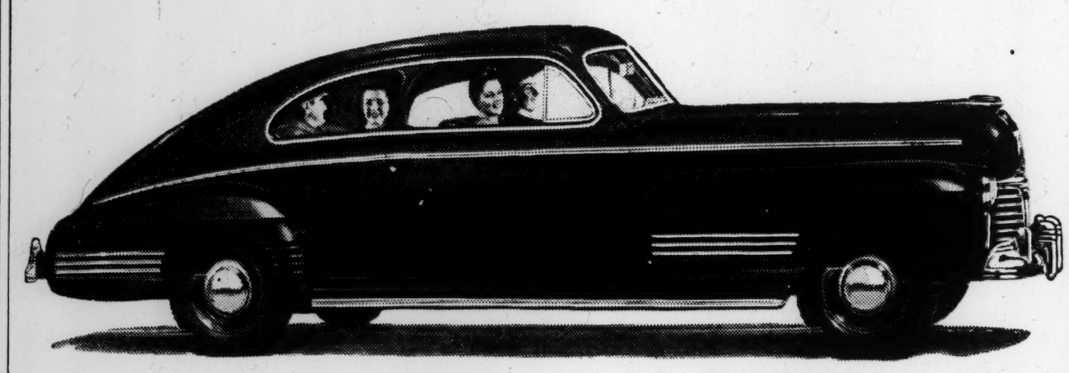
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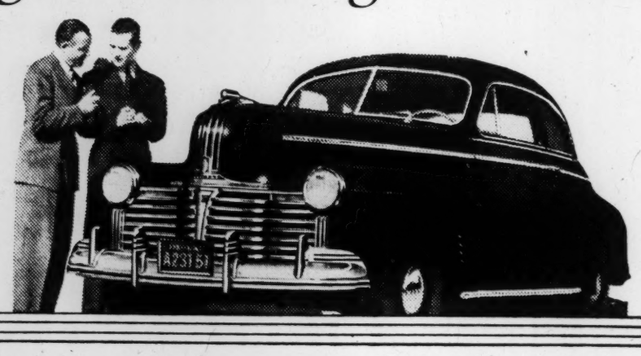
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RAF Claims Big Success In Air Battles in Libya

LONDON, Thursday, June 19 (AP)—British Hurricane fighters which attacked a formation of German dive-bombers in three days of hard fighting in Libyan operations shot down seven of them within a few minutes, the Air Ministry news service reported today.

"According to carefully prepared plans RAF fighter aircraft carried out an almost continuous patrol over British and Imperial ground forces during three days' activity in the Capuzzo and Salum areas.

"Successes of the patrolling was evident in the fact enemy air forces were unable to harass our troops.

Bombers Chased

"Formations of Junkers have been chased from their targets and obliged to jettison their bombs. In one hour of intensive aerial activity June 17 fighters and bombers of the RAF delivered a big blow to the enemy.

"While our bombers were attacking a concentration of enemy tanks, Hurricane fighters dashed straight into a formation of German dive-bombers attempting to attack British positions and shot down at least seven."

An authoritative source in London said today British North African forces had so little interference in their withdrawal to "original positions east of Salum" that "it looks as if the enemy was hit so hard he didn't like to come on—or couldn't" in this week's desert battling.

Losses Light

This source said the British got away lightly from their sudden penetration deep into Axis-held territory and subsequent withdrawal.

He added that although no definite report showed that Axis forces had been preparing for their own attack, all information tended to show they were deployed and it seemed "quite possible" that the British forestalled some action by them.

Commenting on an Italian report that the British used 1,000 tanks in the battle, this source said that the actual number was "much less."

[In Berlin it was claimed that the British army of the Nile lost at least 150 tanks in the three-day battle around Salum.

The Italian high command reported the British lost about 200 tanks and 42 planes in the three-day battle.]

U.S. Tanks in Action?

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Belief that the United States Army's light tanks were receiving fire for the first time in the British North African drive was expressed by military men today on the basis of British and Italian dispatches.

Several hundred of the American-made fast, hard hitting vehicles, originally ordered by the United States War Department, have been sent to the British fighting fronts, it is believed.

The tank, which the Army designates "M-2," weighs some 13 tons, and is armed with a 37-mm cannon and several machine guns. It is credited with a top speed of more than 40 miles an hour. Its steel sides are said to be impervious to machine gun bullets and are designed to repel shells of light anti-tank weapons.

The American Car and Foundry Company, Berwick, Pa., busy on Army orders for the tank for the last two years, has geared up production to more than 10 a day, and an adequate supply of this weapon for American land forces has been officially termed no longer a problem.

U. S. Tank Is Held Superior to German

WITH THE ARMY IN TENNESSEE, June 19 (AP)—The tank used by the United States Army is superior to the German tank in mobility, but inferior in fire power, Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commander of the Nation's tank forces, declared today.

Visiting the Tennesse war games in which the Second Armored Division is going through the Army's first trial of its new tanks, General Chaffee also disclosed that the Army "has a new 50-ton tank under design."

"We didn't have a complete armored division to bring here, however," he said, "we are shy on medium (28-ton) tanks, and in a smaller degree on light (12½-ton and 18-ton) tanks. Our artillery is in fair shape; we are without self-propelled artillery, but we will have it later."

Spotted the Fleeing Bismarck

International

Star in Ocean Air Drama

Captain "X," unidentified commander of the Consolidated flying boat Catalina, tells a group of men and boys at an unnamed English colliery how he and fellow crewmen of the American-made scouting plane spotted the fleeing German battleship Bismarck after that vessel had sunk the British battle cruiser Hood. After the plane flashed the Bismarck's position to pursuing arms of the British Fleet, the German vessel was sent to the bottom.

Shanghai Council Breaks Rice 'Corner'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Rice, to Americans, is little more important than apricots, but in a city of millions of Chinese it is a matter of survival. Consequently, the biggest news here in months is that the price of this staple commodity has been forced down to relatively reasonable levels through drastic action by the Provisional Municipal Council.

With rice from the outlying suburban districts virtually unobtainable except at prohibitive levels due to the Japanese blockade, Shanghai's Chinese population has been forced to rely on shipments from Indo-China and Rangoon. But with the Japanese receiving a larger and larger share of the Indo-China product and shipping growing scarcer north of Hong Kong, few supplies found their way hree. Although there was a plentiful reserve on hand, it was held by speculators and hoarders whose refusal to sell at prices giving them an adequate profit and at the same time within reach of consumers, had forced prices sky high.

Efforts on the part of the Council to secure a maximum price level met failure through the practice of dealers in selling at the established level but demanding a "premium" which once more forced the price up. Thereupon, the Council took matters into its own hands.

Fair Price Established

It arranged with the Hong Kong Government to ship sufficient supplies of rice from reserves held in the Crown Colony and these have been sold at an established price that is considered reasonable. Dealers who indulged in sharp practices were denied allotments.

The result has been a sharp fall in prices. In many instances, the price has fallen below the established limit as bankers have called in loans made to the speculators.

French Concession authorities have promised close co-operation and announce that arrangements have been made for shipments from Indo-China which are expected to meet Shanghai's ordinary demands.

The great difficulty is the matter of shipping space to bring the grain here from Hong Kong since the British and Allied Governments have refused permission to ships of over 4,000 tons to come north of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Has Supply

Some question has arisen here as to where Hong Kong gets the rice sent to Shanghai. It is understood that Hong Kong has a nine-month supply on hand and intends to keep that at a constant level. It is reported that the idea is to forestall the effects of a blockade in the event of a Japanese attack and siege of the Colony.

Since rice must be consumed within a year of the time it is stored, it is expected that quantities will have to be sent in periodically. The surplus, or nine-month-old rice, is then to be sent on to Shanghai where it will be consumed immediately. Meanwhile, Hong Kong is to replenish its reserves with Burma rice made available from Rangoon.

At the same time, efforts are being made to persuade Japanese authorities here to allow rice to come into the city from the neighboring areas, but little success has attended such efforts.

Japanese troops patrol the city's boundaries and farmers attempting to bring rice in are halted and the grain is confiscated. As a result, the small amount smuggled in is so high in price that it can be purchased by only the wealthy.

Dykstra Resigns Position As Mediation Board Head

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board has already made a record of such solid achievement that the resignation, announced today, of Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra as Chairman is not expected to mar its prestige or retard its work.

President Roosevelt accepted Dr. Dykstra's regisnation, effective July 1, in order to permit him to return to Madison, Wis., to devote full time to his post as President of the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Dykstra, who was previously Administrator of the Selective Service Act, accepted the Labor Board position on the assumption that it would be a part-time job. It has proved a full-time job. His services will be available for panel duty from time to time.

No announcement was made as to Dr. Dykstra's successor. The most probable choice is William H. Davis, present Vice-Chairman, head of the New York State Mediation Board, who is regarded as one of the most effective mediators in the government service.

Italian Ship Seized

On another defense front, the Maritime Commission announced today that it has formally taken possesison of the 6,131-ton Italian freighter Clara, the first Axis ship to be taken over under the new requisitioning program. The Commission will notify its owners later of the terms under which the vessel was acquired.

At the same time President Roosevelt sent a brief message to Congress this noon asking authority to waive compliance of various technical restrictive provisions governing the movement of waterborne commerce. These provisions are related to navigation and inspection laws.

Virtually every agency of the Federal Government is today almost completely preoccupied with problems of defense.

There is not a piece of legislation before Congress which does not bear upon the war emergency and a day does not go by in Washington now which does not bring a train of rapidly moving defense developments.

Today these events are most to the fore:

Draft Property Bill — This controversial legislation, urgently sought by the War Department and recommended by the Navy, the Office of Production Management, and the President, is running into continuous opposition in the Senate Military Affairs Committee which is now holding hearings on it. It is criticized principally as too sweeping and too indefinite in its terms.

There is every evidence that this measure will be considerably watered down and that substantial revisions will be quickly accepted by the Administration. Mr. Roosevelt has indicated his approval of changes.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee; Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts have all joined in criticism of the bill, notwithstanding its strong advocacy yesterday by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War.

Senator Downey contended that it was "a lazy man's way" of achieving the objectives the War Department set for it, and expressed the fear that it would be used to take machine tools away from small manufacturers and give them to large manufacturers rather than to press for effective subcontracting.

Strikes—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board was hopeful for a prompt adjustment of the strike at the San Francisco shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company. It recommended terms of settlement to the company and these terms included a closed shop.

The Board emphasized that it was not backing the principle of the closed shop as such, but was merely taking account of the fact that it was embodied in the master contract approved by 38 of 39 shipyards employers and by 24,000 to 30,000 shipbuilding employees.

Negro Discrimination—A committee of top-ranking defense officials, called together by President Roosevelt, set about today to end discrimination against Negroes in defense industries. These included high War, Navy and OPM executives as well as Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and A. Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

While he declined to outline at the moment the exact steps which would be taken, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Director of Civilian Defense and spokesman for the Committee, said that he was certain a solution would be found.

Defense Costs—Officials of the Office of Production Management are now frankly and frequently stating that the present $40,000,000,000 defense program is a "drop in the bucket." Joseph L. Trecker of the Defense Contract Division said that the program would have to be increased to $100,000,000,000 if the United States and Britain are to match the war efforts of the Axis.

Axis Comment

BERLIN, June 19 (AP)—German officialdom was silent today regarding the Reich's relations with the United States.

Inasmuch as no American reply to Berlin's protest against the closing of all German consulates in the United States has been received, it was explained there was nothing new in the situation.

Economic counter measures against the United States have not yet been defined.

ROME, June 19 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Fascist Editor, took note today of what he called new proof of American bellicosity in the expulsion of German consuls, but indicated the Axis would not be baited by this into declaring war.

"By this maneuver," he wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia, "the Washington Government evidently expected it would be Berlin which would precipitate the situation and thereby take responsibility for everything on her (Berlin's) robust shoulders. It was a vain attempt."

MILAN, Italy, June 19 (AP) — Under the byline of its New York correspondent, Premier Mussolini's Il Popolo d'Italia published yesterday a story declaring "Washington has a holy fear of real war" and "shudders at the idea of possibly having to enter into the conflict immediately."

"The honest world is wondering," the story said, "how long the cowardice of Washington will last," and added it is becoming "insufferable for Europe."

The New York correspondent was named as Pier Barbato.

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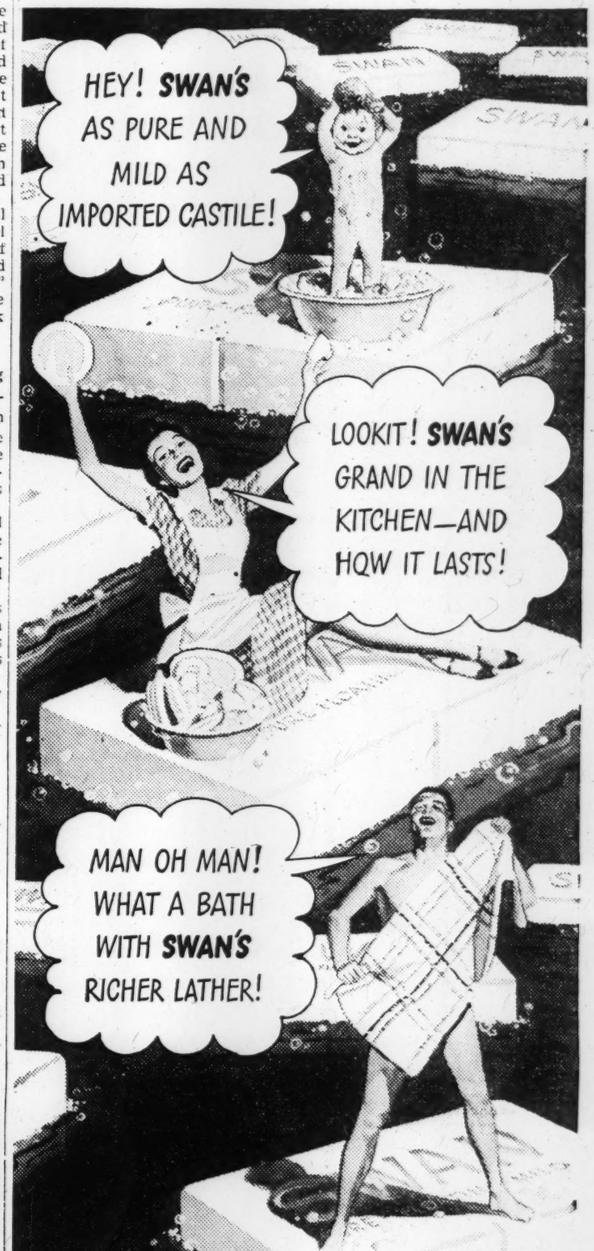
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Pact Opens Nazi Path to Middle East

Continued from Page 1

cause it felt Russia's backing justified such an attitude!

One of the most immediate consequences of this new orientation which Germany desires drawn from the new treaty is that Russia will interpret the pact as an indication of its further isolation and be willing to make the concessions which Adolf Hitler is reported to be demanding from Joseph Stalin. It is significant that it was the spokesman of the German Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, who was reported as saying: "All signs point to war with Russia, but we hope to obtain major concessions from the Soviet without actual fighting."

It is impossible here to estimate the real Russo-German situation. A large number of rumors still continue to pour in from various European capitals, but it is significant that they all seem to emanate from German or German-inspired sources. They include reports that the Russians have blown up strategic bridges on the Finnish frontier, that telephonic communications have been cut off throughout Southeastern Europe and that Rumanian general mobilization on the Bessarabian frontier is nearing completion.

The British Ministry of Economic Warfare has announced that navicerts for ships bound to Petsamo, Finland, were canceled as of June 14 and that three Finnish ships already have been held by British. The reason given is that the concentration of German troops in Finland is so large that that country cannot be considered as being sufficiently independent to prevent the cargoes from reaching the enemy.

Possibility of Invasion

Just as the Russo-German Treaty of August, 1939, supplied Herr Hitler's military advisers with the security they considered as sufficient even for war with Britain and France over Poland, so this present neutralization of Turkey may be considered adequate should present Reich-Soviet relations turn to open warfare.

Britain, however, is not hoodwinked by such possibilities. The press emphasizes that what has happened at Ankara results from the failure to supply Turkey with armaments at the right time. They urge even greater war production as soon as possible.

Despite all talk of a possible German invasion of Russia, many editorials continue to urge the need for a careful watch lest Herr Hitler use the situation in Eastern Europe to hide careful planning of an early wide-scale attempt to invade Britain.

The absence of mass German air activity over this country, Syria, or Libya suggests an aerial concentration for some great move somewhere.

Return of the Ousted German Consul To Valparaiso Stirs Chilean Deputies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chamber of Deputies has asked the Government to explain the return to Valparaiso of the German Consul, Dr. Paul Barandon, who but a few months ago was required to leave Chile as persona non grata. Dispatches from the port indicated he had returned from Uruguay, whence he was transferred, and resumed charge of the Consulate-General.

The announcement caused considerable commotion as Dr. Barandon was virtually expelled from Chile following discovery of the issue by his office of false passports for sailors of the pocket battleship Graf Spee who, escaping from Argentine internment, secured berths on a Japanese steamer for the Far East.

Liberal Deputy Pedro Poklepovic, who raised the question in the Chamber, declared it was a serious matter to receive once again a foreign consular officer who had lost the confidence of the Government. His information was that Dr. Barandon had also lost the confidence of the Uruguayan Government.

Radical Deputy Ezequiel Gonzalez suggested that, as a result of confusion, Dr. Barandon had been wrongly accused of falsification; but the Chamber considered that a case had been stated for Government investigation.

The returned Consul made his first personal appearance at the ceremony of transferring the German sailing vessel Priwall to the Chilean navy. The Priwall served as both a freighter and a schoolship. Its new name under the Chilean flag is Lautaro.

Since this gift was made the German propaganda machine has been active in Chile's chief port and naval center. British associations with the Chilean navy have always been strong, so that the donation is considered a clever move on the part of the German Government and colony.

Baron Wilhelm von Schön, German Ambassador to Chile, who handed over the ship, declared that "freedom of the seas" is a "sacred conquest of humanity and the common right of all nations of the world, great or small" and that its loss would mean "return to slavery."

The Priwall's most valuable cargo — from the German viewpoint—has been returned to Germany. This was a party of cadets who were distributed among refugee steamships which attempted a dash through the British blockade and Japanese vessels. These officers-to-be are urgently required in the German navy at home.

Cuban Police Break Anti-American Rally

HAVANA, June 18 (AP)—Authorities of the Town of Guanabacoa announced today that police, with rifles, dispersed a crowd of more than 300 alleged Communists who attempted to break into the town jail last night and free a student detained for attacking the United States Government and President Roosevelt in a speech.

Dog in House!

© Fox

Britain Protects Its Pets

The National Canine Defence League and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have issued jointly a card for use in districts where there are air raids. The card indicates, in addition to the number of persons in the house, the number of dogs and cats, and also the room or place in which they usually are to be found. Thus, if the house is damaged or destroyed, it is possible to dig them out. The card may be affixed to the door of the house or to a post in the garden.

Darlan in Plea to Free French

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 19 (AP)—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan directed an appeal to Free French forces fighting in Syria, stating that it was not too late for them to return to the side of the Vichy French forces and renounce their ties with the British.

The appeal, broadcast to the Free French troops in Syria said in part:

"Today I address prodigal Frenchmen who in Syria, in the de Gaullist ranks, are fighting against their brothers. . . .

"You have, like ourselves and with us, felt cruelly the misfortune of our country. The day after the armistice you asked yourselves what was your duty? Badly informed, you thought it necessary to continue the fight. If you had been better informed, if you had better known the history of France, you children of a great race would have understood that it is necessary above all to save the unity of the Fatherland, that your duty was to follow the marshal when a year ago he asked all Frenchmen 'to gather around him and listen only to his own faith in the fatherland's destiny.'

"But others, who—and I cry it aloud—had not your disinterestedness and had not your rectitude, betrayed you. Their crime is unpardonable.

"They told you 'it is necessary to continue the fight beside England,' and that they would give you arms to continue fighting against the Germans and Italians.

"I ask you have you ever had before you other adversaries than your French brethren? At Dakar, at Gabon or today in Syria have you seen a single German or a single Italian?

"You were promised in your enlistment that you never would be sent against Frenchmen. It is against them alone that you have been sent.

"I want you to think well about what is being said to you today by the chief who cannot be turned by insults from what he knows to be his duty. It is not too late to recognize your mistake. Even prodigals you remain sons of France. In the name of the Marshal, who is ready to pardon you, I ask you to join your brothers and your own flag on the other side of the firing line.

"Your chiefs, they have no excuses. They will be punished."

Turkish 'Aid' to Allies: Pledges for Pay

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States after frontline service on four major war sectors—Greece and the Middle East, Africa, Norway, and Finland.

A "cash and tarry" policy best describes Turkey's treatment of its Allies since the outbreak of the war. When there was a chance of getting a handout the Turks were full of assurances of their loyalty to the democratic cause. But when it came to their delivering the goods they said, "Wait!"

And now Turkey has gone the full circle, signing a pact with Germany. On its face, the new agreement is one of peace and mutual non-interference. Actually, it isolates the Turks from interference with Germany's military plans and paves the way for direct collaboration.

The action stands in sharp contrast to the promises which the Turks made to Britain and its Allies—and the total price paid by the Allies for Turkish promises is beyond calculation. Even before the war, when Britain and France were jerry-building their peace front, the initial alliance with Turkey was purchased for cash plus a land bonus. The French agreed to chip off the northwest corner of Syria, the Alexandretta and Antioch districts, and hand them over to Turkey, despite the violent protests of the Syrian Government and in direct violation of the mandate terms.

What Price Help?

In the first five months of the war the Allies gave the Turks a total amount of $340,000,000 partly in credits, and partly in gold, to stabilize the Turkish currency. Nobody knows how much they have received since then as the British Treasury has published no further figures. But there are plenty of indications that the various trade, diplomatic and military missions that have visited Ankara in past months paid their way, like those before them.

The original treaty of alliance with Turkey contained an "escape clause" whereby Turkey was freed from her obligations to her Allies if it would involve her in war with Russia. So on the outbreak of hostilities this clause became the pretext for Turkey remaining neutral, with the tacit understanding that Turkey would come in at the proper time or when the war reached her part of the world.

But each time the war moved closer to Turkey's doorstep and the world half expected Turkey to fight, the Turkish leaders merely assured the world of Turkey's loyalty to her Allies and warned the Axis that Turkey would fight when the war threatened her zone of security.

Just what constituted this "zone of security" was rather a matter for conjecture. Originally it was regarded as an extensive if nebulous area that included the Balkans and Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea. But under the pressure of events it gradually shrank until now it appears to coincide with Turkey's national boundaries.

And Turkey Still Waits

When Italy entered the war, Allied opinion thought the Turks would come in. When Germany occupied Rumania, Allied opinion thought that was what Turkey was waiting for. When Italy attacked Greece Allied opinion thought that was what Turkey was waiting for. When Germany occupied Bulgaria Allied opinion thought that was what Turkey was waiting for. When Germany invaded Greece Allied opinion thought that was what Turkey was waiting for. But when Turkey still did nothing they gave it up as a bad job.

It must be admitted that the course of Anglo-Turkish diplomacy in recent months has been one of the most mystifying factors of this confused situation. When the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden and the British Chief of Staff, Sir John Dill, were in the Middle East in February and March, no correspondent was permitted by the British censorship to breathe a word regarding the purpose of their trip, especially concerning their visit to Ankara at the end of February and Mr. Eden's meeting with Sukru Saracoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, on March 19.

No details of their conversations or decisions were ever made public. The world had to be content with official communiqués that "full agreement had been reached on all points." And the general impression was given that it was now only up to the military to get together and arrange the details, the details of what?

Nazis' Subtle Pressure

The answer was known, presumably, to Lieut. Gen. Sir James Handyside Marshall-Cornwall, Air Vice-Marshal T. W. Elmhurst, Maj. Gen. Arthur Gethin Creagh, Admiral Sir William Kelly, and other leading officers of the British Middle East Command who shuttled between Cairo and Ankara from January to April of this year (after the collapse in Greece the visits apparently ceased. The last one was in the first week of April). To the question what were they doing, the answer was obvious: they were "arranging the details."

But British diplomats and generals were not the only visitors to Ankara in that period. Sandwiched between their comings and goings were trips by German delegations which usually arrived by plane with special messages from the Führer to the President of the Turkish Republic, Ismet Inonu. Regarding the nature of these, more information is available.

In the days when Germany had not yet begun her drive to the southwest and Turkey was still fairly remote from her zone of control, the Germans adopted a "stand no nonsense" attitude, calling on the Turks either to break off their alliance with Britain and co-operate with the Axis or accept the woeful consequences. But the closer the Nazis came to Turkey, the more conciliatory their tone, the more persuasive their declarations of friendship and peaceful intention.

Nazi Maneuvers Succeeded

The Turks, to do them justice, did not appear taken in by these wiles.

They merely replied that Turkey had no territorial ambitions but was determined to defend herself from attack. At the same time they consistently turned down every one of the periodic proposals which Herr von Papen made for a revision of Turkish foreign policy in a direction favorable to the Axis, supposedly in return for territorial concessions.

Nevertheless, if these German maneuvers were intended to help keep Turkey from joining her Allies they achieved their purpose.

In the case of the Greek campaign they even went farther. For the seemingly innocuous "Turko-Bulgarian Joint Declaration", which the Germans were doubtless back of, was like a green signal light to the Nazi military trains waiting on the Bulgarian border.

This was exactly a week before the Eden-Dill visit to Ankara with its declaration of "complete" agreement which, in the words of Mr. Eden's secretary, would make further discussions "unnecessary."

What struck me most when I visited Ankara in February was the wide descrepancy between this British optimism and the impression gained from talking to Turkish Government officials and qualified foreign observers.

The former always evaded answers to direct questions concerning the point where Turkey would decide to fight. It was, they said, entirely for the military to decide. The latter were emphatic that the Turks would never under any circumstances, and regardless of what happened in Greece or elsewhere in the Middle East, enter the war unless directly attacked.

The Turks could make a fairly strong case for their conduct. They were, after all, a small nation and a comparatively weak one. They have neither a mechanized army nor the industrial plant to back it up.

The same applies to their aviation. In Ankara I talked to American aircraft engineers who had come to instruct the Turks in the handling of fighter planes purchased from America. They told heart-rending stories of valuable craft crashed or misused by incompetent pilots. According to their estimate, which I reported at the time, the entire Turkish air force did not number more than 500 planes, of which not more than 300 were airworthy. They further predicted that all these would be out of action within the first fortnight.

Every time a British statesman or general came to Ankara the Turks renewed their clamor for arms and equipment, but the hard-pressed British needed everything they had available on the actual fighting fronts, especially since despite "complete understanding" they must have had more than one mental reservation as to Turkey's future course.

More recent events have shown how well these reservations were justified. Only a few days after General Marshall-Cornwall's last and probably farewell visit to Ankara the Turks, in direct violation not only of their alliance with Britain but of the Montreaux Convention forbidding the use of the Dardanelles by belligerents, allowed German troopships to pass through on their way to attack and occupy the Greek islands of Lemnos and Samothrace at the very entrance to the Dardanelles.

Yet Foreign Secretary Eden, reporting to the House not long after, referred in his old optimistic terms to the Turks. Lloyd George challenged him on it.

The latest news from Ankara shows which direction the Turks were heading from the outset.

Had Other Plans

At no time did it suit Herr Hitler's book to attack Turkey. He and his diplomats and generals had other plans. They knew that the occupation of Greece and the Greek archipelagoes near the Turkish coast, plus Crete, plus the Italian Dodecanese added up to Turkey's military isolation, after which she could either be by-passed or else would become more tractable to German offers. This is confirmed by the new German-Turkish Friendship Treaty.

In terms of higher war strategy, Germany wants Turkey as a convenient pivotal point in the Middle East. Through Turkey and from Turkey the Nazis, depending on developments, could attack either the British in Palestine and Iraq or the Russians in the Caucasus and Black Sea area.

For the moment the German spearhead seems poised for a thrust on Russia. Hence in its immediacy the new treaty appears aimed at the Soviet. In all their negotiations in Ankara there is reason to believe that Ambassador von Papen and the various special emissaries from Berlin with "personal letters from the Führer" harped on the danger to Turkey from "Russia's historic designs," arguing that Germany was the only country that could rescue Turkey from same. This line doubtless had effect and was pressed home by those influential pro-German Turkish businessmen who have done a booming trade with the Reich through fair weather and foul.

Inside the War

Port Activities Continue to Gain Despite the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Despite the disruptions caused by war, the port of Vancouver had a busy season in 1940, and this year promises continued activity, although there will probably be fewer deep sea sailings owing to decline in export trade with Britain due to war conditions.

A total of 27,403 vessels entered the port of Vancouver last year, representing a total tonnage of 11,347,860 net. Total imports amounted to 4,379,237 tons.

Port revenues exceded all expectations. Among the principal exports were apples, box shooks, canned fish, canned milk, metal concentrates, wooden doors, fish meal and oil, frozen fish, cured fish, salt fish, flour, lead and zinc.

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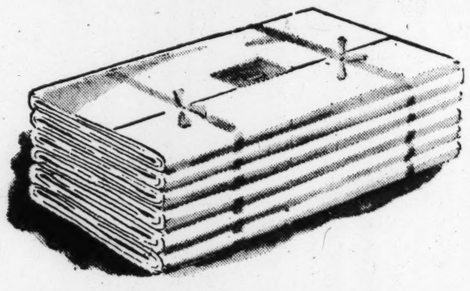

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Nazis Sign 'Peace' Pact With Turkey; British See German-Soviet Break Near

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Informed British circles agreed that many signs pointed to the possibility of an open break between Berlin and Moscow.

They regard with skepticism, however, roundabout reports from Turkey that Germany or Rumania had served an ultimatum upon Russia and that Nazi troops had fallen upon the Soviet border.

There was no confirmation of either of these reports.

Whatever the basis for the rumors, it was considered here that there was ample foundation for the belief that Herr Hitler is steadily applying pressure to Russia to gain economic concessions vital to Germany's war plans.

Air Squadrons Strengthened

Dispatches from Ankara reported that German air squadrons along the Rumanian-Russian frontier had been heavily reinforced and Nazi circles in the Turkish Capital were quoted as saying frankly that "all signs point to war with Russia."

Diplomatic circles in Ankara said they had no direct knowledge of any German-Russian negotiations, but it was common belief there that Germany had demanded the entire exportable surplus of the Ukraine grain crop and direction of the Soviet railways, oil industry and vital mining enterprises.

Such demands, if granted, would make Russia virtually an economic vassal of Germany, these sources said. They expressed belief that Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin was playing desperately for time while massing his Red Army to meet the threat of German troop concentration along his frontier.

Yugoslav military and diplomatic attachés who left Moscow recently when Russia withdrew recognition of their refugee government were quoted as saying that Mr. Stalin had admitted to them that a German invasion might come during the summer.

Ready by August

Mr. Stalin was quoted as saying that his Army would be ready by August and that "the enemy will get hit in the face."

Istanbul correspondents of AFI (independent French agency) gave this version of reported German demands upon Russia, according to Reuters, British news agency:

That Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina, the provinces which Russia acquired from Rumania a year ago by ultimatum, be returned to Rumania.

That Germany be permitted to occupy the rich Ukraine "for the time being."

That Russia "liberate" Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the Baltic countries which she has annexed and that she withdraw her troops beyond a line of demarcation to be fixed by Germany.

Partial demobilization of the Soviet army.

Hitler in Earnest

Commenting on these reports and known facts, highly placed British circles were inclined to believe that Herr Hitler really meant business in his realings with Russia and that reports of tension between Berlin and Moscow were not merely an artifice to cover up plans for a bold German stroke at another point.

The News Chornicle declared editorially:

"The Nazis are up to something. Before long they are going to launch another of their mighty blitzes—this time probably the mightiest of all. The question is where and against whom? The outward signs point to Russia as the next objective. . . ."

The general reaction to the German-Turkish friendship pact was that while it strengthened Herr Hitler's hand in dealing with Russia the Führer had not obtained from Turkey as much as he had hoped for.

Nazis, Turks Agree On Railroad Links

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, June 19

The German-Turkish agreement signed yesterday was understood here to have included a second agreement providing for joint Turkish-German operation of the rail connections between Turkey and Bulgaria which run through a corner of Greece.

The Nazi diplomatic coup was expected to be followed by a trade pact relieving somewhat Turkey's lack of foreign manufactures in an exchange for her raw materials.

BERLIN, June 18 (AP)—Germany gained the signature of Britain's non-fighting ally, Turkey, to a 10-year friendship pact last night, thereby assuring herself that the Turks will stay out of the Reich's battle with the British.

On the other hand, should German-Russian friendship turn into channels of enmity, Germany can feel free of danger from an interfering Turkish attack on her southern flank.

Germany's Ambassador in Turkey, Franz von Papen, scored the new coup, signing the pact at Ankara with Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu which binds each party to respect the other's territorial integrity and to take no direct or indirect measures aimed at the other.

Just as Herr Hitler suddenly came to terms with Soviet Russia on the eve of the war, thus removing the possibility of Poland's eastern neighbor causing trouble then, so Ambassador von Papen secured the pact which now permits the German Army to pursue operations in the Middle East without concern of Turkish interference.

Authorized sources said they did not know, however, whether Russia had been told in advance of the new friendship between Germany and Turkey.

[Informed foreign quarters in London, who apparently received a strong hint of the pact before it was announced, interpreted the diplomatic coup as a move to isolate Russia at a time when German-Soviet relations are growing strained.]

Although the pact frees the German Army of fear of trouble from Turkey in event of a push in the Middle East, authorized sources said it has no bearing on the warfare in Syria.

The French are taking care of the British there to the satisfaction of Germany, Berlin commentators claimed.

The treaty also says that nothing in it impairs the obligations which either party previously has contracted.

[Turkey's mutual assistance treaty binds Britain to go to Turkey's aid if she is invaded. It also binds Turkey to help Britain in event of war in the Mediterranean, but so far it has not been implemented by the Turks. In a second treaty recently reaffirmed between Turkey and Russia, the Turks agreed not to attack Russia in event the latter is invaded.]

Besides agreeing to conduct their press and radio in accordance with the principles of mutual friendship, and to iron out all their differences in friendly negotiation, the Turks and the Germans decided upon close economic co-operation.

The two countries will enter into economic negotiations "utilizing the mutual experiences gained by the two countries during war," the announcement said.

The phrase referring to war experiences caught the eye of foreign observers, who were told by authorized commentators that "we do not want to be weighed down with ancient economic theories, nor with obsolete forms of economic dealing.

"Economy as developed in the present war has opened up new possibilities. Our mutual economic relations are to be placed on the broadest possible basis."

The understanding that both sides will be nice to each other in all avenues of their publicity, put an end to something which has irritated German authorities considerably in the recent past—the unfriendliness of a section of the Turkish press and radio.

In fact the renewed friendship between these two allies of the World War was a feature considerably stressed by authorized sources who said the pact proved Britain was unable to break the bonds.

Text of Nazi-Turkish Pact

BERLIN, June 19 (AP)—The text of the German-Turkish friendship treaty follows:

The German Reich and the Turkish Republic, animated by a wish to place relations of the two countries on a foundation of mutual trust and honest friendship, have agreed to conclude a treaty, without prejudice to mutual obligations of the two lands.

For this purpose the German Reichschancellor has named as plenipotentiary Ambassador Franz von Papen, the President of the Turkish Republic, Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, who on the basis of their powers have agreed on the following stipulations:

Article I: Germany and Turkey obligate themselves mutually to respect the integrity and inviolability of their state territories and not to undertake any measures aimed either directly or indirectly at the other treaty partner.

Article II: Germany and Turkey obligate themselves in the future to contact one another in a friendly way on all questions touching their common interests in order to reach an understanding regarding the handling of such questions.

Article III: The above treaty will be ratified and ratification documents are to be exchanged immediately in Berlin. The treaty becomes effective on the day of signing and becomes valid for a period of ten years.

The parties concluding the treaty will agree at the proper time regarding the question of extending the treaty.

Drawn up in duplicate in the original, in the German and Turkish languages, in Ankara on June 18, 1941.

Following is the text of the economic note exchanged between Herr von Papen and Mr. Saracoglu:

With reference to the happily concluded German - Turkish treaty of this date, I take the honor to inform Your Excellency that my Government is ready, in so far as it is possible, to promote economic relations between Germany and Turkey with consideration for the possibilities under the economic structures of the two nations, taking as a basis experiences gained in the war, for the mutual benefit of the two nations.

The two Governments will enter negotiations immediately in order as soon as possible to create treaty principles for carrying out the terms of this agreement.

Britain Has Tanks, Too

Wide World

This British Blitz Unit Is at Home on Land or in Water

Somewhere in England a heavy British tank enters the water with a big splash to cross a river during large-scale defense maneuvers recently. England is banking heavily on great steel monsters, such as this, to frustrate any German attempt to invade the British Isles. Photo passed by British censor.

Allies Open Damascus Attack When French Refuse to Quit

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—A British ultimatum to the French defenders of Damascus, demanding that they surrender before 5:30 a. m. (10:30 a. m. E. S. T.), apparently was rejected by the French. It was reported by authoritative sources here that Allied forces had launched a direct attack upon the ancient City.

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British Commandant for Palestine and Trans-Jordan, was reported to have radiocast the ultimatum to Jerusalem.

At noon today there was no indication here that the demand had been complied with.

Dispatches from the Middle East previously had indicated that Damascus was threatened from three sides by British-de Gaullist forces who pushed across the Syrian frontier 11 days ago.

[French defending forces within Damascus have been estimated at 40,000.]

A military spokesman at Jerusalem reported "a good deal of opposition" by defenders of the City as British, Free French, and Indian troops closed in from the west, south, and southeast.

Closest to the City was a column which occupied Mezze, a suburb 3½ miles from Southwest Damascus.

Continuous pressure also was being exerted along the front southeast of the Capital at Jebel Kelb—hill of the dog—the spokesman said.

On the coastal sector reports from the front said that advance Australian shock troops, despite concern over the possibility of a flank attack by Franch forces in the Litani Valley 30 miles inland, have driven up a coastal road leading to Beirut, Capital of Lebanon, to positions from which they can see the City jutting out to sea on its promontory.

These advance units were charged with clearing the way for artillery and tanks which are rolling up for a heavy attack on Beirut. The Australians have been harassing French defensive positions protecting the approach to the Capital.

French forces holding Merdjayoun in the central sector about 40 miles southeast of Damascus were reported under heavy counterattacks and the Jerusalem spokesman said the Allies were "meeting with some successes," but there was no news of the recapture of the important road junction.

Communications on the railroad line from the Trans-Jordan border to Kessoue, just south of Damascus, were reopened with the recapture June 17 of Ezra, the spokesman said, and raiding French parties were driven out of Kuneitra, a point well behind the general Allied front.

Hint to Leningrad From Camp Polk

LEESVILLE, La., June 19 (AP)—If Leningrad, Soviet Union, doesn't find out a certain home town boy has made good, it won't be the fault of the United States Army.

A public relations officer in the Third Armored Division at Camp Polk noted a promotion notice for a soldier born in Leningrad. He filled out the proper publicity form and mailed it to a Leningrad newspaper with the usual request:

"Please send copy of this, if printed, to Public Relations Officer, Third Armored Division, Camp Polk, La., U. S."

Chicago Tax Inquiry Up to Commission

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19 (AP)—Gov. Dwight H. Green, after his first major defeat in the State Assembly, turned to the State Tax Commission yesterday to pursue an investigation of tax levies in Cook County (Chicago), a Democratic citadel.

In a dramatic session in the House yesterday, five Republican Representatives broke away from their party's majority and from the Republican Governor and sent to defeat by four votes a measure to authorize a legislative investigation of Cook County taxing bodies.

A three-day Democratic filibuster was interrupted by the vote. The legislative jockeying continued slowing down proceedings, however, despite Republican claims that defeat of the measure removed the cause for the minority campaign.

"The terrific pressure which was brought to bear by the Kelly-Nash machine (Chicago Democratic organization) to stop an investigation is good evidence of the need of it," Governor Green declared. He said the Tax Commission would carry out the inquiry.

Bus Driver Arrested For Voicing of Threats

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—United States Secret Service agents today arrested James Angelo, bus driver of Paterson, N. J., on a warrant charging him with voicing threats against President Roosevelt.

The warrant was issued in Miami, Fla., and sent to New York for execution. Angelo was arrested at the Greyhound Bus terminal.

Federal agents said he denied having made such threats and that he said he had spoken only against "all dictators," asserting that he "hated Mussolini, Hitler, and Stalin."

Tax Dodger Sent to Jail To Finish 'Red' Book

PHILADELPHIA, June 19 (AP)—Baker Morris Feder insisted before United States Commissioner Norman J. Griffin that he would not pay Social Security taxes "or any other taxes the United States wants."

He appeared carrying a book entitled "Soviet Power," opening paragraph of which reads, ". . . man shall help his fellow man."

The Commissioner said, "I'll give you 30 days in Philadelphia County Prison so that you'll have ample time to finish that book."

Change in Name Of 'Newsies' Made

DETROIT, June 19 (AP)—The International Circulation Managers' Association in convention here yesterday decided to dignify the young boy selling newspapers by officially designating him as a "newspaper boy," instead of "newsie" or "newsboy."

The association also plans a national campaign for observing Oct. 4 as "Newspaper Boy Day," according to W. G. Andrews, Circulation Manager of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) News Sentinel, who said the object would be to "demonstrate what changes have occurred in the traits of newspaper boys since the old days."

Mr. Andrews described the newspaper boy of today as "a carefully selected lad of ambition who is usually better-than-average in school and who is earning a profit in an honest selling effort."

More than 400 circulation managers are attending the three-day convention.

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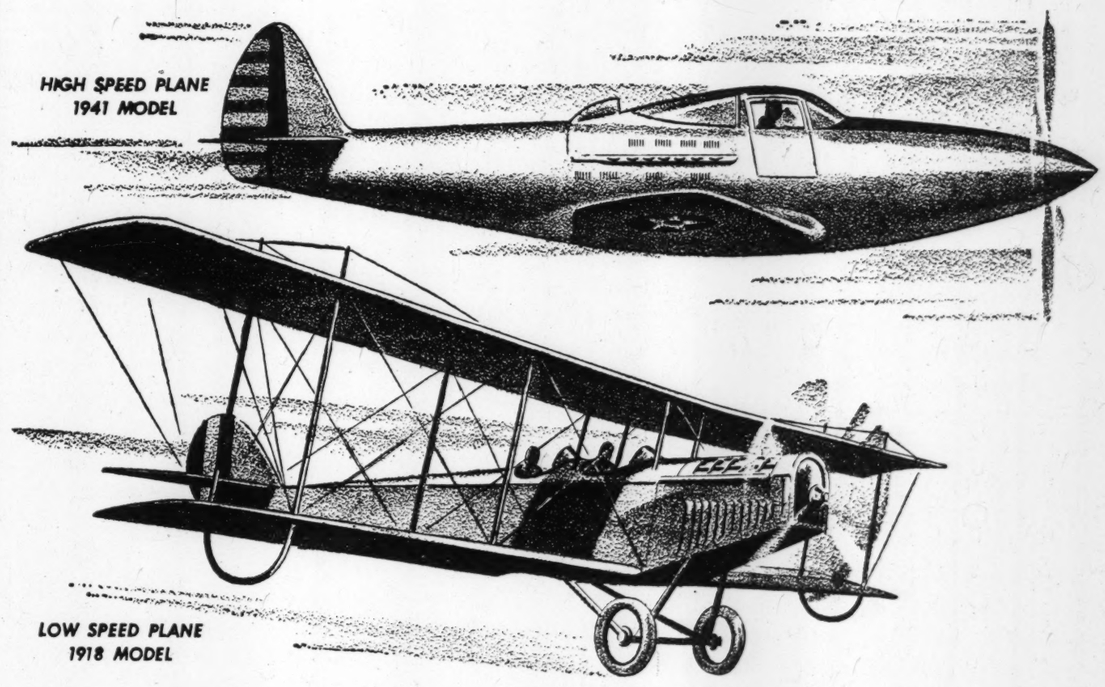


The speedy 1941 Army fighter and the old World War fighter represent two speed ranges in flying. They are pictured here to remind you that *in driving a car* there are also two main speed ranges. The first range is from 10 to 45 miles per hour, and is used mainly in traffic. The second range is from 45 miles per hour upwards, and used mainly on the open road.

Sinclair H-C Gasoline is specially refined to give you high anti-knock in *both* these speed ranges. Be sure to get high anti-knock not in just one speed range, but in two. Ask your nearby Sinclair Dealer for Double-Range Sinclair H-C Gasoline. It sells at the price of regular grade.

SINCLAIR DOUBLE RANGE H-C GASOLINE

Major Radio Chains Renew Opposition to New FCC Rules

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Major chain broadcasting interests claimed today that new anti-monopoly regulations proposed by the Federal Communications Commission constituted a threat to private enterprise in the radio industry.

Both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, targets of the new FCC orders, are attacking the regulations before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The Mutual Broadcasting System, a smaller chain, has supported the rules, one of which directed the NBC to sell one of its two networks.

The Committee, conducting hearings on a Senate resolution to block enforcement of the regulations, assembled to hear Duke Patrick, NBC General Counsel, renew the fight on behalf of the two large chains.

Niles Trammel, NBC President, contended yesterday that the anti-monopoly regulations would give the FCC unwarranted powers over broadcasting and would enable large stations and major national advertisers to "dominate" radio chains.

Mr. Trammell claimed the FCC had exceeded its authority in terming NBC and CBS monopolies and said that the networks were engaged in active competition.

By banning "exclusive" network-station contracts, limiting contracts to one year and forcing NBC to dispose of its Blue chain, Mr. Trammell said, the FCC would "upset the whole broadcasting structure."

He predicted "chaos" for the industry if the rules became effective, and said a noncompetitive Government-controlled broadcasting system would result.

"Either that, or there'll be a listening charge for radio listeners," he declared, adding that "private enterprise will be dead."

The networks, he said would face disaster "because we wouldn't know what we had to offer advertisers for a lineup of stations." By having a sation patronize all networks, instead of just one, the chain would be unable to tell sponsors what outlets would be available, Mr. Trammell testified.

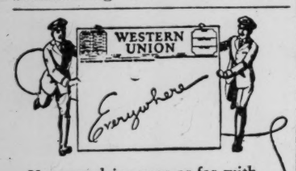
Wickard Sees Food As Final War Issue

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, declared that the United States was going to help Great Britain with "all the means at its disposal" because "when we fight Hitlerism we are fighting for ourselves."

"The people have decided," he said, "and there isn't any use arguing about it any longer. We are going ahead—regardless."

The Cabinet member, in a speech prepared for a meeting of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, predicted the war may finally come down to the issue of "who can feed the hungry people of Europe—the democracies or the dictatorships?"

"In this case," he declared, "the answer is—the democracies."



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Wonders of Research: Stresses

Engineers find strains in planned structures through application of 'photo-elasticity.'

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The house that Jack built would undoubtedly have stood longer if Jack had consulted some of the engineers who attended the Eastern Photo-elasticity Conference held recently at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

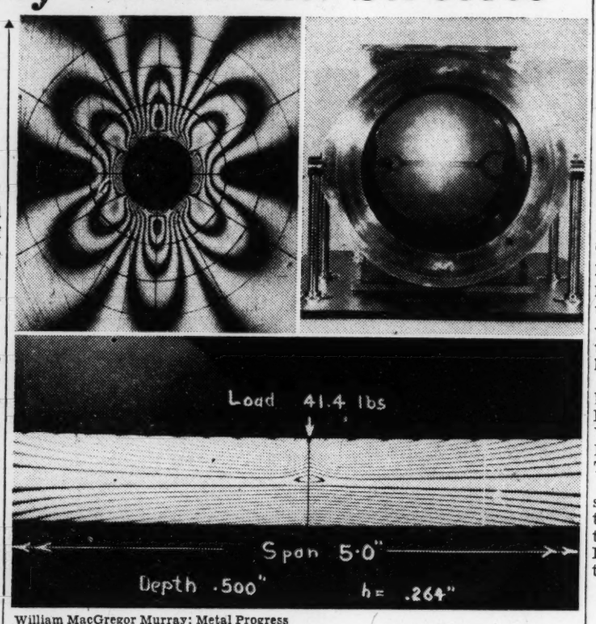
Agreeing that it's one thing to build a house, bridge, dam or aircraft engine and quite another to foretell where they will sag, break, bend or stretch under stress of use, the engineers discussed further applications of "photo-elasticity" as a means of solving the latter problem.

To locate the stresses in materials the engineers place a transparent scale model of the proposed structure in an instrument known as a polariscope. When viewed here under load in polarized light, stress distribution shows up as beautiful color patterns. The greatest stress is indicated where the lines appear closest together.

Since geometrically similar models have similar stress distributions, synthetic materials such as bakelite can accurately show the stress lines which would be set up in an opaque steel beam, for example. Thus knowledge is gained whereby greatly stressed parts of proposed structures can be strengthened. Those lightly stressed can be relieved by the removal of unnecessary weight.

As early as 1900 it was known that a number of transparent materials (similar to the modern plastics) showed peculiar optical properties when subjected to stress, but it was not until the recent rapid development of synthetic materials and the invention of "polaroid," which provides a method of obtaining large beams of polarized light, that there has been any great practical application of the method.

Photo-elasticity is becoming more important daily as a method of analyzing problems of both two- and three-dimensional character, according to William MacGregor Murray of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He describes it as a powerful, cheap and valuable engineering tool for problems of design and for finding stress distribution in shapes which cannot be conveniently investigated by analytical calculation.



William MacGregor Murray; Metal Progress

How Photo-Elasticity 'Sees' Stress

Upper left: Geometric stress pattern formed in piece of bakelite which has been pulled vertically. Upper right: End view of a large polariscope in which stress materials are analyzed in polarized light. Lower: Lines in bakelite beam, compressed from center point above, show positions of stress concentrations.

Wind Turbine

On a windy hill in the Green Mountains of Vermont natural scientists are assembling a giant windmill which even a chivalrous Don Quixote would hesitate to attack with tilted lance. It will be used to generate much needed electric power for expanding industries.

Invented by Palmer C. Putnam of Boston and refined in detail during five years of research by many natural scientists working under the general direction of Dr. J. B. Wilbur, head of the Structural Analysis Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the turbine will generate 1,000 kilowatts of electricity when completed. It consists of two stainless-steel blades, which will cut a 175-foot circle, mounted on top of a 110-foot tower.

Built to withstand 140-mile-an-hour gales it will begin generating current in an 18-mile-an-hour breeze and can operate at load capacity in a 30-mile-an-hour wind.

Variable winds will be overcome, the inventor believes, by an automatic device modeled after that used on an adjustable-pitch propeller, whereby the angle of the blades changes with the velocity of the wind, thus maintaining a steady speed. Operating as a unit in a regular power transmission line, the wind turbine will be utilized about one third of the time it is estimated.

Advantage of a wind turbine which is also being developed by German natural scientists lies in the speed with which such units can be produced, which is less than one third the time required for building hydroelectric stations of the same capacity. Also they can operate where no water power is available and, scattered over a wide area, would be a difficult problem for a bombing mission.

Sun Movie

Those who saw the motion pictures of the sun which highlighted the recent conference on solar terrestrial relationships at Harvard received some lasting impressions of this solar body's flaming prominences that shoot 400,000 miles into space, of giant geyser-like eruptions that rise thousands of miles and drop like waterfalls into the sun and gas clouds that weigh a million tons.

Explaining his unusual movie of the sun's surface taken over seven and eight-hour periods at the McMath-Hulbert Observatory at Lake Angelus, Mich., Prof. Robert R. McMath said the flaming prominences are heated to 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit, travel 400 miles a second and occur in air which equal 100 millionth of an atmosphere. Some prominences appeared to originate away from the sun, whence they raced toward it three times as fast as gravity would pull them.

Discussing the sun's corona, a gaseous envelope which lies out beyond the "limb" of the sun from which the prominences stem, Prof. Donald N. Menzel of Harvard said the laboratory work of Prof. Bengt Edlen, Swedish physicist of the University of Upsala, had shown it to be composed of highly ionized atoms of iron, calcium and nickel whose electrons have been partially torn away. To explain corona temperatures which Professor Edlen says must range up to 2,000,000 degress Fahrenheit (as compared to 6,000 degrees at the sun's surface) Professor Menzel offered the hypothesis of leakage of the sun wherein a vortex delving deep into the sun would bring the highly heated material out. More light on this subject might bring a better understanding of the earth's magnetic storms and radio "fadeouts," he said.

Wood Into Sugar

By forcing treated wood to "inhale and exhale" gas pumped into it under pressure a yield of 50 to 60 per cent sugar has been obtained, according to a report of Rudolph L. Hasche of Kingsport, Tenn., to the National Chemurgic Council.

In the sugar-making process, wood chips are wet with diluted hydrochloric acid and then subjected to a mixture of liquefied sulphur dioxide and dry hydrogen chloride. Evaporating, the sulphur dioxide absorbs the chemically generated heat from the solution of hydrochloric acid in the wood and thereby lowers the temperature of the mass below the carbonization point of wood. The "breathing" process comes when cold hydrogen chloride is forced into the wood by pressure which is released at intervals. After a period of standing the final conversion of the cellulose of the wood into sugar is accomplished.

WPA Quotas Set for States

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Big reductions in work rolls, to bring relief employment in conformity with the sharply trimmed appropriation expected from Congress, were announced yesterday by the Work Projects Administration.

Quotas for July, first month of the new fiscal year, were assigned for six States. The States, the July quota, and comparisons with present and year ago employment figures follow:

Illinois—July, 61,500, against 98,255 June 4, and 153,822 a year ago; Ohio—48,500, against 83,121 and 125,373; Rhode Island—4,000, against 6,251 and 11,339; Pennsylvania—68,000, against 93,455 and 165,864; Minnesota—25,500, against 28,982 and 36,821; Colorado—11,000, against 17,187 and 19,485.

Quotas for other States are now being worked out in regional and state offices.

The reductions are designed to bring the enrollment down to 1,000,000 persons, or 40 per cent below the average employment of 1,700,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30. On June 4 the WPA rolls carried 1,442,045 persons.

Congress, on recommendation by the President, is expected to provide $885,000,000 for WPA operations during the next 12 months, compared with $1,350,650,000 during the current fiscal year.

U. S. Plane Exports Rise

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The Commerce Department disclosed yesterday 591 airplanes were shipped to Great Britain and other countries in April—an increase of 110 planes over March.

The Department no longer says exactly where such shipments go, but presumably nearly all of them went to the British Empire or China.

The airplanes were valued at $47,077,905, compared with a $27,506,424 valuation on the March craft.

Shipment of extra airplane engines, however, declined from 1,102 engines, worth $13,782,140, in March to 700 engines, worth $8,223,894, in April.

Exports of engine parts and accessories increased from $2,914,289 in March to $3,115,552 in April, setting a record for this classification.

Other April aeronautic shipments included $61,205 of parachutes and parts, $658,549 of instruments and parts, $1,879,132 of propellers and parts, and $5,266,603 of other airplane parts and accessories. With the total of $66,282,840 of all kinds of airplanes and equipment exported in April, aeronautic shipments in the first four months of the year totaled $190,646,643, nearly double the amount of the similar period last year.

Nazi Group Assailed In Argentine Debate

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 19 (AP)—A charge that dagger-carrying members of a Nazi-like organization called "Bucara" had as its objective a union of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia into a single nation of imperialist tendency was shouted in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by the Socialist, Juan Antonio Solari.

Señor Solari spoke at the opening of a debate on anti-Argentina activities in which other members accused the Government of being in an "Oriental state of passiveness" against totalitarian propaganda.

Señor Solari said the United States action in ordering closed 24 German consulates was "a lesson for us and shows a continental conspiracy is afoot."

Interior Minister Miguel Cualaciati admitted that groups directed from abroad have sports clubs and camps "which are in reality military training camps which might be used against democratic institutions in Argentina," but he declared the Government would maintain peace and order.

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BETTER RADIO SERVICE

Kiwanis Head Gives Pledge Of 'Building'

ATLANTA, Ga., June 19 (AP)—Charles S. Donley, Pittsburgh transportation consultant, is the new President of Kiwanis International.

His election was announced today, although actual voting took place yesterday. Two new vice-presidents, a treasurer, and seven trustees also were elected. They will serve the organization during the remainder of 1941 and the first half of 1942.

Dr. Charles B. Holman of St. Louis, Mo., and Fred G. McAlister, London, Ontario, were elected Vice-Presidents and Donald B. Rice of Oakland, Calif., was elected Treasurer.

Mr. Donley has been a Kiwanian since 1923. He served five years on the International Board of Trustees, from 1935 to 1939, and was International Vice-President for the United States in 1939-40.

Militant Attitude

"We will support a militant rather than a military attitude," the new President said. "We should find a program of service to fit into the present war period, keeping in mind our slogan, 'Building.'"

Cleveland, Ohio, was selected as the 1942 convention city.

Mr. Donley said he felt he was "drafted" to the presidency, coming to the convention from Pittsburgh with the intention of staying only two days. He was scheduled to participate in a national emergency traffic conference in Chicago today.

Founder of the Kiwanis objective of providing support for church activities, Mr. Donley has served on the International Finance Committee for several years.

Although he said it was too early to formulate any definite program of action for the coming year, Mr. Donley announced he would strongly support the Kiwanis pledge to "build rather than destroy."

He indorsed the convention's pledge to assist eliminating destructive elements from the national defense emergency scene.

Trustes Elected

Trustees elected for two-year terms include David H. Elton, Lethbridge, Alberta; Ben Dean, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. D. Cotton, Rayville, La.; James P. Gallagher, Newton, Mass.; the Rev. Philip E. Auer, Galion, Ohio; J. Hudson Huffard, Bluefield, W.Va.

Guy H. Vande Bogart, Havre, Mont., was elected to fill a one-year term, filling a vacancy caused when Franklin C. Haven, Brooklyn, N. Y., resigned.

Mark A. Smith of Macon, Ga., becomes immediate Past President.

Trustees elected in 1940 and to continue for one more year include Ralph C. Barker, Durham, N. C.; Frederick M. Barnes, Jersey City, N. J.; Charles S. Dudley, Dallas, Texas; R. George McCuish, Vancouver, British Columbia; E. B. Stahlman, Nashville, Tenn.

Trade Diversion In War Develops Copra Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Manufacture of copra oil and meal is a new industry that seems likely to develop on a large scale in Vancouver.

Sir Walter Carpenter of Australia, one of the leading figures in the copra and shipping trade of the South Seas, decided to make Vancouver his base of operations a few months ago and he is now building a $200,000 plant which will process the raw copra to be brought her on ships owned by the Carpenter interests.

Diversion of trade routes by the war is the primary reason for the new industry in Vancouver.

Tank Barge 'Parade' Seen as Oil Solution

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP) — A veritable parade of powerful, snub-nosed towboats pushing tank barges the 2,000 miles from the Louisiana oil fields to the upper Ohio River may be organized to help relieve the threatened oil and gasoline pinch on the Atlantic Coast resulting from a shortage of ocean tankers.

From some points just this side of the Alleghany Mountains the oil would be trans-shipped by rail, truck, and pipeline.

As part of a program now in its formative stage, well-posted river men disclosed today, the Office of Production Management and the Defense Emergency Council has asked river carriers' organizations in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys to make a voluntary survey of all available floating equipment.

Industrial Diversification Aids A Prospering Chattanooga

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Chattanooga is another of those southern communities that's prospering today apparently without much direct help from the national war production program. It has no "war babies"—industries built squarely on the war effort. It probably could even do without much of the war supply business it has, and still show a comparatively thriving condition.

Is the South emerging from its long economic hibernation? Is the current nationwide business boom merely pushing along a bootstrap-pulling process? The questions will be better answered when the smoke of this crisis clears away, but students of the history and development of the South, which President Roosevelt not so long ago called the "Nation's number one economic problem," believed it is, to paraphrase a statement of another President, "rounding the corner to prosperity."

This quickened pace is found in any number of large cities in the southern region. In some cases the pick-up may be traced directly to the war boom. In others, such as Chattanooga, it seems to be part of a long-time process.

Here it is a very natural sort of thing. One feels that the state of well-being has come without any great effort, that it may or may not be the result of a conscious desire or plan.

Of course, the pioneers who settled here in 1800 knew it was a good location for a safe, comfortable community, a good strategic spot for trade. But Chattanooga has that thing which has proved the salvation of many a city but which few seem to be able to achieve through directly aiming for it, diversity of industry. It always has had such diversity. And it is on that stable foundation that is built its prosperity and its progress today.

There are other elements which contribute mightily to this situation, notably the cheap power from and other activities of the great Tennessee Valley Authority.. But the strength of its position in the long run, the strength which will protect it from any potential post-war business crisis, comes from that diversity of activity.

For instance, there are 444 factories of various sorts here. They turn out more than 1,500 different articles, of both the heavy type and the consumer type. And no one line dominates; that's the important thing. There are probably more cotton, wool, silk, and rayon textile mills than any other one kind, but it isn't such that complete failure in this field would put the whole city on its back.

Besides the textiles, here are some of the things Chattanoogans make: steam boilers, chemicals, stoves, farm implements, oil well machinery, structural steel, furniture, bottles, plumbing equipment, building materials, ceramic products, soft drinks, paper, cement, procelain ware, malleable iron, brass and copper goods, and fishing tackle.

In some ways Chattnooga is typical of an American industrial community. It has a little of everything. If you discount the quaintly charming southern accent of its people Chattanooga is just about like any other American city of 150,000. Yet it is touched by all the racial, social, and economic problems which beset the South. In building up a sound, stable, diversified economy, not depending on cotton, steel, oil, or agriculture, it will have, is having, a tremendous favorable effect on the bootstrap-pulling effort of the whole region.

Meanwhile the good done here by the controversial TVA can't be overlooked or denied. Cheaper electrical rates have brought new comfort to thousands of farmers and thousands of city folks. More important, cheaper rates have encouraged industrial activity. One chemical plant here, a large proportion of whose operating budget goes for power, has been enabled to expand substantially because of these new rates.

Cheaper electricity has also done something which hits at another phase of the South's problem, one which isn't talked about so much—climate. No, it hasn't changed the climate but, by making possible air conditioning where before it was considered too expensive, it has established a new climate inside hotels, business buildings.

The president of one large bank which uses lots of power for light and for air conditioning says its bill under the new rates is 20 per cent less than before.

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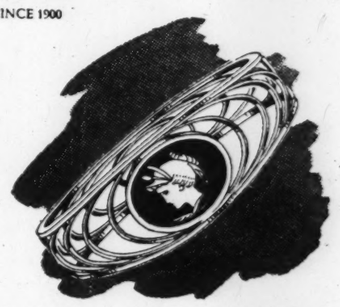

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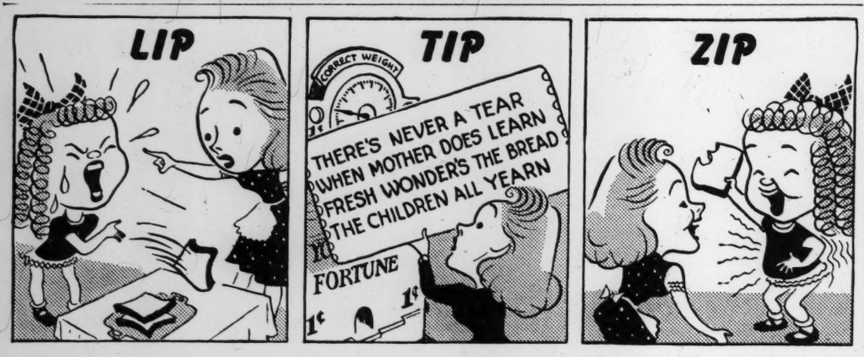

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"Boston: Crucible of Freemen"
Fourth of six articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Two lawyers and the judge settled a law suit in 10 minutes!" That sentence, including the well-deserved exclamation mark, is taken from an article printed in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, June 15, 1938, under the title, "Shortening the Law's Delays."

It described a "pre-trial" juridical innovation practiced in Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles, which radically reduces the number of suits and rapidly clears the court's calendars. The reform is so remarkable that the Reader's Digest reprinted the story under the title, "Justice Shifts Into High." One of the men responsible for the notable success of this new procedure in Boston is Abraham E. Pinanski, Judge of the Superior Court.

The position of Judge Pinanski and his family seems to this writer a personal demonstration of the genuineness of American democracy. He is a second generation American of the Jewish faith, one of the 90,000 Jews in the City of Boston. America has enabled him to find happiness and satisfaction; he in turn has contributed toward elevating the well-being and happiness of the American Nation, to which he belongs. The Pinanskis reached their present position by moving along the classical American road of hard work and high character, from poverty and obscurity to usefulness and security.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Guards Rights of Jews

Judge Abraham Pinanski, Mrs. Viola Pinanski, and two of the daughters of the family who have proven their place in the American way.

Stores on Wheels

Judge Pinanski's father was born in the vicinity of the Polish city, Vilna. In 1880, at the age of 18 the father came to Boston, without much education and completely without funds. At that time Boston had 362,839 inhabitants and was growing rapidly. Young Nathan took his place among the 10,000 immigrants arriving that year, dwelt among them and moved up with them. He lived in East Boston and he lived in the North End in Salem Street. His children played in the square before Paul Revere's house, often romped past old North Church, and looked out over the harbor from the top of Copps Hill, exactly as generations of Yankee Americans and Irish Americans had done before them.

And, like many enterprising American pioneers, Nathan Pinanski began to sell things. His early experiences make one think of the classic stories about "Connecticut Yankees." Not a few of the distinguished families in that State began their careers with stores on wheels.

They packed their merchandise onto wagons, and traveled west toward the frontiers, selling their goods and taking orders. Then they came home and started out again with new supplies. In time they built stationary stores and sent out salesmen. That, for example, was the way Mr. Fuller of the Fuller Brush Company began his career. Nathan Pinanski followed the American trail.

He had definite routes, visited his customers at regular intervals and allowed them to pay on the installment plan. His goods were sound, their credit was sound, and year by year he improved his situation. During his first decade here, the population of Boston increased by 90,000 inhabitants; during the second decade by 112,000. Boston was rapidly expanding; it multiplied its wealth, opened new factories and started new enterprises. It abounded with opportunities. Nathan Pinanski grew with the city and moved out with the city.

Like every new American he gave his children the opportunities of which he himself had been deprived. Excellent public schools held their doors wide open and Nathan's four children entered them. His son Abraham, born in 1887, finished English High School, then Harvard University, then Harvard law school. Thirty years after the immigrant from Vilna entered Boston's crowded streets with no knowledge of English and no other resources than an enterprising spirit, a firm character and high resolve, his son received an LL. B. degree from Harvard.

Repetition of American Saga

The American saga was being repeated. The torch held by the Statue of Liberty was shining brightly. America was taking into her family new children. The woods of the Far West were calling to Finns, the farms of Minnesota beckoned Swedes, the plains of Wisconsin were drawing Germans, the steel factories of Pittsburgh sent out lurid invitations to the Irish, the magic factories of Detroit attracted many kinds of Slavs, and as these became loyal members of America's family, young Abraham Pinanski joined them.

He married Viola J. Rottenberg, a second generation native-born American of the Jewish faith. Step by step they rose, through the energy, integrity, and ability of both, and in time four daughters came to the family: Jean, Joan, Jane, and June, of which the first two are twins.

From the beginning, both parents have been interested in far more than making a living or merely getting ahead. Mrs. Viola Pinanski, a graduate of Wellesley College, has twice been elected member of the Brookline School Board, is a member of the Board of Managers of the Community Work Shops, one of the leaders of the Metropolitan Student Y. W. C. A., a director of the Boston Children's Aid Society, and has responsible positions in other important cultural, philanthropic, and welfare organizations. Some of these activities are predominantly for Jews, most are for all Americans, irrespective of religious affiliation or nationality origin.

Public Services Rendered

The extra-professional services rendered by the Judge are even more extensive. A favorite among the organizations which he helps is the Hebrew Free Loan Society of Boston, of which he is President. It has a capital of $100,000 which is given to needy persons of every color, race, and faith, as short-term, non-interest bearing loans.

The society was founded in 1912 by Nathan Pinanski, its capital was contributed by public-minded Jews, it has lent more than $5,000,000 in the 29 years of its existence, and its losses have been less than one half of 1 per cent. It turns its capital over two or three times annually. These free loans have helped many a family out of temporary difficulties.

Judge Pinanski is a trustee of Boston University, a director of the Community Federation of Boston, serves on the Board of Managers of the Co-operative Workroom for Handicapped Women, and is president, trustee, or manager of eight large Jewish organizations.

Sought Religious Liberty

The third American generation of the Pinanski family is also interested in service to the community. The twin daughters who are students in Wellesley both serve on the weekly College News, of which Joan has been elected editor-in-chief by her fellow students.

The editorial she wrote for the May first issue was provoked by an unknown fellow student who cut from a set of reference books all the pages covering an important assignment from an English course. Miss Pinanski compared this anti-social action to the selfishness of totalitarian states and concluded her little sermon with the statement, "Moral blindness brings spiritual destruction with material ruin." Belief in the value of moral clarity, one may believe, is a guiding motive of the Pinanski family.

In Boston, they sought what all the Pilgrims sought—religious liberty. The Puritans came here for that. The Quakers underwent persecutions for that. The Unitarians struggled long for that. The Baptists went into the wilderness and to prison for that. The Roman Catholics in their turn won it for their church. Naturally, the Jews, too, have sought it for their temples. Religious freedom is both the foundation and the banner of Americanism.

The Pinanskis, coming here from Vilna, the vortex of human oppression, where whirlpools of hatred swept away whole generations of people, rejoiced in America's freedom and returned it in full measure. As church bells of many kinds call Christians of many creeds to worship and to pray, the Pinanskis gather in their temple to stand humbly before God and rededicate themselves to His service, after which they unreservedly co-operate with all men and women of good will in common service.

The atmosphere in which they live is one of harmony and co-operation. Judge Pinanski's chief task as he presides over pre-Trial sessions is to eliminate law suits and help disputants reach amicable agreements. In addition to that, the room in which he works at home has been turned into a sanctuary of brotherhood by the framed photographs on his walls of distinguished friends of all creeds and nationality origins. About the Judge are the faces of Roman Catholic Bishops, Jewish rabbis, Protestant preachers, governors, judges, merchants, writers. Men of good will are his daily companions.

The Path of Brotherhood

This Jewish family and its place among us are a living proof that America is achieving what its founders dreamed it would. When Nathan Pinanski immigrated here there were few Jews among Boston's 362,839 inhabitants. Now there are 90,000. A few are very rich, a few very poor; most have modest incomes like the rest of us. They are struggling to get along in the world, like the rest of us. Most are neighborly, a few are unpleasantly selfish—every other group of Americans has both kinds of members.

The Jews are marked by energy, philanthropy, tireless enterprise, diligence, devotion to culture and learning. They have firm family loaylties. Their devotion to America is exceptionally strong, their contribution great.

Their integration into our American family, along with the integration of so many millions of other settlers, shows that America was not built in vain. Quakers have been hanged on the Boston Common, for a time all dissenters were disfranchised in Boston, Baptists were exiled from Boston, Boston clergy approved the burning of "witches," a Roman Catholic monastery was demolished by Boston citizens. But century by century Boston won its way through to a brotherhood, in which Greek and "Barbarian," Jew and Gentile live together in harmony. That is Boston's glorious new order, which enables men to respect themselves and pray to God without shame.

N. Y. Pays Jobless $6,222,264 in May

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19—Unemployment insurance benefits aggregating $6,222,264 were paid to jobless men and women in New York State during May, Miss Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner, reported today. These payments were substantially larger than in the preceding month, due, Miss Miller said, to "a normal development, since a large number of unemployed workers filed new claims for benefits in April, the first month of the new benefit year." They draw their first checks during May.

Augustin Edwards

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 19 (AP)—Augustin Edwards, who passed on here yesterday, once served as President of the League of Nations Assembly, as Ambassador to several countries, and in his country's Cabinet.

Señor Edwards held many prominent positions in Chilean public affairs, beginning with his election to the Chamber of Deputies in 1900. Independently wealthy, he was long one of Chile's leading bankers and publishers.

During his 10 years in the Chamber he served as Minister of the Interior, Foreign Minister, and headed the Cabinet. He later was Minister to Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and Sweden, serving in London for 15 years.

Long an advocate of closer relations among the American nations, Señor Edwards was President of the Fifth Pan-American Conference in 1923, and for years strove to secure complete South American participation in the League of Nations.

He was a descendant of an English pioneer mine operator.

Rotary Head

Wide World

Tom J. Davis

Has been elected President of Rotary International for the 1941-42 term. He resides in Butte, Mont.

Business Warned To Offer Security To Its Employees

DENVER, Colo., June 19 (AP)—Businessmen of the United States must provide for working men the security which, in totalitarian countries, is offered by dictators, Miles E. Robertson, an Oneida, N. Y., manufacturer, declared today.

"If we who have the power to provide security in this crucial moment choose to withhold it, we will deserve what we shall inevitably get," Mr. Robertson said in an address prepared for the convention of Rotary International.

Both Mr. Robertson and Rilea W. Doe, grocery chain executive of Oakland, Calif., urged employers to take the initiative in improving relations with employees.

Mr. Robertson declared European dictators knew that "in the last extremity of want or danger, men are willing to trade their freedom for security. . . .

"It is happening all over the world, but regimentation and lack of individual freedom was not a particularly new form of life in those countries, and therefore, the change has been made with little shock to the great numbers of people.

"It would be new here, and therefore must never happen here."

Mr. Doe declared that rapid changes in economic philosophy must be met realistically.

Bright Future Planned for Pacific States

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Pacific Southwest, which embraces the States of California, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah, has its work cut out for it for many years to come. A long-range and widespread regional development and improvement plan designed to employ all those energies, and more, that are now going into the national defense effort is elaborately set forth by the National Resources Planning Board.

The Board, of course, is a planning agency only. It does not inaugurate or carry out the vast improvements it recommends. But if the States concerned, and the Federal Government, and the city and county governments launch upon even half or a smaller fraction of the constructive enterprises envisaged by the Planning Board, the Pacific Southwest can, when the war emergency ends, shift from a defense construction boom to a peacetime construction boom without an intervening depression or serious loss of momentum.

"Construct," "develop," "modernize," "expand," "encourage," "provide," and many another verb of the dynamic family carry a strong thread of action through the Board's No. 2 report on Regional Development Plans, recently issued.

Water is given primary consideration in the recommendations, as it is the major factor in all productive activities in these States whose lands are all either arid or semi-arid.

More Water Essential

More water is essential for the economic progress of the Pacific Southwest, say the Planners. Full development of water resources will require construction of many large multiple-use projects, such as the Boulder Canyon project on the Colorado River, the Central Valley project in California, and the Salt River project in Arizona.

Many such! Ordinarily even mentioning the Boulder project and the Central Valley project in the same sentence seems to crowd words too full with gigantic enterprises.

But the National Planners deal in bigness. They set forth in some detail proposals for much water development in the Colorado River Basin, the Great Basin covering most of Nevada, western Utah, and parts of Oregon and California; in the California central valley comprising the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys; and in the southern California coastal basin.

"Course of Action"

Protection of the lands under cultivation and of the watersheds against erosion form a major and continuing project under the plans laid down. The report credits the Soil Conservation Service with the estimate that, when justified by economic demands, about 7,000,000 acres of new land can be brought under cultivation in the Region through extension of irrigation and soil conservation practices. Ultimately, it is recommended, 500,000 or more acres of uneconomic cropland should be retired from production and converted to other uses.

In the "Course of Action" which it appends to each of its recommendations for these almost startling plans, the Board says:

"Develop and settle large irrigation projects constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation and other agencies under co-operative plans for land use, farm organization, crop production, community development, roads, schools, and other necessary facilities."

Speaking almost invariably in the terms of the largest developments of various kinds now in existence, the Board's report is studded with such challenging recommendations as these:

"Establish more regional parks and parkways similar to the East Bay regional parks (a mammoth and almost unique system of wilderness parks in the hills back of Oakland and Berkeley, Calif.) accessible from the metropolitan areas of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Phoenix, and other cities.

"Acquire and develop for public use more ocean beach lands, particularly south of Santa Barbara, California. Develop small boat harbors, recreation areas, and refuges at lagoons along the California coast.

"Preserve unique scenic attractions and geological formations, archeological remains, and historic sites.

"Preserve roadside timber stands along the Region's scenic highways."

Specific acquisitions of outstanding recreation areas for public use are recommended as follows:

In Arizona: Meteor Crater and Tonto Natural Bridge.

In California: Redwood Park extension in Big Basin and Butano Forests, San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties; redwood forests in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties; South Calaveras Big Tree Grove, Tuolumne County; Petrified Forest in Napa County.

In Nevada: Hudson Fossil Field, Lovelock Caves, Beowawe, Mindon, and other Hot Springs, and Virginia City as a national historic site.

Buoyant With Optimism

The recommendations proceed through the fields of the development of mineral resources, the production of natural gas and oil, the expansion of manufacturing, commerce, and employment; the preservation of fisheries; the improvement of public and private facilities and services; urban development, public works, housing, education, and other broad fields of human endeavor with the same almost Bunyanesque recommendations and lavish abandon as far as probable expenditures are concerned.

Costs are mentioned in the case of highway construction proposed. "Estimated cost of improving the Federal-Aid Highway system to standards justified by present traffic and recommended by the Public Roads Administration," says the report, "are: Arizona, $21,311,000; California, $214,000,000; Nevada, $10,180,000; Utah, $30,000,000."

Projects to be sponsored, financed, and constructed by various public agencies, Federal, State, and local in an estimated 10-year period, would total up around the $1,000,000,000 mark.

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BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Britain to Recruit U. S. Technicians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19 — America's great reservoir of skilled man power is to be tapped for service on the British civilian front.

In a drive to recruit many thousands of American technicians for the servicing of war equipment in the United Kingdom, the British Government has established headquarters in New York City for the establishment of a civilian technical corps.

Receiving both the approval and aid of the United States Government, the new corps will perform a service on a par with that of the American worker who turns out a big bomber or the American seaman who patrols the submarine-infested waters of the North Atlantic, it is said.

Although the British announce that many types of defense equipment are in need of skilled hands for maintenance and repair, they say that the American corps will be principally devoted to taking care of the new and secret radio-locator whereby Britain hopes not only to eliminate all serious bombing of Britain but also to overcome the submarine and surface raider menace.

Recruiting Program

The technicians are to be recruited on a voluntary basis, and their contracts will assure them that they will be called upon for no sort of military duty whatsoever. They will sign for three years or for the duration of the war, although if, at any time, the United States Government should require their services, they will be returned to this country immediately.

While wearing a distinctive blue uniform and marked with a special service badge, the corps will not be subject to military discipline and will be headed by an American commandant. The commandant has not yet been chosen, and the British hope to obtain a man who has had experience with both the British and American armies but is now in civilian life.

The types of technicians particularly are the following:

Radio mechanics and engineers.
Electrical technicians.
Fitters of all kinds.
Instrument makers and repairers.
Watchmakers and meter mechanics.
Metal workers.
Wiremen and ships' electricians.
Sound engineers.
Machine tool setters and operators.
Automobile mechanics.
Ordnance and engine-room artificers.

Needs Explained

In explaining what was wanted, Air Commodore George C. Pirie, the British Air Attaché here, emphasized that while the technicians should have a thorough grounding in their line of work they need not be experts. He said that a man with perhaps two years' experience with radio would be well equipped to begin the training course outlined for corps' members and that many of America's radio amateurs would be ideal.

Executive offices of the Civilian Technical Corps have been opened at 15 Broad Street, New York City, although applications for volunteers should be addressed: Civilian Technical Corps, care British Consulate General, 25 Broadway, New York City.

After application, the volunteers will undergo technical and physical examinations. Following acceptance they will be given special training courses in Britain, although this advanced training may some day be given on this side.

Opportunity for Training

While the work is expected to have an appeal for both the adventurous and those anxious to strike a strong blow against totalitarianism, the British point out that it will provide an unequalled opportunity for training and study in work that will be important after war. This is said to be particularly true of the new radio-locator.

Volunteers will be paid, in addition to free board and lodging, at the rate of $38.65 per week for chief foremen and at the rate of $24.12 per week for basic workers. During a short training period required for certain trades, workers will receive, in addition to free board and lodging, a probationary rate of $21.11 per week.

If volunteers desire, facilities will be provided under which part of their pay will be allotted to dependents at home. Arrangements will be made for payment of such funds in this country.

Vacation Periods

Vacation periods will be provided, consisting of three weeks (or 18 working days) a year for chief foremen, and two weeks (or 12 working days) a year for other workers. The civil contract, which accepted volunteers will be asked to sign, also provides for the return of volunteers to this country upon completion of their employment.

In the event of disablement or death, the men or their beneficiaries will receive compensation at the same rate given to members of the Royal Canadian Air Force and their dependents. In the event that a man is killed, his beneficiary will receive $720 (Canadian) a year.

Commodore Pirie said that the Corps was made necessary by the fact that radio-locators were now being produced in such quantity that Britain could not supply the men necessary to service them. Asserting that its importance as a protection against night bombing could not be overemphasized, he said that it largely accounted for the number of Nazi bombers now being shot down.

The Commodore held out great promise for the secret radio-locator, saying that it was being used on planes as well as on the ground and that it had potentialities for use against submarines and surface raiders. He said that there was evidence that the Germans had a device that might resemble it somewhat but that it did not appear to be anywhere near as efficient.

Plans Given to U. S.

He also disclosed that the radio-locator had been given to the United States Air Corps. This was presumably done under the exchange of military information provided for in the lend-lease measure.

When a newspaperman asked Commodore Pirie if the 13,000 technicians mentioned in the newspaper story was the number the British were driving for, he replied that they hoped to get over double that number or as many thousand as would volunteer. He said that it was estimated that there are from 70,000 to 100,000 Americans fitted to do the work.

Britain to Recruit Civilian Technicians

By the Associated Press

London, June 19

Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair informed the House of Commons yesterday that a civilian technical corps will be set up in England for skilled technicians from other countries who answer the current British appeal for recruits.

'Past' Lights the 'Future'

Wide World

Cosmic Rays Illumine Time Capsule Exhibit

Cosmic rays, which started from the constellation Sagittarius, 5,000 light years ago, turned on the lights for this exhibition at the Hayden Planetarium in New York City of a replica of the New York World's Fair Time capsule. Inspecting the exhibit, left to right, are A. E. Snyder of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, Director of the American Museum of Natural History, and Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., Executive Curator of the Hayden Planetarium.

Sky Rays Come Long Way To Reveal 'Letter to Future'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—Cosmic rays—mysterious rapidly moving charged particles from outer space—speeding toward the earth from the direction of a star cloud in the constellation Sagittarius 5,000 light years away, switched on the flood lights which recently opened to public view a duplicate of the New York World's Fair Time Capsule at the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History.

A specially constructed Cosmic Ray Counter began intercepting these visitants from outermost space as A. E. Snyder of the Westinghouse Company presented the exhibit to Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., Executive Curator of the Hayden Planetarium.

An indicator on a complex machine recorded the cosmic rays as they "flashed in" with startling clicks in a broken series. The last ray impulse automatically switched on fluorescent lights illuminating both the Capsule replica and a show case containing duplicates of many of the articles of everyday life sealed in the original at Flushing Meadow Park.

The Time Capsule is a replica of the capsule buried at the New York World's Fair on Sept. 23, 1938, which is expected to remain until the year 6,939, when people of the future will locate it and dig it up. Made of a new alloy of copper, the duplicate is seven and a half feet long, eight inches in diameter, and has a glass-covered cutway which allows the public to view its contents.

Included among the articles visible are a Bible, the Book of Records, a telephone, a baseball, glass tubes of various seeds and containers of microfilm on which is recorded a 10,000,000-word synopsis of the history, faiths, arts, natural sciences and customs of present civilization.

A time Capsule Memorial, a black granite shaft rising 10 feet from a white granite base, soon will be constructed in Flushing Meadow Park over the place where the original "800-pound" letter to the future" has been placed.

Roosevelt-Churchill Ties of Kin Found Converging at Union College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 19—Present-day similarities between President Roosevelt and Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, had their historic antecedents at Union College here, it was disclosed today with the discovery that President Roosevelt's father and Winston Churchill's grandfather were students at Union in almost the same span of years, lived in the same halls and shared the same environment.

A bit of research by Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, President of Union College revealed that James Roosevelt, father of the President, graduated from the local institution in 1847, while Leonard W. Jerome, Winston Churchill's grandfather, graduated in 1839. Both men walked under the same historic elms, played on the same fields, and received their degrees from the College founded in 1795.

Both men belonged to College fraternities, it was also disclosed. Mr. Jerome was a member of Sigma Phi, second oldest fraternity in the United States and founded at Union College, and Mr. Roosevelt belonged to Delta Phi, third oldest national fraternity also founded at Union.

Can Substitutes Sought to Save Tin

PITTSBURGH, June 18 (AP)—Experimentation to find packaging substitutes for tin cans to combat a growing shortage of tin was urged by R. S. McBride, food consultant of Washington, D. C., in an address to the Institute of Food Technologists meeting here today.

Predicting that "we will not have enough tin for food packaging along conventional lines by 1942," Mr. McBride proposed the use of substitutes in which no shortage threatens, increased use of returnable containers and possibly "some old-fashioned crude, bulk packaging methods characteristic of the general store cracker barrel days."

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

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Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
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The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc 25.4m), 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 2:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 11.35mc (19.5m).

Lecture on Christian Science

Sunday, July 13, 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. Auspices First Church, New York City. 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours, and 2 hours additional for British Summer Time.

Florida Tops States In Inland Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Florida has a larger water area, excluding coastal waters, than any other State in the Nation, a report issued by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce reveals.

The Bureau, which periodically takes not only the census of populations but plots the increase or decrease in the Nation's land and water areas, reports that Florida has a total of 4,298 square miles of inland water area.

The only close runner-up to Florida is Minnesota, which the Bureau reports has 4,059 square miles of similar water area. The Florida land, which in the census taken in 1930 was 54,262 square miles, showed a shrinkage in the 1941 report of 599 square miles.

Re-measurement of the United States this year was made possible, the Bureau reports, because greatly improved maps were available.

Schenectady Women Join For Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 19—Awake to the fact that their efforts can help mobilize the Nation, women of this City are considering ways and means of assisting the United States in winning the "battle of production."

Realizing the importance of large-scale defense industries, the League of Women Voters of Schenectady County recently called together leaders of a dozen other local women's organizations and detailed to them the League's Nation-wide campaign to arouse American women to effective participation in the defense program—on the home front or elsewhere.

Called together with the L. W. V. were the Faculty Women's Club of Union College, the Schenectady section of the National Council of Jewish Women, the Pan-Hellenic Association, the Schenectady Junior League, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Committee of 100, the American Association of University Women, the Schenectady Girls' Club Association, and the Schenectady Federation of Women's Organizations.

Mrs. Harry E. Lewis, President of the L. W. V., stressed that the campaign was designed to stimulate discussion of the problems of national defense, not for the purpose of fixing blame but to turn thoughts away from fear and defeatism, and toward the job of meeting present dangers with full intelligence, by full-speed production.

"Transforming the United States' industrial machine from civilian to military production is a task for all the people, not merely for those directly engaged in the defense program," she declared. "The public must realize this and must rise to its responsibility for the success of the program undertaken by the American people, Congress, and the President."

Representatives of the various organizations carried reports to their own groups, so that further action might be voted, and many who were present obtained copies of the League of Women Voters' pamphlet entitled "Battle of Production," to distribute to members of their own organization and friends.

Nazis Open Drive For Four Metals In Netherlands

THE HAGUE, German-Occupied Netherlands, June 19 (AP)—A decree by Reichs Commissioner Arthur Seysz-Inquart ordered Dutch public enterprises, shops, department stores, and citizens to deliver to authorities all types of copper, nickel, tin, and lead objects by Aug. 10.

Payment will be made, apparently, according to the weight of the metal.

Violation of the decree is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of five years.

Household articles such as bird cages, flower pots, and stands are cited as examples of goods to be sacrificed. Excluded are public monuments, church bells and other objects needed for church services, museum pieces, foreign coins, badges, and objects in general which have historic, natural scientific, or artistic value.

Mediation Board Named for N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18—Gov. Charles Edison yesterday named a clergyman, a college professor and a judge and one representative each of labor and industry to the State Mediation Board established by recent legislative act to arbitrate labor disputes. They are the Rev. William L. Tucker, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton; City District Court Judge Bartholomew A. Sheehan, of Camden; Prof. William Nunn, of Newark University, a resident of Bergen County; Harry Posner, of Plainfield, District Representative of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, and Franklin Conklin, of Newark, member of a paint manufacturing concern.

Senate confirmation is rein view of the character of the appointments. The members will receive $25 a day for actual services.

Barring European Refugees From U. S. Causes Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—Shipping circles and liberal groups here today saw the new State Department ruling barring American haven to alien refugees who leave close relatives behind in Europe as virtually closing the last continental emigration outlet.

Steamship officials did not question, they said, that restrictions to this end would increase, rather than relax, in the face of undubitable information that United States Consulates were interpreting the ruling in a manner that forbade visa issuance to any aliens now residents of Germany or any nation under German domination.

In the forefront of protesting bodies here today was the Union for Democratic Action, which condemned the move in a telegram to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declaring that American democracy needed "the experience, the culture, and the heroism of European democrats" in its struggle to defend freedom. This was signed by its Chairman, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, who said that such a ruling in recent years would have refused American asylum to "such great representatives of European culture as Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Franz Werfel."

Move Called Shock

"News that the United States Department is refusing visas to all refugees in Nazi-dominated Europe with relatives in Germany came as a shock to all Americans believing in the necessity of the defeat of Nazi Germany," the Union's message protests. "The effect of this ruling will be to discourage those courageous victims of Hitler who have been fighting our battles for many years and without whose active co-operation the struggle against totalitarianism cannot be successfully waged. . . .

"So that American democracy, in its struggle to defend freedom, may have at its disposal the experience, the culture, and the heroism of European democrats, we strongly urge that the State Department rescind its order."

About 3,000 refugees now wait transportation in Lisbon, Portugal, it was learned here, but many more than this are reported waiting in Germany and other European countries for outlet through Portugal to the United States.

Restrictive Action

The American Export Line, leading American company in the route, has assigned space to alien refugees from Lisbon well into 1942, the majority of whom have not yet obtained visas, the validity of which is limited to four months, but who must have their passage tickets prior to issuance of the visa.

Many of these, it was said, may now be rejected by United States authorities.

Shipping men with private connections in Lisbon reported that early restrictive action by the Portuguese Government to refuse further transit visas in the refugee trade likewise impends, and two companies have the tip-off from their Lisbon agents not to trouble about more ships. Three vessels are due here within the next week with 1,600 passengers, the majority of whom are refugees.

The State Department regulation made public on June 17, 10 days after instructions were issued, follows on what the Government regards as conclusive evidence that the Reich has made a practice of forcing emigrating aliens into espionage service by threatening those left behind after several months during which Federal agencies have had the refugee trade under scrutiny.

Leading refugee-aid groups here withheld comment on the ruling pending study of its exact terms beyond the covering statement issued by the State Department.

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Oxford University Confers Degree on Roosevelt at Harvard Commencement

Oxford Holds Convocation at Harvard

Continued from Page 1

and Fellows of Harvard College on May 22, Dr. Fitz added, it was voted that "permission is most cordially given." Accordingly, the Harvard Corporation gave place to the Oxford delegation.

Lord Halifax, accompanied as he would have been at Oxford by six bedels, withdrew to exchange the somber black gown of a Harvard honorary degree recipient for the black and gold of the Chancellor of Oxford University.

Reappearing at the door of Sever Hall, the Oxford procession filed down the gravel walk into Sever Quadrangle amidst fanfare from the Harvard University Orchestra.

Viscount Halifax's robe had a broad gold band around the collar extending down the front to the hem and all the way around the skirt. There were gold stripes embroidered at the shoulders, extending down the arms and the length of the train. He wore a white bow tie and a black mortar board with a gold tassel.

Ten year old Andrew Chaundy, son of Theodore Chaundy, distinguished professor at Christ Church, Oxford, where Lord Halifax was once a student, acted as page for the British Ambassador.

Tagging along behind, his three feet two contrasting strikingly with the Chancellor's six feet six, he carried the black and gold train with all the dignity of an Oxford don.

The boy is a British refugee living at the home of Mrs. Chester N. Greenough, widow of the late Harvard professor.

At the entry of the solemn procession the audience rose to sing the 100th Psalm. When all had reached their places on the platform, beneath crimson and white banners and American and British flags, Lord Halifax in the Chair, the orchestra played "God Save the King" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Halifax Awards Degree

Ceremonies spoken in Latin introduced the award of President Roosevelt's degree.

"Whereas, it is our custom," Lord Halifax in his capacity as Oxford University Chancellor, declared, "to bestow our highest honors upon distinguished heads and rulers of foreign States, whose zeal for the welfare of their own people has ever been tempered by scrupulous respect for the rights and needs of humanity at large,

And whereas,

Franklin Delano Roosevelt,

President of the United States of America and holder of that exalted office for a third term, has at all times been in the fight for Peace, Justice and Freedom, and today, when the very existence of the Freedom of the peoples everywhere is seen to be in jeopardy, has not only heartened the defenders of liberty by his lofty and inspiring eloquence, but has brought, and in ever-increasing measure is still bringing, the material help required to secure final defeat of lawlessness and aggression, the restoration of Freedom to her historic home in the countries in Europe, and assurance to all men of all nations throughout the world the right to worship as they will, to express their opinions fearlessly, and to pursue their own way of life without let or hindrance.

Now therefore, we, at this happy hour when our Chancellor, The Right Honourable Edward Viscount Halifax, His Majesty's Ambassador to the United States of America, is able with his own lips to bear witness to our admiration and gratitude, in a full meeting in Convocation of our Regent and non-Regent masters assembled, do here and now proclaim the aforesaid President Doctor in our Faculty of Civil Law, in token of our deep respect for his exalted station and in lively recollection of his stand for Liberty and of his steadfast championship of Humanity and Law, and in virtue of this Diploma do hereby invest him with all privileges and rights pertaining to that Degree.

In witness whereof we have caused our common seals to be affixed hereto.

'Great State Paper'

The Oxford Public Orator then presented Mr. Watson, acting for the President, praising Mr. Roosevelt for the "great state paper"—his recent address to the Nation—by which "British and American sea power shall . . . join in the defense of liberty."

"We dare to hope," the Orator went on, "it foreshadows such continuing co-operation between our free peoples as will not only win the war but also win the peace."

In a formal address, The Chancellor then described the distinction he was about to confer as "the highest . . . which my University has to offer."

"That which would be always a significant act draws deeper meaning from the times," Lord Halifax went on. "It is because my University . . . has seen in you [Mr. Roosevelt] the undaunted champion of this freedom [the unfettered search for truth] that it has wished to pay to you this tribute.

"By word and deed you have never ceased to show the quality of your faith in those moral and spiritual forces which alone can give dignity to human life, and which are now being so savagely assailed."

With these words, he conferred the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and President Roosevelt's message in reply was read to the audience.

Degree Long Planned

The University of Oxford, it was explained by the British Press Service, has long wished to confer the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, the highest honor in its power to bestow, upon President Roosevelt. But it has clearly been out of the question for President Roosevelt to visit the University in order to receive it.

When, therefore, Viscount Halifax, the Chancellor of Oxford, came to the United States as Ambassador, the University decided first to approach the President and ask him if he would be willing to receive this honor, and on hearing of his acceptance asked Harvard University, which is the oldest University in the United States (as is Oxford the oldest University in England), whether they would be prepared to grant permission for a special convocation of Oxford to be held at Harvard on Commencement Day in order that the Chancellor himself might confer the degree in person.

Harvard gladly gave the necessary permission, the British Press Service continued.

The whole ceremony was made to conform as closely as possible with that which normally takes place at Oxford when a famous man is admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

Only once or twice in history has a convocation taken place outside Oxford's walls, and so far as can be traced never before has the Chancellor himself presided at such a ceremony in person.

No Ordinary Graduation

From the start of the morning's formal academic procession, to the final "amen" on Dean Willard L. Sperry's benediction, it was clear that this was not an ordinary Commencement.

In the Commencement Parts, as spoken by honor students; in many of the citations accompanying honorary degrees; even in the Latin oration, traditionally a formal greeting, there were injected references to the plight of free men everywhere.

Color there was, as in every year since 1642—when, for the first time, Harvard performed the Commencement ceremony. That year only nine young men stood before their president in caps and gowns; this year there were 766 in the College alone.

A bright morning sun angled through tall elms onto Yard walks, fell upon the flags over John Harvard's statue, and shone on the somber black of academic costumes as the morning procession began to move.

Here and there in the long line of scholars, winding in and out of walks in the oldest portion of the Yard, were brightly colored robes and hoods of Old World universities—represented by their sons in spite of war.

Many European Scholars

There was the scarlet and gray of Oxford; the royal blue and ermine of the Sorbonne; the jade and orange of Scottish universities, and the rose, white, copper, and deep blue of other institutions where the light of learning has not been wholly extinguished.

Harvard, too, painted a splash of color on the palette of somber black. Candidates for doctorate degrees, black velvet bars adorning their shoulders, stood out by virtue of contrasting hoods—white for the arts, green for medicine, scarlet for theology, and purple for the law.

State and local dignitaries, Army and Navy men, Harvard officials in formal morning wear, added still other touches of color and variety to the long procession.

With Dr. James B. Conant, President; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus, and Dr. Reginald Fitz, Marshal, in the lead, the line of distinguished men wound between parallel rows of graduating students.

Prayer Opens Exercises

Following the highest Harvard officials was Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and his military staff; the Dean of the University, and other officers, the recipients of honorary degrees; lesser Harvard faculty men; and churchmen, public officials, and educators from the Nation and the community.

Inside Sever Quadrangle, where 5,000 guests had already gathered, the spectrum came into focus in a kaleidoscope of color.

In accordance with ancient customs, symbolizing the historic ties between Harvard and Middlesex County, High Sheriff Joseph McElroy—in dark blue cutaway, brass buttons, silk topper, and gilt sword of office—struck the platform three times with his scabbard and declared, "The meeting will come to order."

A prayer and a song began the proceedings. Then followed the Commencement Parts, the first by L. Serrell Hillman of Grand Rapids, Mich., who stated that the United States "is probably about to enter the second World War," and added that "in order that our democracy may continue to live, we are willing to fight."

"We know full well that there can be no compromise between the Nazis' and our way of life," he said. "It is either we or they who will survive. . . .

"Yet our convictions do not stop at this point. We are gravely concerned with what kind of world we want to live in when this holocaust is done. We feel it our problem not only to defeat totalitarianism, but to strengthen democracy.

"If we have learned from the last war the impossibility of isolation and the moral wrong of shelving responsibility, we have learned a great deal. . . .

"We are prepared to sacrifice our own ambitions for the sake of the Nation. But we are determined that our sacrifices shall not be made in vain."

Richard B. Wolf of New York City, a summa cum laude graduate, discussed economic aspects of the struggle with Naziism, warning against "adoption of the Nazi myth of power" and the illusion that war is an economic "blessing."

Melvin H. Freedman of Brookline, in the Latin oration which has been a part of Harvard Commencements since their inception, greeted the distinguished audience—including the girls—and turned to "a story."

Power—or Knowledge?

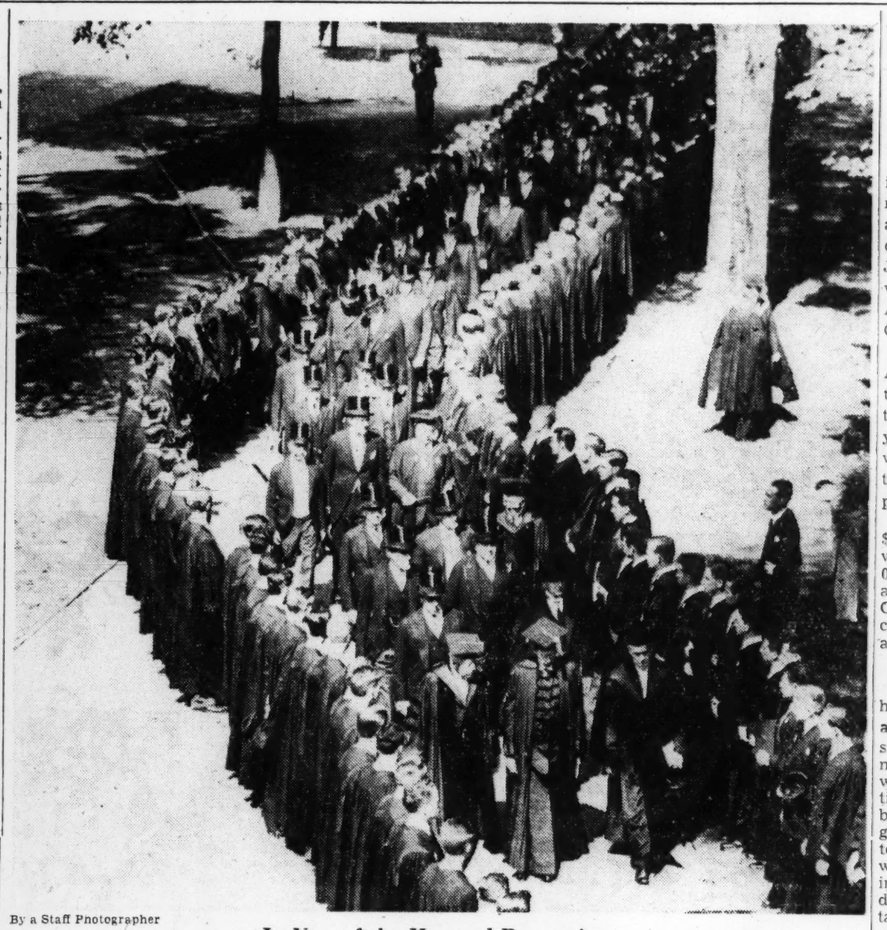
"Once upon a time there was 'an ancient city, rich in substance, fierce in pursuits of war,' famous for its culture, and whose citizens were happy and free. But after the passing of many years this city slipped gradually into sloth and decay, and was finally conquered by other men who loved neither liberal arts nor pure science, but only power.

"Perhaps you ask this city's name? It was Athens—or Rome—or Paris. . . .

"And although the story is very old and very well known, comrades, friends, citizens, yet take care! Beware lest, with a change of name, this story be told of you!"

From the ancient Tudor chair always employed by Harvard Presidents on this occasion, Dr. Conant then awarded 2,268 degrees to the University's own sons, and adopted into the family outstanding leaders of education, politics, science and art.

With the singing of the "Harvard Hymn" and the rendering of the benediction the formal ceremonies were over.



By a Staff Photographer

In Van of the Harvard Procession

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard President Emeritus (left); Dr. James B. Conant, President (center), and Dr. Reginald Fitz, Marshal (right), are shown leading the Harvard University procession with which today's Commencement ceremonies began.

Text of Roosevelt's Convocation Message

Text of President Roosevelt's message to the special convocation of the University of Oxford following the Harvard commencement ceremonies today as read by Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, proxy for the President:

All the world can be enriched by a new symbol which supports truth and the search for truth.

In days like these, therefore, we rejoice that this special convocation, in breaking all historic precedent, does so in the great cause of preserving the free learning and the civil liberties which have grown stone upon stone in our lands through the centuries. That is why I am proud to be permitted have a part.

It is right that this unfettered search for truth "is universal and knows no restriction of place or race or creed." There have been other symbols throughout the years and in the present.

The American Ambassador in Britain gave recognition to this recently when he said:

"Only this week in London in the early morning hours of the Sabbath Day, enemy bombs destroyed the House of Commons room of the Parliament and smashed the altar of Westminster Abbey. These two hits seemed to me to symbolize the objectives of the dictator and the pagan.

"Across the street from the wreckage of these two great historic buildings of State and Church, Saint-Gaudens' statue of Abraham Lincoln was still standing. As I looked at the bowed figure of the Great Emancipator and thought of his life, I could not help but remember that he loved God, that he had defined and represented democratic government and that he hated slavery.

"And as an American I was proud that he was there in all that wreckage as a friend and sentinel of gallant days that have gone by, and a reminder that in this great battle for freedom he waited quietly for support for those things for which he lived and died."

We, too, born in freedom and believing in freedom, are willing to fight to maintain freedom.

We, and all others who believe as deeply as we do, would rather die on our feet than live on our knees.

To mark the solemnity of the occasion, the University of Oxford decided that the degree to the President should be conferred by diploma—an honor not customarily awarded—which admits the recipient to enjoyment of all the rights and privileges belonging to the degree.

Year's Gifts to Harvard Reach $7,640,776 Total

In a time of National emergency it is the duty of a university to mobilize its intellectual resources and place them as needed at the disposal of the Government, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, told the Alumni Association in his address in Sever Quadrangle this afternoon.

Although announcing to the Alumni the largest total of gifts to be received since 1932—with the exception of the Tercentenary year—the Harvard President warned of the difficulties of maintaining the University on its former peacetime level.

Gifts this year, he said, totaled $7,640,776.61. Largest single gift was an anonymous one of $5,000,000 given "for the support of arts and letters at Harvard University." Of the total $6,129,256.75 was received as capital and $1,511,519.86 as gifts for immediate use.

"Gifts Doubly Welcome"

"In any year, the total sum I have reported would be considered a gratifying addition to our resources," Dr. Conant said. "The new buildings I have mentioned would rank as important acquisitions. But coming in this year of blackness and uncertainty, these gifts are doubly welcome. They testify more movingly than the words of any speaker to the enduring vitality of the University tradition in America. They bring tangible evidence of the confidence of others in our purposes and of faith in our ability to carry out these purposes.

"By necessity in these days we are much preoccupied with organizing knowledge for destructive ends. The application of science to the needs of national defense has become a main concern of the learned world. This must be so: the demands of the Government must have our first attention. But at the same time there rests upon us another obligation today, the obligation to maintain steadfastly our position as a custodian of the cultural treasures of our civilization. It is well for the oldest college in the United States to be reminded of this never-ending duty."

Assistance to Government

"I wish I could assure you that a year from today I could report a continuation of that balance between income and expenditure in which we have long taken pride. But I fear it will be otherwise. Our graduate departments are certain to show in many instances a heavy fall in enrollment with a consequent loss of tuition. In anticipation we have made drastic reductions in certain budgets. These, however, may not be sufficient, but beyond a certain point one cannot lower expenditures suddenly without jeopardizing the long-range functions of the University. Under these conditions it will be peculiarly difficult to initiate new undertakings; as never before the need for fluid unrestricted money is apparent.

"A year ago I stated to you that Harvard stood ready to assist the National Government in every way at her command," the President continued. "During the last 12 months we have participated in the defense work of the country in many ways. A goodly number of our faculty have been called upon to aid in one branch or another of the Federal Government. A few have been given leaves of absence and have devoted their full time to such work; some who held reserve commissions have been called into active service; many more have undertaken one or more assignments involving their special talents in addition to carrying their full load of academic work.

"To list all these men and the tasks on which they are employed would take much too long. There can be no question, however, that in a time of national emergency it is the duty of a public institution to mobilize its intellectual resources and put them as needed at the disposal of the Government."

Dr. Conant told the Alumni group of other ways Harvard is helping the Government in the present emergency. The Harvard Business School, he said, has been reorganized to meet defense needs. It is now on a 12-month basis instead of nine, and provides special courses to train men for defense industries. A new degree of Industrial Administrator will be given, he said.

Anther tangible way in which the University is helping, the Harvard President declared, was in the establishment of an R. O. T. C. at the Business School which will give reserve commissions in the Quartermasters Corps.

Program of Co-operation

Vannevar Bush, Chairman of the National Defense Research Committee and President of Carnegie Institution of Washington, told the Alumi that co-operation between natural scientists and armed services of this country and Great Britain may produce modification of the art of war and reverse an unbalance produced by years of preparation for aggression.

"In the old days knights in armour did the fighting, and the masses on foot took the consequences," Mr. Bush said. "This dependence on small, specialized, highly armed forces was due to a very simple cause. There was not tinware enough to go around.

"We approach rapidly much the same condition. A $50,000,000 battleship carries 1,000 men at $50,000 a man. Thus about 25 labor for a year to put arms in the hands of one man. In the air, the ratio of dollars to fighters is about the same. Here, however, it may cost $50,000 to put a pursuit plane in the air and it may stay there only a few hours and actually fight only a few seconds. We have not had the same situation on land. However, when three men drive a $50,000 tank which will only run 1,000 miles before part of it is worn out, we are getting close to it.

"I am glad to report that on at least one section of the front sound progress is being made. A large number of able scientists and engineers in 100 academic, governmental and industrial research laboratories, are operating in close relationship and complete harmony with a keen progressive group of officers of the armed services—and they are getting results.

"I hope and trust that, given time, they will get plenty of results and that this effort joined with the direct effort of the army and navy themselves—in close co-operation with the scientists and armed services of Britain—will produce further modification of the art of war and reverse an unbalance produced by years of preparation for aggression.

Address by Dykstra

Declaring that America's great need is full production Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, retiring Chairman of the Defense Labor Mediation Board, said:

"You might be interested to know that the overwhelming majority of the members of the National Defense Mediation Board have pinned their faith to the principal of voluntary collective bargaining and mediation.

"There is no way of making men work acceptably if they exercise their right to stop working. That is the nub of the problem—and what America needs is full production.

"We must get it in the last analysis by wholehearted agreement between management and men.

"What I am saying has no possible reference to outlaw strikes where men are not allowed to work because they fear violence, or to strikes manipulated by subversive groups in order to create confusion and prevent production. These should be dealt with summarily and practically all responsible labor leaders are anxious that they should be."

Tax Rate at Manchester Cut $2 Under 1940

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 19 (AP)—Manchester's 1941 municipal tax rate was announced by the Board of Assessors as $37.50 per thousand dollars' valuation, $2 less than in 1940.

The reduction was attributed chiefly to a valuation gain of nearly $1,000,000; a drop of $52,000 in the county tax, and declining relief expenses.

Endicott Class Day Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRIDES CROSSING, Mass.—Endicott Junior College will open its annual Commencement exercises with Class Day on Saturday morning, with the Closing Assembly held in the Endicott Little Theater. A Beach Party and Sports program on Endicott Beach is scheduled for the afternoon, and the Commencement Play, "Seven to One," will be given during the evening by the Dramatic Department.

Oil Situation Is Up for Study At N. E. Council

It is expected that New England will receive firsthand information on the East Coast shipping situation, and the threatened shortage of gasoline and oil resulting from it, when questions of national defense are discussed at the sixty-third quarterly meeting of the New England Council, to be held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, tomorrow and Saturday.

The entire Council meeting, which is open to all businessmen, will be devoted to various aspects of the defense program, especially with relation to New England industry, community development, housing, recreation, and agriculture.

Ralph E. Flanders, Council President, who has just completed several months with the Office of Production Management in Washington, as Director of Machine Tool Priorities, will introduce the general sessions with an address tomorrow afternoon on the subject, "More Guns—Less Butter."

Other speakers during Friday afternoon will include: J. Wells Farley, New England Co-ordinator of the Division of State and Local Co-operation, O. E. M., Washington, and Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and Marion B. Folsom, tax authority, Treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company, and a members of the Business and Advisory Council in Washington. Mr. Folsom's talk will be on the subject, "The Business and Social Implications of the New Tax Program."

On Friday evening, Prof. Philip Cabot, of the Harvard Business School, Chairman of the series of National Defense Conferences recently concluded at Harvard, will address the Council meeting on the subject, "The Parting of the Ways." On the same program, Joseph C. Harsch, now in the United States after two years as Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will tell of the Nazis' plan for a new world order.

Among those who will address the closing sessions on Saturday morning are: Thomas M. Woodward, Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission; Albert M. Creighton, New England Co-ordinator, Defense Contract Service, and Dr. Samuel B. Stratton, of Harvard, Assistant Chief of the minerals and metal section, priorities division, OPM, Washington.

As Harvard Alumnus

Wide World

Leverett Saltonstall

Massachusetts' Governor, Harvard '15, was one of the honored guests who marched in the academic procession at Commencement today. He is shown passing between lines of Harvard degree recipients with sections of Harvard Yard in the background.

Sister Has 'Hairdo' All Her Own

Paul D'Ome

Pigtails Really the Style Now

Not just any old pigtails will suffice, but sleek little braids styled by the hairdresser especially for the miss in her very early teens are actually the thing today.

The very young girl is no longer out of the picture because she isn't old enough "to have her hair done." The awkward age, as far as the girl from 10 to 16 is concerned, has been eliminated with the development of hair styling appropriate for a miss of that age.

A Salon for sub debs has been a feature for some time of Charles of the Ritz in New York, and the Boston branch of this shop will introduce this feature here with the opening of a similar salon on Monday, June 23.

New Industry

California agricultural and forestry officials are to distribute 10,000 cork oak seedlings to landowners, to establish a cork industry in the state.

Harvard Is Offering Youth a 'New Deal' in Educational Opportunities

Democratic Atmosphere Seen In Classes of Varied Types

By William R. Frye

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sitting benignly in his bronze place of honor, studying the 800 seniors who passed by in Commencement procession, John Harvard today saw under the academic caps and gowns only a few of the old time Cabots, Lowells, and Lodges.

Today's Harvard graduating class is a democratic assortment of Smiths and Joneses, MacDonalds and Murphys, Cabots and Cohens.

Harvard spends more than $600,000 every year to make its classes that kind of men.

It not only accepts boys with ability, ambition and grit, but small pocketbooks; it not only makes them feel at home; it goes out to the high schools of the Nation and urges them to come.

The New Deal

This is the new deal in college education—though Harvard would shrink to call it that.

It is the nearest approximation America has yet seen—in its old, "aristocratic" colleges—to the ideal of equality in educational opportunity.

Take the case of Jack Williams. He lives in Middletown, his parents earn less than $3,000 a year, he gets brilliant grades in high school, and he wants to go to Harvard.

His father says it's out of the question—they simply can't afford it, any more than they can fly to the moon.

His mother, who has dreamed of Jack's getting a Harvard degree longer than she has ever admitted, reluctantly admits she guesses he's right, but . . .

The fact is that hundreds of boys exactly like Jack Williams do go to Harvard every year.

They earn their way through on scholarships, "beneficiary aid," loans, student employment, and monetary prizes. And they have a good time doing it.

Year in Yard

A year in the Yard costs a day student about $600, a boy in residence about $1,100. This is the entire amount—there aren't a score or more "incidental" fees and dues and levies to upset his budget once the original estimates are made.

Of course, you can't live the life of a Cabot on $600. You can't take week-end trips to Bermuda, or go skiing in the Canadian Rockies, or dance on the Ritz Roof. You probably won't be invited to Boston debutantes' coming out parties.

You may have to skimp a bit on the restaurant meals, if you're commuting, or buy second-hand books, or do your own pants pressing, or make the same suit go an extra month or two.

And unless you get an extraordinarily big scholarship, you'll have to work pretty hard.

But it can be done.

Last year 1,026 undergraduates—of a total of 3,500—did part-time work, earning, on the average, $211 each. The Student Employment Office failed to place only some 500 of those who applied, and most of these, the office believes, found work on their own about Harvard Square.

All Kinds of Jobs

They did nearly every kind of job imaginable—restaurant work, chauffering, typing, window washing, baby tending (a new Employment Office service for mothers and fathers who go out at night), leaf raking, library supervision—"name it and you can have it," Charles W. Duhig, head of the Office, says in effect.

Those are the less attractive jobs. If you are fortunate, you can earn money much more easily tutoring, entertaining professionally, doing research for a professor.

You may find you can earn room and/or board in an attractive home near Harvard Square in return for such services as housework, furnace tending, lawn mowing, snow shoveling.

Last year the boys who did part time work earned a total of at least $179,000. Next year, and each year after that, there will be $80,000 more available to 600 boys in the form of NYA jobs.

But this is only one side of the picture. The other side is brighter still.

Suppose Jack Williams decides to try to come to Harvard. The first year he lands a "room for service" job where, for a little extra work, he is able to earn his board, too. His family can scrape together a weekly allowance of $5—he'd cost them nearly that much at home. He needs about $300 more.

Help With Gift

The chances are about 10 to 1 that Harvard will help out. With a gift, if Jack's marks are good enough; if not, with a loan or "beneficiary aid."

Very few promising boys leave Harvard for lack of money.

To put it the other way around, last year 664 men were awarded $265,379 in scholarships. Some 250 more received $13,207 in "beneficiary aid." Some 350 others were loaned $53,775.

You have to subtract a certain number of boys from the apparent total of 1,282, for many received both a scholarship and a loan, or both "b. a." and a loan. But the money total—$332,361—is accurate.

And that, to put it mildly, is not "peanuts."

If there were 1,000 different men who shared the money, then there would be $300 for Jack.

It doesn't work just that way, of course. The most he can expect from "b. a." and loans in any one year is about $200; but he can have this whatever his grades may be. If he makes the dean's list—average 80 per cent—he is eligible for a scholarship; and if he is in Group II (roughly, 85 per cent) or Group I (roughly, 92 per cent) he may not have to work at all.

How good was the average dean's list boy in high school? Harvard can answer that, too. There are endless files on the top floor of University Hall from which—with the aid of an impressive adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing machine—the deans can deduce nearly everything except what kind of ice cream the average freshman prefers.

Harvard says that, in order to have a better than even chance of making the dean's list, you should be second in a class of about 100, third in 200, fourth in 300, fifth in 450, and so on up, with the leeway increasing out of proportion to the increase in size of the class.

You will have about one chance in three, Harvard says, of making the dean's list if you were among the top six in a class of 100, or the top 12 in 225.

If you weren't, you shouldn't count on "earning your way through the classroom," though every year there are instances of boys who defy all the pre-determined laws and "find themselves" in the freer atmosphere of college work.

If you decide to commute to Harvard, there will be more than 600 others doing the same thing; and next year, if you care to, you will be able to hire a study in one of the Houses and share all the college life with boys in residence.

If your clothes aren't just the latest thing from Fifth Avenue, you won't feel conspicuous; they don't wear tuxedos in the Harvard dining halls.

If you haven't much extra money, you don't have to be a "grind"—there are dozens of ways to have a good time without spending a cent.

You may not be elected to the Porc—most exclusive of final clubs; but if you're lonely at Harvard, it is superlatively your own fault.

We'll be looking in the catalogue next year for Jack Williams, Harvard '45.

By a Staff Photographer

Honored by Harvard at Commencement

These men received honorary degrees from Harvard today during the University's 290th Commencement in 305 years of existence. They were chosen for their outstanding contributions to art, science, government, or literature. Front row, left to right: Vannevar Bush, Viscount Halifax, Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard president, who awarded the degrees; Clarence A. Dykstra, Willard L. Sperry, Ernest O. Lawrence. Back row, left to right: James J. Tompkins, James G. K. McClure, Charles F. Wilinsky, Frank P. Speare, Edward K. Rand, Ben G. Graham, and Percy R. Howe.

Harvard President's Citations Accompanying Honor Degrees

Recipients of Harvard University's honorary degrees today, and the citations read by Dr. James B. Conant, President, are:

Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, Doctor of Laws—"Chancellor of Oxford University, eminent public servant, representative of a stalwart nation, unyielding before the blows of tyranny; a slowly awakening America acknowledges her debt to the heroism of his countrymen."

Clarence A. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin and Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, Doctor of Laws—"A student of political theory, long since acclaimed a versatile man of action; we welcome a university president and salute a citizen on active duty in time of crisis."

Vannevar Bush, Chairman of the National Defense Research Committee and President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Doctor of Science—"An inventor of machines which probe the mysteries of higher mathematics; a shrewd administrator who leads his fellow scientists in secret labors to assist our fighting forces."

Ernest O. Lawrence, Professor of Physics and Director of the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Doctor of Science—"A Nobel Laureate; he brought the technique of industry to aid the physicist; the atom quails before his ingenuity and enterprise."

Willard L. Sperry, Dean of the Harvard Divinity School, Chairman of the Harvard Board of Preachers, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals and Professor of Homiletics, Doctor of Divinity—"Dean of Harvard theologians and minister of our church; the sincerity of his preaching symbolizes three centuries of an earnest quest of spiritual truth."

Frank P. Speare, President Emeritus of Northeastern University, Boston, Doctor of Laws—"First president of Northeastern University, builder of our newest academic neighbor; the college of Henry Dunster congratulates a founding father."

Percy R. Howe, the Thomas Alexander Forsyth Professor of Dental Science Emeritus of Harvard Dental School, Doctor of Laws—"Prophet of a new era in dental medicine, a practitioner who demonstrated the need for fundamental studies of the problems of his profession."

Ben G. Graham, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh, Pa., Doctor of Laws—"Superintendent of Pittsburgh's public schools, a far-seeing commander in that great civilian army which defends the bulwarks of our democracy."

Edward K. Rand, Professor of Latin, Harvard University, Doctor of Letters—"A classicist who for 40 years has inspired our youth; distinguished as a scholar and a wit, beloved as a teacher and a friend."

Charles F. Wilinsky, Boston physician, Executive Director of Beth Israel Hospital and Deputy Commissioner of the Boston Health Department in charge of child hygiene and health units, Master of Arts—"Physician, hospital administratos, public health official; the welfare of Greater Boston has benefited by his industry and imagination."

James G. K. McClure, farmer, of Fairview, North Carolina, Master of Arts—"A modern pioneer of the Carolina mountains; by co-operative enterprise he extends the social frontier of farm and village."

James J. Tompkins, Priest of the Parish of Reserve Minds, Roman Catholic Diocese of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Master of Arts—"A Nova Scotian priest through whose leadership and teaching an agricultural people learned to become masters of their own economic destiny."

Today on Short Waves

Sydney, N. S. W.—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Irish Concert Hour, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour": Military Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Film Music; Story; Hungarian Folk Songs, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Headline News and Views," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Light Music; Novelty Orchestra, JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Something About Amber," DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Halifax: 'Price of Freedom' Is U. S. Goods

Continued from Page 1

receive them, will assuredly be powerful to bring final victory.

"Nothing will indeed make me believe that those abiding values for which Harvard and Oxford stand; which have made your country and mine; which are the things by which we live—nothing will make me believe that those things can go down before so foul and vile a thing as Naziism has shown itself to be.

"Let us then have faith; let us measure truly the cause which we are determined to preserve; and let us see that the quality of our resolution is not unworthy of it."

Great Universities Linked

The titled Ambassador, who is also Chancellor of the University of Oxford, linked the two oldest Universities of England and the United States as champions and sponsors of freedom, which, he added require freedom to survive.

He referred movingly to this morning's commencement exercises in which the two institutions were joined by precedent-breaking ceremonies in which President Roosevelt received an honorary degree, by proxy, at a special convocation of Oxford, held here, and Lord Halifax received a degree in person from Harvard.

"Your Excellency," he said, addressing Governor Saltonstall, "the memorable ceremonies which we have witnessed today testify to that spirit of generous understanding between Harvard and Oxford, which impelled your University to offer its hospitality to mine, for a ceremony in which I, and all Oxford men who have been privileged to take part, will for ever be proud to have assisted."

He used the word "Cambridge" wittily, in continuing: "Some one has reminded me that if today Oxford has been in Harvard, she has also been in Cambridge."

Visit to New England

Lord Halifax's appearance at Harvard featured a three-day visit to New England with Lady Halifax, which began yesterday when the Envoy accepted an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale and addressed the annual Yale alumni luncheon. It will continue tomorrow with a speech to the Boston Chamber of Commerce sandwiched among several social gatherings.

The Ambassador was easily the most looked-at person in the Yard today. During the commencement procession, the exercises themselves, and the buffet luncheon which followed, the tall, erect former Viceroy of India was the outstanding figure of the occasion.

He was dressed in a solid black academic robe, representing an Oxford degree of Doctor of Letters. The robe was loaned him by Prof. Roger Merriam, of Harvard, who also is an Oxford man, and who was the Envoy's official escort during the procession.

The Ambassador chatted amiably with several professors in front of Dr. Conant's offices in Massachusetts Hall as participants assembled for the ceremonies.

When the procession began, he distinguished himself by carrying his black mortar board instead of wearing it like all the others in line. The warm sun, he indicated made the heavy head-ornament too hot for comfort.

When Lord Halifax and Professor Merriman had reached Hollis Hall, the procession stopped momentarily. The envoy stepped out of line into the shade of the building. Dr. Conant came up with Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard, whom he presented to the Ambassador.

When the procession resumed, Lord Halifax stepped back into line, still carrying his hat.

Amateur movie cameramen took his photo as he walked through the Yard, and he obligingly turned so they could get a full view. There was occasional applause which he acknowledged with a cordial smile.

When he mounted the platform in Sever Quadrangle to the tune of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," he was still carrying his mortar board.

Audience Pays Tribute

A personal tribute was paid the Ambassador when he was presented for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The entire audience rose spontaneously and stood until the degree had been conferred by Dr. Conant—another smashing of tradition on this precedent-breaking day at Harvard.

In the midst of the ceremonies and social occasions, Lord Halifax did not neglect the serious need of the hour—supplies for Britain's armies and civil population. He painted a vivid picture in his first interview on this—his initial—visit to Boston.

Asked to comment on American aid to Britain and how effective it has become, he told reporters gathered in a reception room at Dr. Conant's home:

"It's of immense value and I look for it to be of still greater value as you step up production and get into stride. Then you will be sending us a steadily increasing flow of the things we need.

"There are two important problems to keep in mind: First, to produce the stuff we need. Naturally, we want to see all your production forces working together. Second, when the stuff is made it means the problem of conveying it across. Means will be found to see that it gets there.

"A good deal has been sunk and there are two things always to remember in this special job. First, a great deal is being sunk now, and second, if adequate protection is given, the ships can be brought over safely. It is a question of protection."

Here Lord Halifax was asked if there was any truth to a report that within recent weeks a British warship and a German submarine were engaged somewhere off the coast of Nova Scotia.

"I don't know," he said. "We do know that the Germans have been pushing submarines steadily further west. Look at the map and you will see at once that, controlling as they do the western French ports, they can get much further out now than before. And you know that in addition, their range is greater than ever before."

Must Pull Together

These were similar statements to those made yesterday at Yale when he predicted that "victory will come to the cause with which you and we are associated . . . provided you can and will pull together for one end, and provided means can be found to secure that the product of your factories does in fact reach the hands of the other side that are stretched out to receive it."

Acknowledgement of America's part in the war came from Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale, who told the Yale alumni:

"The present war is a world war because Hitler has imposed it upon the world. From its consequences there is no escape for any individual or any nation in any part of the world, least of all for us Americans. We are under attack and we shall defend ourselves."

Tarkington Boat Headquarters For Aid to England

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, June 19 (AP)—The venerable two-masted schooner Regina, literary workshop of Booth Tarkington, "The gentleman from Indiana," will be a source of revenue for the "Bundles for Britain" campaign this coming summer.

Mr. Tarkington, who recently arrived at his summer home here, will throw his craft open to the public, proceeds going to the Fund. Hostesses from this section, among them leaders of Maine's summer society, will conduct a yarn depot at the deck house floats on the Kennebunk River to which the Regina is moored.

Mrs. Leander G. Smith, of Kennebunk, who will be in charge of the benefit program, announced the plan today.

The Regina was purchased by Mr. Tarkington 10 years ago, and at its captain's cabin desk the author has produced much of his literary output of recent years.

Since the outbreak of the European war, Mr. Tarkington has said that his "sympathies are with England."

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Towers News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Friendship Bridge; recorded.
7:30 p. m.—Byways and Trails—Prof. John C. Scammell.

(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; News; Music; Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.78mc)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Tropical Moods; Hollywood and Its Stars.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical concert
7 p. m.—News in English; closing stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Masters's Orchestra; Intermezzo.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Popular Serenade"; U. S. Marine Band.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentals; Viennese Ensemble.
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, singing cowboy; Good Neighbors.

Summer Membership
4 Months
$6
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue
BOSTON

Enfield Surprised By Robeson Songs

ENFIELD, Conn., June 19 (AP)—Because Margaret King, Chairman of Enfield High School's class night Committee, kept her secret well, an audience of 900 proud parents and their sons and daughters thrilled to the baritone voice of neighbor Paul Robeson.

The negro singer, whose new home here is being remodeled by the girl's father, accepted her invitation to sing at the exercises last night if she "wouldn't breathe it to anyone."

Mr. Robeson sang four songs and brought down the house. His son, Paul, enters the High School here as a sophomore next fall.

Job-Buying Case At Lawrence

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 19 (AP)—A Norfolk State Prison guard testified in Superior Court yesterday that he paid $200 for his appointment as a reserve fireman in Lawrence.

At the conspiracy trial of Alderman Thomas F. Galvin, who is also Commissioner of Public Safety, and Attorney William P. Reilley, Timothy J. Donovan, now a guard, explained how he applied for a fireman's job.

Mr. Reilley told him, he said, "you're all set, can you get $200?" Mr. Donovan declared he paid Mr Reilley $200 the following day and was informed by the attorney: "You'll hear from this (payment) in a few days." Within a week, he declared, he was appointed by Alderman Galvin.

The prison guard said, under cross examination, that he had first denied under oath to Civil Service Commissioner U. J. Lupien that he had paid for his appointment but a month later testified before the Commissioner that he had paid for the reserve fireman's post.

Earlier, Charles J. Keenan, bakery salesman, testified he paid $200 to Mr. Reilley for an appointment as a reserve police officer. He said Mr. Reilley told him in 1938 that the pressure was on Mr. Galvin to appoint someone else but that Mr. Keenan could be appointed for $200.

His appointment was announced the next day and Mr. Keenan said he gave Mr. Reilley $200 the same night.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 262 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—Monday, June 23, 7:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.; Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Greenfield—Saturdays, June 21, 28, 9 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Thursday, July 10, 9:15 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week of June 30, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
Springfield—Friday and Saturday, June 20 and 21, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays 4 p. m., WORC 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1200kc
Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.
Providence—Sunday, June 29, 9:15 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.35mc (19.5m) 11.79mc (25.4m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.79mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 20

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

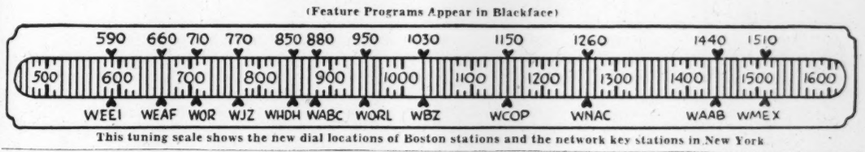
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.78mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Friday, June 20

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Tigers baseball game	Sports and music
3:30	Melodic Caravan	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and music
3:45	News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Tigers baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Concert orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Console Capers
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15	Music: 'Job Hunters'	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	"Here's Morgan"	Salute to Lowell
7:45		Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Gray Gordon's Orch	"Fireside Time"
8:00	"Spotlight" with Ed East, m. c.	"Midweek Function": Fred B. Cole	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford: songs; orchestra	Wythe Williams	"Prom Date": Campus favorites; orchestra
8:15	"City Desk": newspaper drama; News	The Week in Industry	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	Berlin talk; orchestra	Civilian Defense Speaker
8:30		Diane Courtney, singer		Jan Garber's Orchestra	The Gauchos; orchestra
9:00	Morton Gould and his popular symphonic orchestra; soloists	The Village Schoolhouse: quiz program	**Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Connie Boswell; Gail Patrick; Bert Lahr; orchestra**	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		News Here and Abroad		Concert Miniatures	"Here's Morgan"
9:30		Ted Steele's Orchestra		Eugene Ormandy, conductor	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Toronto Philharmonic Promenade Concert**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John Barrymore; guest**	"Parade of the News": dramatization	Five Star News
10:15	Professor Quiz: questions; answers	'Ahead of the Headlines'	**'Good Neighbors': drama and music**	"The Great Gunns": comedy skit	Dance Digest
10:30	News; Sports	Dramas by Olmstead			Dance Digest
10:45					
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Moris Ernst, talk	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of Music"	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; Weather; Harry James' Orchestra	Reggie Childs's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30				The Mills Brothers	"Day's End" music
11:45	Michael Loring's Or.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Day's End" News

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Speakers; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy Revue	Headline News; Morning Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45			"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	'Listen Ladies' with Joan Adams	Rakov's Orchestra	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30		"Julia Blake": sketch	Breakfast Club	Choir Loft; organ	"Your Morning Pick-Up": orchestra
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Organ recital	Kathryn Turney Garten	
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Community Recreation
10:15	Myrt and Marge	News; Hum and Strum	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Road of Life"	The Buckeye Four	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Network program	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Service	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Martha Webster"	"Family Circle"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Melody Strings	"Letter Quest"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Mc's Interviews	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter Blaufuss	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	**The Monitor News**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Woman in White	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl": sk.	Novachord Impressions
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	"Sing Song Time"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Listen to Liebert"	"Light of the World"	Rotary Convention	Gypsy orchestra
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	'Your Library on the Air'	"The Mystery Man"	speakers, Denver	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Don Artiste"	Balalaika orchestra
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball interviews	News Service
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ball game	Sports and Music
3:30	"Melodic Caravan"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sports and Music
3:45	News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	ball game	Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Network speaker	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas": sketch	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch,	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Bob Husion, songs
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matipee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Playtime"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Bridge to Yesterday"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Shain Sisters Trio
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Talk, "Radio Marie"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	"Waltz Time"	Marion Mann, singer	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Salute to Malden
7:45	Camp Edwards pgm	WBZ Newsreel	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Lest We Forget
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour: Cantor-Pious; "Claudia," sketch; music; E. Davis**	**News commentators**	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	"Double or Nothing"	"Castles in the Air"
8:15		Jean Cavall, singer		Walter Compton, m. c.	"Castles in the Air"
8:30		'Death Valley Days":	**"Information, Please!"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense talk
8:45		dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Russian choir
9:00	'Great Plays': Martin's 'Milky Way'	Ben Bernie's quiz program; Bailey Sisters	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Propaganda Analysis	
9:30	Hollywood Premiere: drama	"Your Happy Birthday" variety program	"Uncle Walter's Dog House": variety	News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00	**"Penthouse Party"; Ilka Chase, m. c.**	"Romance and Rhythm"; Charles Dant's Orch.	"Wings of Destiny" dramatic sketch	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	"Songs for Sale"	First Piano Quartet	Network speakers	Will Johnson's Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30	News; Sports	"Story Dramas"	Network speakers	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
10:45				"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music	News Service	Reradiocast, "People's	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of Music"	Weather;

First Division Troops Scheduled for Landing Maneuvers in Carolinas

Text of Halifax Speech At Harvard Exercises

Viscount Halifax spoke as follows at Harvard's Commencement:

There is, I believe, an ancient statute of one of our colleges at Oxford which says: "Let not the Master discourse too learnedly after dinner, lest by his superior wit he should abash the junior fellows."

On this historic occasion in the life of our two universities, I am not ashamed to confess to a feeling of some trepidation. I can only hope that after all the kind things which the Governor has said about me my audience will not entertain exaggerated hopes, and will treat me with indulgence. So by kindly warning may I protect them from participation in an experience which once befell me, passing through an English village. Across a gateway I saw a banner bearing a large device "Strawberry Festival" and underneath in very small letters "Owing to the scarcity of strawberries stewed prunes will be served instead."

Your Excellency, the memorable ceremonies which we have witnessed today testify to that spirit of generous understanding between Harvard and Oxford, which impelled your University to offer its hospitality to mine, for a ceremony in which I, and all Oxford men who have been privileged to take part, will for ever be proud to have assisted. Someone has reminded me that if today Oxford has been in Harvard, she has also been in Cambridge. I am very happy to agree, and if my loyalty to Oxford has made me feel a momentary regret that your venerable Founder, the great John Harvard, was a Cambridge man, that regret is now happily merged in the thought of how inseparably after today his memory is bound up with the sister University of Oxford.

Harvard Token Undamaged

I am happy, too, to think that in spite of the wanton destruction of so many buildings in England as precious to you as they are to us, the chapel in Southwark Cathedral, consecrated to John Harvard's memory, and refurnished by the piety of Harvard men, stands undamaged.

Today, the oldest University in England has come 3,000 miles across the seas to greet, and to be the guest of, the oldest University in the United States. And it would seem fitting that we should consider for a moment what are the chief purposes which, through the long centuries, you and we have existed to fulfill.

Our two societies, and indeed all other universities in free countries, are the embodiment of the desire of men to pursue the truth for truth's sake, and thus to lay the foundations of real knowledge. Two of the principal faculties of human nature, viewed in relation to other manifestations of life, are this appreciation of knowledge and the power of criticism. Each postulates a sense of ultimate truth, and each is impossible without some standard of truth and judgment. This sense of ultimate truth is the intellectual counterpart of the aesthetic sense of perfect beauty, or the moral sense of perfect good, and it is this standard, appraising as it does our thoughts and actions in every-day life, which it has been the principal function of our two societies to supply. Many of you may recall the definition which the great Cardinal Newman gave of a university's purpose:

"A university training," he said, "is the great ordinary means to a great but ordinary end. It aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular enthusiasm and fixed aims to popular aspiration, at giving enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age, at facilitating the exercise of political power, and refining the intercourse of public life."

Freedom Bases Everything

But if this be, as I think it is, as good a definition of our aims as can be made, let us never forget that these high purposes can in no wise be achieved unless, underlying and informing all our efforts, is the birthright of our freedom. For without freedom we can never hope to bring these high purposes to fulfillment.

Today our universities are no longer, as they were a century ago, the home of a privileged class. Ability to profit by their instruction is, once again, as in the days of their first foundation, the sole test for membership. They have become the mirror of a nation's youth, and the standards they uphold are more than ever before of vital interest to the nation as a whole.

That freedom, at once the first purpose and condition of life, for our two countries and the universities within them; that freedom, bought and sealed at the price of blood, is now in mortal conflict with the powers of darkness.

Your Excellency, the dangers with which the American Republic and the British Commonwealth are now confronted, though they appear to us in more fearful guise, are yet not new in the history of mankind. Nearly 150 years ago, and more than a year before the battle of Trafalgar—that battle which secured the freedom of the seas for the ensuing century—my country, then friendless in the world, was in imminent danger of invasion Then, as now, England, the last home of freedom in Europe, was in peril and at bay. Then, as now, men of all classes and creeds flocked freely to her defense. Volunteers, or home guards as we should call them, came forward in their thousands, and in the City of London, a great company marched to St. Paul's Cathedral for a service of dedication before taking up their stations. And at that service they were addressed with words which once again in these fateful days strike home:

U. S. Stand a Comfort

"Be not deceived," said the preacher, "there is no wall of adamant, no triple flaming sword to drive off these lawless assassins that have murdered and pillaged in every other land. Heaven has made with us no covenant, that there should be joy and peace here, and wailing and lamentation in the world besides. I would counsel you to put on a mind of noble acting; whatever energies there are in the human mind you will want them all; every man will be tried to the very springs of his heart, and those times are at hand which will show us all as we really are, with the genuine stamp, and value, be it much, or be it little, which nature has impressed upon each living soul."

These words, across the centuries, awake natural echoes in our minds and hearts today. The meaning of freedom we have learnt at our Universities; its practice we have learnt in our daily lives; the price we must pay to preserve it, our consciences alone can tell.

The President has declared in terms that no man can mistake on which side in this grim contest stands the United States. And there is no need for me to dwell upon the encouragement that his words have brought to my people, to the whole British Commonwealth, or to lovers of freedom everywhere. You, in these United States, are forging for us in steadily mounting volume those weapons of war which we require—and which, as they reach the hands held out to receive them, will assuredly be powerful to bring final victory. Nothing will indeed make me believe that those abiding values, for which Harvard and Oxford stand; which have made your country and mine; which are the things by which we live—nothing will make me believe that those things can go down before so foul and vile a thing as Naziism has shown itself to be.

Let us then have faith; let us measure truly the cause which we are determined to preserve; and let us see that the quality of our resolution is not unworthy of it.

© Bachrach

Albion M. Boothby

Elected Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. The new Chairman is head of the Boothby Fibre Can Company of Boston.

© Bachrach

Ernest R. Caverly

Superintendent of the Brookline schools who has been elected a Director of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. at the June meeting of its Board of Managers.

Summer Courses At State College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., June 19 — With 27 courses offered in its catalogue, the 32nd annual six-weeks summer session at Massachusetts State College which opens July 7 is expected to be one of the largest of the past several years, it was announced today by Roland H. Verbeck, Director of Short Courses.

Both undergraduate and graduate courses will be offered in the fields of biology, economics, education, English, home economics, mathematics, and psychology.

Army Backs Deferment For Air Industry

More than 2,000 members of the First Division scheduled to leave Brooklyn tomorrow aboard an Army transport will practice landings in Palmetto Sound, South Carolina, and not in the Caribbean as announced earlier, Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Commanding Officer of the Sixth Army Corps said today. The operations will be carried out with United States Marines from Paris Island, he said.

Reports that the First Division would be sent to Puerto Rico have persisted since last month when a War Department order, later cancelled, ordered the entire Division to southern waters.

A new order, issued this week, called for sending three battalions of the 16th and 18th infantry regiments. Two of these battalions —the 3rd of the 16th and 18th regiments—were in the Caribbean last winter for nearly two months for extensive landing operations. They will be augmented on this trip by the 2nd Battalion of the 16th infantry, General Truesdell said.

Drum Praises Eckfeldt—Concurrent with an announcement that the 26th Division will maneuver in the Carolinas from Oct. 1 to the end of November, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, First Army Commander, on an inspection tour at Camp Edwards, paid high tribute to the work of Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt.

"General Eckfeldt has done a very fine job here," he declared. "I see the evidence sticking out everywhere."

The maneuvers will be held between Fort Jackson, S. C., and Fort Bragg, N. C., the General said, and troops will move out of Camp Edwards to take their places in the rendezvous areas Sept. 25 or 26.

John J. McCloy, First Assistant Secretary of War, left Camp with General Drum after the inspection, in which both expressed satisfaction with the training.

The General described the present trip as merely an extension of last winter's training with the men involved to be used later for training the rest of the Division.

There was a possibility today that plans for leaving may be delayed following the quarantining of the 16th Infantry. No change in schedule was announced, however.

Other military and defense news in brief:

Deferment in Aviation Industry—Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service, called on Massachusetts local draft boards today to give serious consideration to the deferment of men engaged in the aircraft industry on the grounds that their activities are vital to national defense. In the vital category he listed the production, operation, and maintenance of aircraft and the training of men necessary for those activities.

Coakley Trial Plans Shaping; Board Meets

The five-member Massachusetts House committee appointed to draft articles of impeachment for the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, on charges of "misconduct and maladministration" met today to formulate plans.

Representative Christian A. Herter (R), of Boston, Speaker of the House, appointed the committee after the enabling order was approved by the House without debate. Heading the committee is Representative Benjamin B. Priest (R), of Haverhill, who won considerable praise for his handling of the impeachment case in the House for the committee which recommended the Councilor's impeachment.

The other members are Representative George A. Parker (R), of Boston; Representative William M. Hyde (D), of Ware; Representative E. Edwin Snow (R), of Natick, and Representative Joseph H. Downey (D), of Brockton. The latter two, with Representative Priest, made up the three-member majority on the special House committee which recommended impeachment of Mr. Coakley.

Mr. Hyde represents the district which formerly sent Roland D. Sawyer of Ware to the Legislature for years. Mr. Sawyer brought the original demand for Mr. Coakley's removal before the Legislature as a member of the special commission which investigated pardons and paroles.

Fall River: The House ordered to a third reading a bill abolishing immediately the Fall River Board of Finance. If the measure is not approved, the Board will automatically go out of existence on Dec. 31. It was originally established by the State in 1931 to control Fall River finances when the City was in financial difficulty.

Women employees: Advocates of legislation to prevent exploitation of women and minor workers won a victory in the House.

The Lower Branch, after debate, rejected a Senate amendment which would have exempted restaurants from the anti-split-trick law adopted two years ago to prevent employers from spreading the working hours of female employees over long daily periods in hotels, restaurants, and retail stores.

The pending bill, as originally passed by the House, excluded summer hotels, summer private clubs and summer amusement places, from provisions of the law requiring women workers to complete their maximum nine hours daily work within a 10-hour period. Backers of the anti-split-trick measure had agreed to the bill as approved by the House, but were unalterably opposed to the Senate amendment.

The leaders in the fight against the amendment were Representative Samuel G. Atkinson (R), of Brookline; Representative Colin J. Cameron (D), of Amesbury, and Representative John M. Cawley (R), of New Bedford.

Wide World

Annual Fun Day at Harvard

Harvard's annual confetti battle yesterday, climax of Class Day, covered the Stadium (above) with a blanket of paper scraps and streamers, and entangled its victims in a web of red and yellow ammunition. Miss Adeleine Andrews of New York City (below) was one of the "casualties" of the battle.

Dressed in sugar bags marked "bundles for Britain," the men of '35 took the prize for originality in the costume parade. They carried signs reading "More Bundles—Less Bunds," "Britain Always Bundles Through" and "Let's Bury the Axis."

Rising Connecticut Interest Is Shown in Civilian Defense

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., June 19—Evidences of public interest in civilian defense measures and first aid training for emergencies are appearing in Connecticut, notably in two events of the past week. Visiting fire department members from London found Connecticut fire fighters eager to hear of their experiences in incendiary bombings. Police, firemen, utility companies and other groups took part in the State's first general conference on first aid training.

The London firemen arrived in Connecticut just as a four-day fire college program, organized by the State Department of Education, was concluding. Sixty fire chiefs and senior officers from 50 fire departments were assembled for the college, and they met the London firemen as a group. Technique of handling incendiary bombs, on which lectures had been delivered at the college, was emphasized by the first-hand stories of the London men.

The first-aid conference, sponsored by the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, was held at the University of Connecticut. There was a two-day program of talks and discussions, and a afternoon devoted to contests in first-aid teams. Squads of police, city police, city firemen, nurses, Boy Scouts, utility company linemen, aircraft factory workers, highway department employees and other groups took part before an audience of a thousand. A State Police team from the Canaan Barracks and a crew of Connecticut Light and Power Company linemen from Thompsonville tied for the State championship.

S. Willard Price, chairman of the conference, proposed that a permanent committee be formed, financed by contributions from business firms and industries, to stimulate interest in first-aid training the year around.

The order of Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Acting Director of Selective Service, that men on strike in defense industries are to be reclassified, brought rejoicing in West Hartford. The West Hartford local board, only a few weeks ago, reclassified a striking defense worker, cancelling his deferment and making him eligible immediately for Army service. The board got a reprimand from State headquarters and another scolding from Washington. Nevertheless, it stuck to its position that a man on strike was not employed in a defense industry, and it refused to change its action. The case went to an appeal board. General Hershey's new ruling is "complete vindication," said the chairman of the local board.

Yale University

Yale University announced it will carry on research, in its School of Fine Arts, in regional and municipal planning. Graduate work will start next fall.

Bolton Lake

Summer residents of Bolton Lake are a long suffering group. For years their lake was used as a storage reservoir for cotton mills in Willimantic. When the mills needed power, the lake was lowered and the mud flats showed. Then the mill stopped using water power and the flood and hurricane of 1938 took out the dam. For three years the lake has been mostly mud flats. This year the State repaired the dam. Spring rains filled the pond to its old level. But the earth fill proved insufficient. The dam washed out and the pond is empty once more. The State is repairing the dam, but there is considerable doubt whether there will be rain enough this summer to restore the level. Moreover, all the fish went down the Hop River into the Willimantic and the Thames when the dam let go.

British Librarians Are 'Carrying On'

How librarians in the British Isles are "carrying on" under difficulties is indicated in a letter which Miss Fannie Goldstein, librarian of the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library, has just received from Henry Guppy, who since 1899 has been librarian of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, England.

Stating that it has been necessary to remove thousands of the celebrated treasures of the Rylands Library to hiding holes or vaults in country houses, Mr. Guppy writes, "But we are carrying on." He has had to curtail some activities but continues to give his lectures. "The great thing," he says, "is to keep on going. That is a humble way of challenging Naziism and Fascism, an affirmation of the principle that our cultural activities must and shall continue."

93rd Vessel For Maritime Board Fleet

Delivery of the new C-1 type of cargo—the steamer Cape Cod—to the United Mail Steamship Company of Boston, which is scheduled for today at Staten Island, N. Y., is the ninety-third new, modern ocean vessel to be completed and handed over to operators or owners in the United States Maritime Commission's long-range shipbuilding program.

The Cape Cod, a 6,900 gross ton craft, built by the Bethlehem Steel Company at its Staten Island yard, has been documented with Boston as its home port. It is now the only deep-water ship that is registered as hailing from Boston, two previous craft that were so documented having been changed to conform with other vessels owned or operated by those to whom the "Boston" ships were assigned. The United Mail Steamship Company, which will operate the Cape Cod, is a subsidiary of the United Fruit Company.

Yacht Clubs Plan Race to Hampton From New Britain

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 19 (AP)—More than 25 yachts, ranging from relatively small 25-footers to craft three times that size, will weigh anchor here Saturday for a race to Hampton, Va.

The Storm Trysail-Hampton Yacht Club, announcing that entries had passed the 20 mark, said four of them were from the Off-Soundings Club and an equal number from the Marblehead, Mass., neighborhood.

Class B boats, from 23-feet water line to 50 feet over all, will race directly from here to Hampton—347 miles. Class A craft, from approximately 50 feet to 75 feet over all, will race to Hampton by way of Vineyard lightship, a 422-mile course.

U. S. Income Taxes Rise in Bay State

Federal income tax collections in Massachusetts for the period ending June 15 totalled $10,676,667, approximately $1,300,000 more than revenue collected during the same period last year, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue for this State, announced recently.

The total revenue, including the excess profits tax, for June 15, 1940, was approximately $9,400,000, Collector Hassett said.

He announced that more than 300,000 new taxpayers filed income tax returns this year. The total was 722,000, a new record for Massachusetts. The increase, he said, was due largely to the lower exemptions for both single and married taxpayers and to the inclusion of state and municipal employees in the taxable class.

Statesman, Diplomat, Educator

By a Staff Photographer

When Oxford Conferred Degree on Roosevelt

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, who as Chancellor of Oxford University today conferred an honorary degree upon President Roosevelt, is shown in the Chancellor's black and gold gown. The page boy carrying the train is Andrew Chaundy, a British refugee living in a Harvard home. He is the son of a distinguished Oxford Fellow.

Step up your vacation pleasure WITH NEW TENNIS SUPPLIES

Choose a new racket, a new pair of tennis shoes, or a new outfit and see how much new pleasure you get out of the game. Stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to fill all your needs for tennis and vacation supplies.

For Happy Days Take VACATION SUPPLIES Advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Home Forum

Sand Bars Emergent

"IT'S LIKE GETTING out on the desert," said Roy Barkau, as we sat in his office in the Green Line wharfboat in Cincinnati, talking of my forthcoming trip down the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans. He was an Ohio River man talking about the Lower Mississippi. I was going on one of the aristocrats of the river, the Mississippi Valley Barge Line's *Louisiana*, Captain Roy J. Clay, Master. She was to leave that night at midnight from the Barge Line's huge terminal, just above the Cincinnati Southern Railway Bridge. I got to know that bridge well late that night, when I was up in the pilot-house watching Captain Clay making up his tow. When we'd drop down the river a bit with part of the tow, we were sometimes so close to the piers of that bridge I felt I could almost reach out and touch them. But distances are deceiving. When we left Evansville a couple of days later, our tow was 590 feet long and 101½ feet wide. The Ohio River locks are 600 feet by 110 feet. It was a close fit. Coming into one of those locks, no landsman would dream that you could get our tow into them: a hundred yards above the lock, we looked twice as wide as the lock.

When Captain Clay had made up his tow again at Cairo, adding nine new pieces, we were as long as an ocean liner, 794 feet. Taking that tow down through the bends of the Lower Mississippi was something like taking the *Queen Mary* down river. No more locks, however. What Pilot Haynes called "the last button on Gabriel's coat," that is Lock 51, the lowest lock in the Ohio River, lay twenty miles up river, and there are no locks on the Mississippi below Alton.

The gauge at Cairo read eleven feet. That meant low water, and low water means sand bars emergent.

* * *

It was my first low-water trip to New Orleans. For the first time, I saw the sandy skeleton of the Lower Mississippi, fully realized the difference between the canalized river and the river natural. Steamboatin' on the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi, the Kanawha, the Illinois, the Tennessee — all canalized rivers with a dam-controlled depth of water—one almost forgets that naturally rivers rise and fall with the seasons, that sand bars come out into view in the summer and are covered by high water in the spring. Those bars in the Lower Mississippi emphasized the aptness of Roy Barkau's remark, especially in the middle of the August day when the long, undulating, treeless, shrubless bars simmered in the heat. The Lower Mississippi Valley is wild. Except for a few widely separated cities—sand bars, dikes, a few dayboards and navigation lights, that's about all you see: no houses, no farms, no railroads, no chimneys, no towns; just water and sky with a thin flat wedge of land between them.

The desertedness of one's days on the Lower Mississippi made you look more than twice at any moving or living thing. One day two pigeons rode all day perched on one of our leading barges, and they were the talk of the boat for days. Occasionally we passed cattle standing knee-deep in the water. They had come out of the woods to drink and get away from the flies. As we came opposite a herd of goats on Cottonwood Bar, Captain Clay dynamited the air with our compressed air whistle and the goats scattered in all directions. An occasional white crane flew low against the willows; once in a while we saw a fisherman in a john boat; once in twenty miles we noticed a ferry where a road broke the rim of the bank connecting earth and sky. One stared for minutes at the violet smoke of a pulp-wood camp-fire floating up in lazy spirals while the draft fans droned away in the stacks.

"Do you like to look at clouds?" asked Captain Clay suddenly, out of a long silence, one day. "I look at them all the time." A pilot in the Long Trade has time to look at clouds in the day and stars at night.

* * *

"The Mississippi is beautiful at sunrise and sunset," said Pilot Haynes, and that's one of the reasons I got up at five o'clock every morning of the eight days I spent on the *Louisiana*. Every morning, as soon as I woke, I'd put on my slippers and paddle up the gangway to the pilot-house to watch a blood-red sun stick the edge of its disk over the cottonwoods behind the willows. The air was soft, heavy, wet. Smoke rose to a certain level and then stopped rising, lay where it was. "Hot day," fair-skinned, sandy-haired Pilot Walker would murmur. He'd been on the dogwatch since 3 a. m., and he wouldn't go off for an hour more.

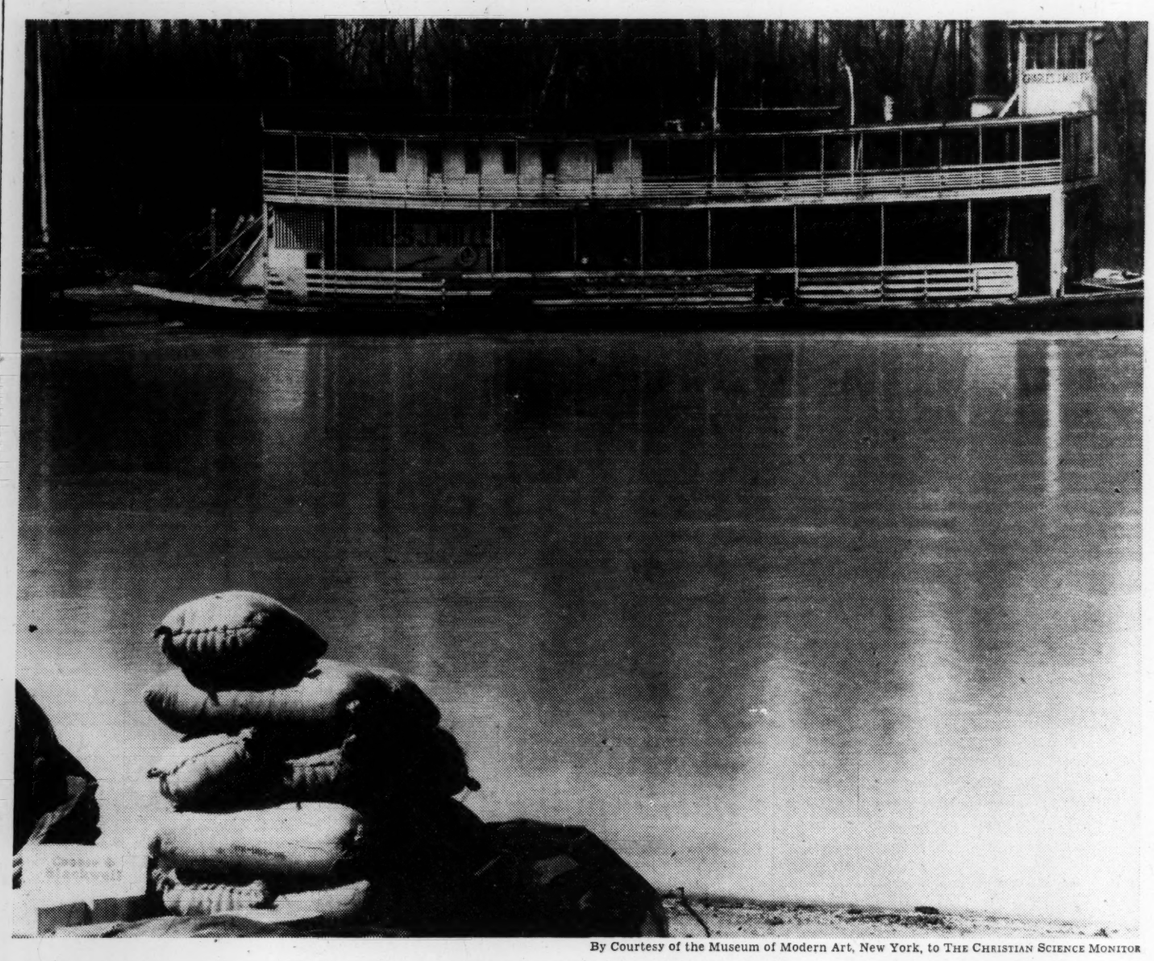
Sunset and twilight, however, not sunrise, was my favorite time. Especially lovely then in the long shadows were the sweeping curves of the sand bars. After sunset the bank martins came out to dip and dart after bugs in their quick, nervous, undulating flight. They paused, dove, turned in flight on a dime. A deckhand put out the two running lights on the bow of the leading barge, one on each side of the windsock on the jackstaff. Feeno, the boiler deck man, came out to focus the headlights. Everything relaxed with the fall of the sun. The light was soft. Later the moon rose to make spectral the various shapes of the water-whitened driftwood lying on the bars. I think I looked more at the driftwood than at the clouds, to answer Captain Clay's question. One could discover in it many shapes and forms.

* * *

Not far above New Orleans, we made a stop which epitomized for me the difference between the old Packet Age and the new Barge Age of river transportation. We stopped at a sugar refinery to land three empty barges. Here Negroes were loading sacks of sugar into the gray and maroon barges of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line. A conveyor brought the sacks from the refinery down to the water's edge. As I looked at that electric-lit scene, I remembered prints of loading sugar in which a line of Negro roustersers, two to a barrel, rolled barrels of sugar up the stage on to the main deck of a packet. The contrast between the stern-wheel or sidewheel all-wood packet, and the all-steel tunnel-propeller type towboat, is not greater than the contrast between the old wasteful methods of loading and unloading freight and the modern terminal facilities of such a great line as the M. V. B. L. In the modern terminal, the river meets with ease railroad and highway, train and truck.

Early in June, when the tourist steamer, *Gordon C. Greene*, makes her first trip of the summer season to New Orleans, I shall again leave Cincinnati for the Lower Mississippi. It will probably not be low water, the sand bars will probably be covered. I shall miss those sand bars, and I shall miss the famous hospitality of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line. But there will be compensations. I shall be able to go ashore at Memphis and Natchez and Baton Rouge, the great river towns I saw only from the river last summer. And it will be a lot to hear Captain Tom Greene play "Sweet Sue" on the *Greene's* piano and call, while leading the Virginia Reels of a soft June evening: "Everybody take nice little dainty steps."

HORACE REYNOLDS



By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISSISSIPPI RIVER STEAMBOAT: *A Photograph by Walker Evans*

ANYWHERE ELSE in the world, the verb "to tow" means to pull or draw along after, as one does with a recalcitrant pup on a leash; but on the inland waterways of the United States, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Warrior, the Tombigbee, and "Ol' Man River" himself, it means quite the opposite. To tow a barge on the river means to push it; and towboats, those sturdy sternwheelers that possess such a surprising amount of power, never, never *pull* a barge. They always *shove* them with their blunt noses—and this is a definition of which even that usually unfailing *vade mecum*, Webster's New International, has failed to take account.

All spring, summer, and fall these snorting little giants push barges laden with sand and gravel; brick, stone, and cement; coal, steel, and oil. Miscellaneous package freight and cotton bales are carried on the packets, some of which are sidewheelers and still have cabins for passengers—but not many of these are left. It is surprising what some of the bigger towboats can handle. Some big tows, like those that come from the Pittsburgh district laden with coal or steel, are made up of a dozen or twenty barges which carry the equivalent of several trainloads—not carloads, but whole trainloads! The most modern of these puffing monsters operate by Diesel power, but by far the greater number are little fellows engaged in towing river sand and gravel for local communities.

When winter comes and navigation is endangered by floating ice, towboats, packets, shantyboats—all river vessels except the steel-hulled ferryboats—tie up to a "towhead," a river island, in some slack-water chute that forms a natural harbor. Fires are drawn and officers and crew go ashore until the catkins begin to appear on the cottonwoods along the bank and the levees begin to show signs of life. The sweetest sounds to a towboat captain's ears are the first hoarse bellow of the whistle that declares "Steam's up!" and the dulcet announcement of his favorite black cook: "Cap'n, boss, dinnah's ready!"

M. W. B.

Freiheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER gegenwärtigen Zeit wird viel über Freiheit nachgedacht. Der eine glaubt, daß Freiheit auf einer gewissen Regierungsform beruhe; ein anderer glaubt ebenso bestimmt, daß eine entgegengesetzte Regierungsform ihm die ersehnte Freiheit gewähren würde. Einem dritten kann es scheinen, daß beide nicht recht haben, und er behauptet, daß Freiheit nicht ein Zustand der Regierungen, der Herrscher oder sogar vielleicht der Umstände sei; denn „Freiheit ist ein Gedankending", sagt er. Ist diese Anschauung nicht richtig? Liegt wahre Freiheit nicht in unserem Bewußtsein?

Verschiedene irrige Annahmen bilden die Beschränkungen, die einen rechten Sinn der Freiheit ausschließen. Christus Jesus sagte bei seinem Wirken, die Menschheit von falschen materiellen Annahmen zu befreien (Joh. 8, 31. 32): „So ihr bleiben werdet an meiner Rede, so seid ihr meine rechten Jünger und werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch frei machen". Er predigte Freiheit denen, die auf ihn horchen wollten, und er wußte, daß man sich mit der rechten Vergegenwärtigung der Wahrheit, die er über Gott und des Menschen Beziehung zu Ihm enthüllte, von den Fesseln materieller Annahme befreien kann.

Heute kann man sich überall oder unter jeder materiellen Regierungsform die Freiheit vergegenwärtigen, die nur geistiges Denken sichern kann. Dieser Sinn der Freiheit kann durch Forschen in der Bibel im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft gewonnen werden. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin dieser Wissenschaft, wurde augenblicklich von den Folgen einer durch einen Unfall erlittenen schweren Verletzung geheilt, als ihrem geistig erleuchteten Denken die Wahrheit geoffenbart wurde. Sie widmete nachher drei Jahre dem Forschen in der Bibel und war bemüht, eine anwendbare Kenntnis des Gemüts-Heilens zu gewinnen. Nach vielen überzeugenden Beweisen seiner Wahrheit gab sie der Menschheit ihre Entdeckung im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift".

Wer die in diesem Lehrbuche dargelegten Wahrheiten ergründet, erwägt und anwendet, klärt seinen Blick in solchem Maße, daß er Freiheit von körperlicher, sittlicher und finanzieller Knechtschaft für sich und für andere, die ihn um Hilfe bitten, verwirklichen kann. Zahllose Menschen haben bewiesen, daß dies der Fall ist, wie die beglaubigten Zeugnisse beweisen, die in den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften veröffentlicht und in den Mittwochabendversammlungen der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen in der ganzen Welt abgelegt werden. Die Wirksamkeit dieser Lehre wird in dem Verhältnis dargetan, wie der einzelne ihre Regeln versteht und recht anwendet. Jesus zeigte, daß man „die Wahrheit" über seine geistige Beziehung zu seinem Schöpfer, Gott, „erkennen" muß, um Freiheit zu erlangen. Und die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß die Wahrheit, wenn wahrhaft erkannt, einen von jeder irrigen Annahme befreit, die man gehegt haben mag.

Geistige Freiheit ist ein Bewußtseinszustand, der Gott widerspiegelt. Vom menschlichen Standpunkt aus muß Freiheit dadurch verdient werden, daß erkannt wird, woraus sie besteht und wie sie aufrechterhalten werden kann. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 228): „Die Sklaverei des Menschen ist nicht gesetzmäßig. Sie wird aufhören, sobald der Mensch das Erbe seiner Freiheit, seine gottgegebene Herrschaft über die materiellen Sinne, antritt. Der Tag wird kommen, wo die Sterblichen ihre Freiheit im Namen des allmächtigen Gottes geltend machen werden". Unfreiheit jeder Art läßt erkennen, daß wir des Menschen „gottgegebene Herrschaft" nicht ausüben, mögen wir Befreiung von körperlicher Knechtschaft, von einer tyrannischen Regierungsform oder von irgend etwas anderem suchen. Wenn einer wirklich zu dem Guten erwacht, das Gott für den Menschen vorgesehen hat, beginnt er „die Wahrheit zu erkennen", die ihn frei macht. Aber er muß sich vergegenwärtigen, daß Gottes Gesetz, das von materieller Annahme befreit, hier ist, damit er es jetzt anwende.

Alle Rechengesetze sind gegenwärtig, so daß sie jedermann seinem Verständnis entsprechend anwenden kann; und viele Gesetze, die in den verschiedenen Zweigen des Bauwesens angewandt werden, erweisen sich in der menschlichen Erfahrung als nützlich. Was aber nötig ist, ist eine anwendbare Kenntnis dieser Gesetze, um Nutzen aus ihnen zu ziehen.

Wahre Freiheit ist nicht Zügellosigkeit. Wenn man durch geistiges Denken rechte Ergebnisse und einen Sinn geistiger Freiheit gewinnen will, darf man seinen Gedanken nicht die Zügel schießen lassen. Das Denken in genauer Übereinstimmung mit dem göttlichen Prinzip, dem Guten, halten, mit dem, was wahr und recht ist, könnte dem Unterrichteten als eine Art Knechtschaft erscheinen. Dies ist aber nicht wahr. Das Denken so beherrschen, daß die unwirklichen und unwahren Annahmen über materielle sogenannte Gesetze ihre Scheinmacht zu verlieren beginnen, ist ein Schritt zum Erlangen eines wahren Sinnes der Freiheit.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß der Mensch als Gottes Kind vollkommen ist. Die Erkenntnis der Vollkommenheit des Menschen befreit uns von der Knechtschaft dessen, was in verschiedenen Umständen oder Zuständen als Gesetz bezeichnet worden ist. Die Bibel erklärt (5. Mose 4, 35): „Der Herr allein ist Gott und keiner mehr". Mrs. Eddy schreibt im Anschluß an diese Stelle (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 414): „Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß Gemüt Substanz ist, ferner, daß die Materie weder empfindet, leidet noch genießt. Fasse diese Punkte fest ins Auge". Und sie ermahnt: „Sei eingedenk, daß die Vollkommenheit des Menschen wirklich und unantastbar ist, während die Unvollkommenheit verwerflich und unwirklich ist und nicht von der göttlichen Liebe herbeigeführt wird". Dies ist die Wahrheit über den Menschen Gottes, deren Vergegenwärtigung Freiheit bringt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Auftrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE present time much thought is being given to freedom. One person believes that freedom is based on a certain form of government; another believes just as emphatically that an opposite form would grant him the freedom he desires. To still another, both of these may be wrong, for he contends that freedom is not a condition of governments, of rulers, or even perhaps of circumstances, for, says he, "Freedom is a thing of thought." Is not this view correct? Does not true freedom lie within our own consciousness?

Various mistaken beliefs constitute the restrictions which preclude a right sense of freedom. Christ Jesus, in his ministry of freeing mankind from false material beliefs, said (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." He came preaching freedom to those who would listen, and he knew that with a proper realization of the truth which he revealed about God, and man's relationship to Him, one could free oneself from the fetters of material belief.

Today, regardless of where one lives or under what material form of government he may find himself, he can still realize the freedom which spiritual thinking alone can ensure. This sense of freedom is available through the study of the Bible in the light of Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, was immediately healed of the effects of a severe injury caused by an accident, when the truth was revealed to her spiritually illumined thought. She thereafter devoted three years to the study of the Bible, endeavoring to gain a workable knowledge of Mind-healing. After many convincing proofs of its truth she gave her discovery to mankind in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

To study, ponder, and apply the truths set forth in this textbook is to clarify one's vision to the extent that one may realize freedom from physical, moral, and financial bondage of whatever type for himself and for others who ask his aid. Countless numbers have proved this to be so, as evidenced by authoritative testimonies published in the Christian Science periodicals and given in the Wednesday evening meetings in Christian Science churches throughout the world. The efficacy of this teaching is proved proportionately as the individual understands and rightly applies its rules. Jesus pointed out that one must "know the truth" about his spiritual relationship to his creator, God, in order to obtain freedom. And Christian Science shows that when truly known, the truth frees one from whatever erroneous beliefs he may have been entertaining.

Spiritual freedom is a state of consciousness which reflects God. From the human standpoint freedom must be earned by realizing of what it consists and how it can be maintained. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 228): "The enslavement of man is not legitimate. It will cease when man enters into his heritage of freedom, his God-given dominion over the material senses. Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God." Lack of freedom, in whatever degree, indicates a failure to exercise man's "God-given dominion," whether we seek release from physical bondage, from some tyrannical form of government, or what not. When one really awakens to the good which God has provided for man, he is beginning to "know the truth" which will free him. But he must realize that God's law, which frees from material belief, is here for him to utilize now.

All the laws of mathematics are present for everyone's use, according to individual understanding; and many laws which are applied in various branches of engineering are beneficial in human experience. The one thing needful, however, is an applicable knowledge of these laws, in order to derive benefit from them.

True freedom, true liberty, is not license. If one would gain right results through spiritual thinking and establish a sense of spiritual freedom, one cannot allow his thoughts to run rampant. Keeping thought closely aligned with divine Principle, good, with that which is true and right, might to the uninstructed seem to be a form of bondage. It is not true, however. Controlling thought so that the unreal and untrue beliefs about material so-called laws begin to lose their seeming power, is a step toward gaining a true sense of freedom.

Christian Science teaches man's perfection as a child of God. Realization of the perfection of man frees us from bondage to what has been termed law, in various circumstances or conditions. The Bible states (Deuteronomy 4:35), "The Lord he is God; there is none else beside him." Mrs. Eddy, after quoting this passage, writes (Science and Health, p. 414): "Christian Science declares that Mind is substance, also that matter neither feels, suffers, nor enjoys. Hold these points strongly in view." And she admonishes, "Remember that man's perfection is real and unimpeachable, whereas imperfection is blameworthy, unreal, and is not brought about by divine Love." This is the truth about God's man, the realization of which brings freedom.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Wild Orchid

Here in my wild-flower garden see
The jack-in-the-pulpit under the pear tree
Stronger than ever, its great sturdy head
Towering over the stones from the river-bed.
And here beside it, less conspicuous,
The lady-slipper crouches in the dusk,
Remembering the shadows where she knelt
Against the feet of pine trees, and the smell
Of moonlight on the junipers was sweet.
I had not meant to cause the forest grief,
My spade was not intendent upon theft,
Only the trees condemned me when I left
Because I took the blossom while it slept.
And I can hear them whining in the wind,
Calling the lady-slipper to come home,
The larch tree and the spruce together moan,
And the hemlock with its multitude of cones.
So I shall go tonight into the wood,
Bounded by law that I cannot explain,
To put the lady-slipper where it stood
Exactly as it was before I came.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

Up With the Birds

IN JUNE OR JULY, either to lie in bed held in the magic net of song or, before the sun rises, to walk in the dusky woods or on the dew-wet prairies, is to hear an ecstatic, spontaneous expression of the joy of life comparable to no other earthly experience.

Few know of the rhapsodic outpouring of the dawn chorus. Many of us rise early to hear the birds' morning songs. But not early enough. By five or six o'clock on a June or July day, the chorus has died down and the birds have taken up the necessary duties of breakfast hunting, flitting restlessly from twig to twig or industriously scratching among the dry leaves on the ground. No, you must be out before there is a ray of light, by a little after two. It is still dark—not a peep from the dim shrubbery, except perhaps a soft quavery call from a little screech owl as it floats swiftly past on muffled wings. If you are on the prairie you will hear a faint "spe-e-e-d" and know that far overhead the nighthawks are coursing invisibly their tireless race through the air. But if you are in the garden or in bed drinking in the perfume of the lilac as it floats in the window, the first notes you will hear will be those of the tree swallows lisping their sharp sweet tones, more loudly and much more continuously than they do in the daytime. Then as the sky turns paler and the dawn wind breathes through the trees, a robin will wake and start his energetic "cheer, cheer, cheer," without a pause for breath between his notes. This is the signal for hundreds of other robins. You will feel that there cannot be so many robins in the world, for the air literally vibrates with their melody, which beats in waves on your eardrums. . . .

By this time the garden, now revealed to you as if new-made, is seen sparkling in dew. The great white lilies stand breathing out their perfume, while bluer than the June sky, the delphiniums tower above them; the foxgloves, like magic wands, sway in the morning breeze, and the hummingbirds flit from flower to flower.—From "Birds in the Garden," by MARGARET MCKENNY. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

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We shall follow the spring tide north
By climbing the mountain.
Leave summer below us and hot July;
Find thawing earth
Still saturate with daytime streams
From melting snow;
And, where the sun strikes warmly,
Watch the alpines grow.

JANICE BLANCHARD

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Intimate Message: Washington

Three Questions and Three Noes ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

A top-to-bottom reorganization of the whole defense setup in Washington is in the wind, and the wind is not drifting, it is blowing in the direction of a more clear-cut, single-headed centralization of responsibility for all procurement.

Such a streamlining of defense planning and defense production has been urged upon the President for many months—particularly by Bernard M. Baruch who did the job in the World War—and has been re-urged upon him every time the White House has subdivided or added a new wing to the big tent of the Office of Emergency Management.

Some of Mr. Roosevelt's closest advisers are giving a friendly ear to the reorganization proposals and the kernel of the plan is to replace the Office of Production Management, though not its chief personnel, by a new agency broadly comparable to Britain's all-powerful Ministry of Supply.

By now there appears to be little question of the urgent need of a decisive improvement in organization in order to bring about a more far-sighted advance planning of defense requirements, faster action in letting contracts, and fuller authority in commandeering the facilities of production.

Not Good Enough Today

Sponsors of the reorganization do not look upon the OPM or the War and Navy Departments, among whom planning and procurement are largely divided, as the whipping boys for the relative slowness of the rearmament program. They simply say that what was good enough six months ago is not good enough today, that what was efficient enough to carry to success a big effort is not efficient enough to carry to success a supreme effort.

They are supported by the facts.

Nobody knows the facts better than Stacy May, a distinguished and lucid-minded economist whose services are being used by the Government as chief of the OPM's Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Recently Dr. May laid down three important ways of measuring whether or not the United States is making adequate progress in its defense program. With welcome candor he asked these questions and amplified his one-syllable two-letter answer with these facts:

Q—Are deliveries coming through promptly upon the program that has been adopted to date?

A—No. Too much "business-as-usual" procedure. "Too timid in diverting machines" to defense production. "Unduly timid" in planning expansions in raw-material fields. "Best machinery and most highly skilled labor" still being expended in consumer goods. "Not proceeding fast enough."

Half an Effort Not Enough

Q—Does the enacted program represent the mobilization of a fair share of our total economic resources when measured against the efforts being put forth by nations who have a comparable stake in the outcome of the war?

A—No. In terms of total productive capacity the United States is using only 20 per cent of this year's national income, Great Britain more than 40 per cent and Germany even more. Half an effort won't be enough. "It behooves us to face the dimension of that job squarely and to do what is necessary."

Q—Is our planned effort great enough in absolute terms? Is it great enough to make certain that the Axis powers ultimately will go down to defeat?

A—No. Combined American and British defense production must not only exceed that of the Axis but with sufficient margin to make up for Germany's head start of the past eight years. The requirement is not $40,000,000,000 in two years but $40,000,000,000 yearly until the job is done. We must double the load. It can be done. "Can we justify doing less?"

It is in light of these facts that the movement for reorganizing the administration of the defense program is gaining new momentum—a movement which top-ranking officials soon are going to take to the President if the President doesn't take it to them.

Greater Responsibility Needed

It generally is agreed that the need is for greater clarification of responsibility, for centralized authority which doesn't require constant reference to the White House, and for more forehanded planning and scheduling.

One important factor has been that depression-minded industry simply couldn't bring itself to believe that the defense program would interfere with business as usual nor that the scope of the defense program would warrant serious expansion. One reason for this was that the program grew piecemeal and its full dimensions are just now becoming clear. But the result is that industry has not converted itself rapidly enough to defense production nor has sufficient new capacity been built.

In consequence the United States is not now faced with a choice between guns and butter but rather a deficiency of both guns and butter.

The administrative setup of the OPM has been so split functionally that responsibility has not been clear nor has authority been adequate. William S. Knudsen has recognized this fact but quite deliberately, on the ground that it was not his business, has declined to take the initiative in pressing the necessary changes in administration upon the President. He considers that he has been called upon by his Government to do a job and he intends to do it to the fullest of his ability with the tools he has been given.

The tools which the OPM apparently needs are clearer responsibility and fuller authority. The need is not merely fair efficiency for a fair effort but supreme efficiency for a supreme effort.

The Country Speaks: New York

From New York's Private News Sources ..... *By Alexander H. Williams*

Adolf Hitler's next move is getting the attention of best-informed quarters here, where a big question mark is placed after reports obviously emanating from Herr Doktor Goebbels' propaganda mill in Berlin regarding Nazi military mobilization on the Russo-German border. The consensus is that the Reichsführer is playing the role of a "hold-up man," pointing his gun at Josef Stalin's head and demanding that he deliver the things Herr Hitler wants.

The reported massing of Nazi divisions is not seen as a threat of war so much as a demand for supplies Herr Hitler believes Russia can give the Reich—notably foodstuffs and petroleum. That Josef Stalin is afraid of Herr Hitler is the view generally obtaining here, and men whose sources of Eropean information are second only to those of the State Department hold that Russia will comply rather than attempt to repel a Nazi invasion.

These men feel that American newspaper correspondents on the Continent are neglecting an important feature of the situation; namely, weather conditions, for upon these depend the European food supply. It is agreed that Germany cannot expect adequate corn and meat from France, Belgium, Holland and the Balkans, since fields plowed by war horses and panzer divisions do not produce food for man. The Nazis, therefore, must look to other areas outside the war zone, of which Russia is the most productive.

It is to Russia, therefore, that Herr Hitler must look for winter rationing, and, it is held, he is thus directing the strategy of intimidation at Moscow to which current American editorial handling is lending color. The only certainty appears to be that no news now comes from the Continent without first passing through the Goebbels filter. It is seen likely, therefore, that in placing the interpretation of belligerency on the German arms move along the Russian border a considerable body of American opinion is following a line of wishful thinking designed for it by the Herr Doktor of Nazi Propaganda.

Quarters usually informed are recalling that the Nazis would be running true to form by raising a smoke on the Russian border when they were gathering material to start a fire in the West. Viewed from this angle a potential two-pronged threat is seen—one to force Mr. Stalin to agree to Herr Hitler's demands; the other, a noisy diversion to screen an invasion attempt against England. Again it is a question of the newspaper reader taking his pick.

To Change the Subject:

Pronouncement From Clallam County ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

Behind the black type of strike headlines, back of the defiant pronouncements of labor leaders, beneath the surface of what we read in the newspapers, there's a little man who has been too nearly forgotten.

We hear much from the men who call the strikes, but what about the man who doesn't want to leave his job? What does he think of it all? What has he got to say?

Something came to my desk today that caused me to wonder if perhaps he hadn't found his voice. It was a leaflet; and it came from a lumber worker in northern Washington.

Across the top of the flier was this note: "These have been passed around freely since the C. I. O. strike of May 10th." That was the strike in the logging camps and lumber mills in Washington.

'Who's Running This Show?'

The statement is headed: "Who's Running THIS SHOW—Hitler or Clallam County. Why should the women and children of this area go hungry because Joe Stalin wants his cut?"

Three paragraphs follow:

"Every patriotic writer in this country has told you of the Communists in the unions. You know it yourself. Read Martin Dies in Liberty, Feb. 17, 1940. Jan Valtin, the Communist spy, admits he was working for Russia when he was an organizer in Aberdeen. Are the men who called this strike Communists? How do you know whether they are or not?

"What is happening here today is what happened to France. It is Hitler's favorite weapon—stopping the wheels of industry. Every day idle hurts England and America and helps Hitler. Every day of strike makes us more open to attack. Is this the way you are standing back of the lads who gave up good jobs for $30 a month? What are they going to live in if they don't get lumber for barracks?

"We will never get ships on the ocean without timber for the ways and construction."

In heavy type across the bottom are these words: "Open Your Eyes and Toss These Communists and Nazis Out." It is signed simply, "League to Help America By Work."

There is nothing to tell what group of people is represented by this League, nor is it evident who the author of the leaflet might be. But the fact remains that a lumber workman in Washington took the trouble to enclose it in a letter and send it East as representative of his viewpoint.

There is evidence, too, that it represents as well the righteous indignation of many more American laborers who have been the victims of traitors in their ranks.

What We Can Do

Yes, it's high time the honest worker had something to say about strikes. Communists have tampered with the unions long enough. There's no question they have been responsible for a number of the recent strikes. Labor leaders themselves admit it. The Government recognizes it. And the American worker is getting tired of being pushed around by Joseph Stalin.

There is ample evidence today that the worm of public indifference to abuse of the unions has turned. The Government is ready to deal sternly with any more Communist-inspired strikes. The honest union leaders are being encouraged to oust the Communist element from their ranks.

Last, but not least, public opinion is approaching the boiling point. And that is good because the situation is serious. It needs the attention of every one of us.

What can we do to help? First, we can refuse to judge the American worker by Communist leaders in the unions. We can learn to distinguish between honest reports and Communist propaganda. We can be alert to the meaning of strike headlines and take care to read between the lines of statements given out by union agitators whose objectives have no relation to the welfare of the American workman.

We can make it a point to have sympathetic regard for the little man who's getting pushed around. He won't have to stand for it much longer if we back him up. An aroused public opinion can give him confidence to lift his voice. It can assure him of support in any effort he may make to get control of his union again, and to purge it of its enemies.

This is our part, and our answer to a lumber worker in the north woods of Washington who wants to know "who's running this show—Hitler or Clallam County."

It's going to be Clallam County, and all the other counties of America!

Today in Britain: A Study in Wartime Contrasts

Jam and eggs bulk large in ration problems—How to be well dressed on 66 clothing coupons a year—Autos vs. cycles in these gasless days—The state of the theater.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 19—Contrast, startling and incongruous, is the theme of this story on "How Britain Looks Today." For contrast characterizes the life of the British people more and more as the war draws to the close of its second year.

That Britain today accepts the fantastically incongruous as the normal is convincing evidence of the ability of the folk of this country to endure and win this modern total war. But while these war-girt islanders are to be congratulated on the success with which they are fitting into the new Alice-in-Wonderland chapter in history, the trained observer here never ceases to marvel at the picture he strives to convey to those still outside the immediate war zone.

A two-penny bus ride used merely to separate St. James's Park from the city area of London. Today that same two-pence separates two almost unbelievable contrasts. On one hand the peaceful panorama of flower beds in full summer glory—there may be a big bomb hole behind that Red May tree but it isn't visible from here—ducks gliding on a mirror-smooth lake, pelicans performing comic antics before an admiring passerby who can see the fun all the better since the iron railings have been removed to make shells. And on the other hand a city scene of indescribable devastation from the tragic results of the most wanton, wholesale smashing and burning of churches and historic buildings that the world has probably ever witnessed.

So it is through the length and breadth of the land, through all the different aspects of daily life. One rubs one's eyes and wonders how things as these make sense:

Food:

Such food queues as there are in Britain today are liable to be misleading. They do not as a rule imply any shortage of essential foods. More likely they denote only temporary local shortages. Eggs have been a particular draw for queues. And now they are still more in the news since they are the latest addition to rationed foodstuffs.

It might seem hardly worth the great trouble involved for the sake of about one egg a person a week. But level distribution is the keynote of the Government food policy.

According to the present plan only the owner of 12 hens will be allowed to keep all his eggs; the owner of 13 or more will have to sell all the eggs to a retailer and apply for the meager egg ration in the ordinary way.

However patriotic the owner of 20 laying hens may be he hardly relishes being a party to this new example of want amid plenty. Moreover, it is doubtful whether the public as a whole will get more than an infinitesimal benefit from the small poultry owner's sacrifices. More than likely there will be a widespread reduction of flocks to 12 hens.

This is but one instance of how the attempt to spread wartime sacrifices equally presents endless complications.

The continued absence of rationing in restaurants, designed to facilitate feeding for office and factory workers, means that one could eat an unlimited number of meals in cafes while housewives struggle with increasing catering problems.

The price of food is rising gradually while the exhaustion of stocks of popular standbys, such as tinned goods, strains still further the ingenuity and shopping patience of the housewife. Fresh fruit has been virtually unobtainable throughout the winter and now that the home supply is coming along controlled prices are to be advanced due to the widespread frost damage. Jam ration of half a a pound a month a person is a considerable problem for a household with children. This ration is to be increased to one pound, thereby somewhat easing the problem.

On the brighter side, however, bread, potatoes, and vegetables are plentiful and rations of butter and fats, meat, bacon, and sugar are generally considered adequate to prevent undernourishment. Milk supplies though recently restricted are sufficient at present, but there is anxiety over the winter output. Evidence suggests that while Britain has experienced vexations and some privations through the food shortage neither health nor efficiency has yet suffered on the whole.

Clothes:

A plaintive note on the clothes rationing situation was given to me by a farm laborer friend this morning. "Looks like they expect us to wear through a pair of trousers each harvest time," said George. To which I replied, "And I'll probably be reduced to wearing my cutaway and high hat up to the offce."

Actually it is too early yet to assess the effects of the recently introduced clothes ration under which each person is allowed 66 coupons annually. But one can guess it is going to be highly fashionable to be shabby when one considers that a man's 66 coupons would provide one suit for 26 coupons; one pair of shoes for 7 coupons; 6 pairs socks for 18 coupons; 12 handkerchiefs 6 coupons; one pair of pajamas for 8 coupons; one pair of gloves for 2 coupons—but we are one over the 66 already and we have not any underwear, ties, raincoat, overcoat, or bathing trunks.

Materials that are not made up and knitting wool are also rationed but at present one can still buy curtains and chair covers provided they are made up in the shops. Already there is a brisk demand for German and faulty British parachutes on sale here. These are not yet rationed and for a about 45 shillings each provide a large expanse of the finest pale blue or white silk suitable for men's pajamas, children's dresses, and women's underwear.

An interesting reflection on the topsy turvy wartime economy is that the Germans in Paris are reported to be buying up French silk lingerie for making parachutes which, when they fall into British hands are being transformed back into clothes for the English.

Certain types of workers are having special allowances for working clothes. There are many anomalies to be cleared up and the price restriction is to be fixed on certain essential articles, like footwear, to curb inevitable price rises.

Amusements:

And talking of cycling brings us to the question of amusements.

Cycling always was one of the chief recreations of young town workers but now it has greatly increased in popularity.

Gay cycling parties streaming out of cities at week ends provide a typical example of how a large section of the British public manages temporarily to disregard the war and its problems. These young persons, many of whom work long hours in armament factories and are exposed to the danger of air raids every night, have not forgotten how to enjoy themselves. They are convinced, moreover, that the seven-day working week would not be in the national interest.

These young people lead "flat out" lives which help them to sleep through Nazi blitzes—an achievement which it is reported here amazes the Germans. Certainly the breakfast table question is increasingly becoming "Was there a raid last night?"

Sports:

Continuing—but for the benefit of recreation rather than for the box office—sports have been bereft of publicity and giant audiences. Yet sport is an integral part of Britain's wartime resolve to keep fit.

Many people are too busy, however, digging gardens or attending to their civilian defense duties so that golf courses are relatively deserted, covered with antiparachute obstacles, or used as camps. A great many different types of sports clubs are in a state of suspended animation. Nevertheless, it is the instinct in this country to play games and few air raid wardens posts are without dart boards to while away the time on raid free nights.

Village cricket, affected by the absence of players in the fighting forces, nevertheless carries on even though a bomb hole on the village green may necessitate shifting the location of the pitch.

Theater:

The fortunes of the theaters and the movies tend to fluctuate in marked contract with the length of daylight hours and the extent of enemy bombings. The dark winter evenings and the "blitz" of last September virtually put the London theater world out of business for a considerable while.

But despite the fact that many famous theaters have been, destroyed, such as Drury Lane, the Palace, and the Shaftesbury, the theatrical business has made remarkable recovery lately, helped by two extra hours of daylight under the wartime scheme.

Today 16 theaters are open in London. A notable event was the launching last week of a wartime Gilbert and Sullivan season at the Savoy Theater, home of the famous Savoyards, at which they have not played since 1933.

Open air concerts and plays are being given for the next two months in London and other "blitzed" towns for the benefit of those who spend their nights in air raid shelters.

Stratford on Avon is staging its usual summer Shakespeare festival this year. A brisk business is reported, but a notable difference compared with peacetime is the much regretted absence of the usual large and enthusiastic gathering of American Shakespeare admirers.

The setbacks suffered by the London theater have enhanced the importance of the provincial theater. Productions in general are on a more economical scale.

Cinema:

The movie business in London and some provincial towns has been hit by the evacuation of inhabitants. Many cinemas also have been destroyed. On the other hand the movies in areas to which the population has gravitated have packed houses now that it is daylight until 11 p. m. and audiences are home before the blackout and raids.

British film production fell to a low ebb but now is accelerating. American production here is increasing, partly because it is a way of utilizing American credits frozen in Britain.

The most striking contrast in the book world is to wander through the charred ruins of Paternoster Row, the fountain of Britain's book trade in the heart of the City of London, and to compare the desolate scene with the busy libraries and bookshops, especially second-hand book stores, encountered all over Britain.

The Paternoster Row conflagration, in which countless new and priceless old volumes and many unpublished manuscripts were destroyed was a tragedy for the book trade which the reading public has not yet fully felt. In the meantime the popularity of reading has greatly increased.

Gasoline:

The gasoline situation presents many contrasts. In the towns one would say there was not much of a shortage. Busses, private cars, motor coaches, and taxis throng the streets. But out in the highways and the byways road traffic is sparse save for army cars and trucks.

A basic petrol ration is allowed every car owner according to the horsepower rating of his car. It is ten gallons a month for a car of the size most popular in the United States. A supplementary ration is allowed for work of national importance.

There has been a good deal of illegal obtaining and transferring of gasoline which led to the recent tightening up of regulations and a general cut of 20 per cent in supplementary allowances.

Civilian motorists have been charging the Army with needless extravagance and some of these charges have been proved. For instance the case was cited in the press recently of a heavy Army truck driving 40 miles to deliver a small key to a civilian who is herself now obliged by the petrol rationing to bicycle five miles to the shops even in the pouring rain. When the recipient of the key expressed surprise at such personal attention the sergeant driver charmingly expostulated, "No trouble at all."

Many private cars have been laid up for the duration but there have been protests also about the number of automobiles still seen at horse and dog race meetings. Undoubtedly there could be further restrictions in gas without any serious interference with the essential life of the Nation.

In the meantime many former motorists have taken up cycling again.

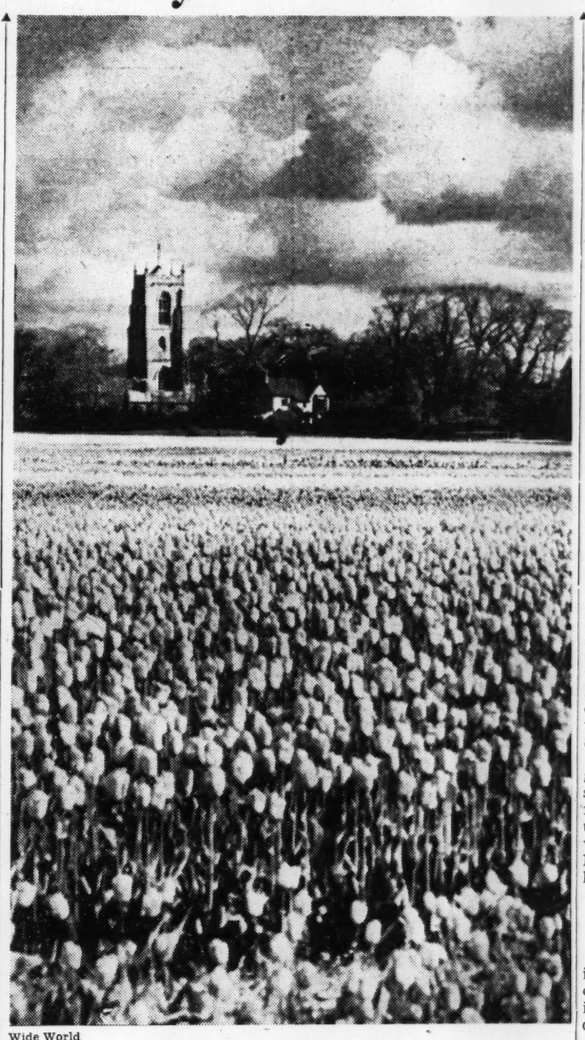
Law Courts:

An instance of the far-reaching changes which may occur in Britain's social and traditional life before the war ends is the question of the abolition of wigs for judges and lawyers in law courts now being discussed here.

While there might be some loss of extraneous dignity, this measure would be in sympathy with the popular mood toward eradicating the artificial side of British ritualism.

The law profession bravely carries on its work despite the serious shortage in staffs due to military service and despite the blows of the Nazi bombers which have severely damaged the famous Old Bailey and reduced to rubble many of the beautiful residential quarters occupied by lawyers off Fleet Street.

It is contrast everywhere one goes. My own wartime hermit-like social home life was transformed for a week lately into a whirl of unprecedented gaiety. The excuse was the local war weapons week. Now we are back on our own small holding, making up that lost week.



Wide World

Here the Tulips Still Bloom

An oasis of peace in a country engulfed by war is shown in this rural scene at Spalding, England.

Wide World Radiphoto

St. Paul Still Stands

The dome of St. Paul rises serenely above the damage caused by bombs in London. When this picture was taken British demolition workers were dynamiting the ruins of Nazi blasted buildings.

London Prices

LONDON, June 19 —The coming of warm weather and ripening of fruit brought some rare bargains in London's crowded markets today.

One store had a shelf of peaches which a Georgia grower wouldn't bother to send to market and the price was 75 cents each.

"Yes, sir," said a clerk. "We've sold quite a few. There's nothing like a fresh peach, you know."

Lots of strawberries — knotty little specimens—were on display at another store for sale at $3.80 a pound.

A shop offered unrationed cheese from Wisconsin at $1 a pound.

"It's straight from America," the clerk said, "and shoppers like it mighty well."

Tomatoes have come down.

You could get them at many places for $1 a pound.

String beans sold for 90 cents a pound.

Asparagus, which has been difficult to obtain, was on the market at $1.50 a bunch.

"It's a large bunch," said a clerk, "enough for two people."

Canned grapefruit, which also has been hard to find, was offered at 50 cents a can, but the seller said you had to take two cases.

The plebian gooseberry retailed at 10 cents a pound, the only trouble being that, at the four markets we visited, there were none in stock.

Britain's Diet

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Britain's diet still is nourishing enough, but it lacks the things that give interest to dining.

That's the latest report from Britain's Ministry of Food.

"We have enough meat to keep up our health though not enough for happiness," explained Lord Woolton, the Food Administrator. "The shortage of meat is affecting us more than anything else, because the English meal is built around meat. It's hard to get any real substitute.

"And our diet today is dull, a matter of real concern. It's not enough to have foods high in nutritional value. We must have tasty foods served as colorfully as possible. We must have that to keep up morale."

Lord Woolton is hoping for quantities of canned meats and fish from the United States to put the "kick" back in English eating.

The Government has found that, as people eat less meat, they also eat fewer vegetables. A campaign has been launched to increase the consumption of vegetables other than potatoes, as a means of giving variety to a diet which permits only four shillings' worth of meat a week for a family of four.

"One thing is sure," Lord Woolton said, "there'll be no shortage of onions. We'll have so many onions you Americans won't be able to stand it in Britain."

Despite a cold, late spring's delay of the growing season, and the impact of shipping losses on the food supply, the Ministries of Food and Agriculture reported that Britain is not confronted with a shortage of vital foods.

As to the fundamental foods, Lord Woolton asserted that the Nation is generally as well off, and as secure, as a year ago.

"Notwithstanding the unhealthy lives we have been living," he added, "the King's physician tells me the health of the country has been maintained."

Britain is banking on larger quantities of dried fruits with other nonperishable produce from abroad. A proposed ban on sugar for sweetening hot drinks in restaurants is postponed. Sugar is still needed for sweets, particularly for the young. Lord Woolton commented: "I am advised you can get the same vitamin values from carrots as from sugar, but you can't get much lift out of eating carrots."

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, June 19, 1941

A Thursday Page

Whistle Round the Bend

By Erick Berry
Chapter Two

Leafy had to scurry to make up for the time she had lost. Grandmother just couldn't understand any kind of tardiness, unless someone had been delayed in a winter blizzard, or a wheel had come off the coach. She was almost out of the Green to Chapel Street, when she saw Sally Giles swinging along, a wide floppy hat on her somewhat untidy blond braids, and a brand new blue pelerine knotted any-which-way around her shoulders. Leafy broke into a scurrying walk, though it would have been a convenience to forget, for a moment, that a lady didn't run.

Then the older girl turned round and waited. "I'm on my way to your Grandmother's," she said, as Leafy fell in beside her. She had a list of names in her hand and she sounded very important, as though she wanted to tell her news and keep it, too. But Sally always did tell her news, if you could be patient that long.

"I don't suppose you could speak to your Grandmother for me, could you, Leafy?" Sally asked. "It's about those horrid black slaves that Father's so interested in." And then it came out. Sally's father, Professor Giles of Yale College, who'd been more concerned than anyone else for the captives, had set people talking about how much it was costing the town to feed forty grown men and women. So the sheriff had had to agree that if a number of responsible citizens would go bail for them, some of them could be lodged out, and maybe do a turn of work for their living.

"You see," said Sally wrinkling her brow worriedly, "Father insists that it's the only way any of them will learn to speak English. And if they do learn, even only one or two of them, we can find out their side of the case. Your grandmother, being such an Abolitionist, Father thought of her almost the first."

Captain Baker Holds Forth

Leafy, hiding her excitement over the idea, promised to do her best, said a hasty good-bye and remembered not to slam the front door, remembered even to compose her countenance, for this was going to be an important occasion. But then, oh dear, there were voices in the front parlor. It was Captain Baker—Commodore Baker as people had started to call him since he owned so much of the New York, New Haven steamship line.

It was easy to be courteous to those you liked, but a real test of character to be polite to those you didn't. Captain Baker for dinner was a test of character. Through the soup and half way through the roast the Captain's shining white sidewhiskers bristled with urbanity and his spotless white waistcoat creaked with effort.

There didn't seem a thing in all the town that he approved of; the town wasn't what it used to be when he and grandmother were young.

Grandmother glanced up over her teacup and didn't say anything. Somebody had once remarked that Captain Baker never begrudged good bait. But what, Leafy thought, was he baiting for now?

Then her thoughts swung off to those poor slaves and what a sad time they had had; being accused of murder, because the ship's cook had been killed and nobody knew why or by whom. And not one of them had even been able to say a word in his own defense. But now if Professor Giles' scheme were a good one and somebody could teach them English. . . .

"When you and I were young, ma'm, this was a different town, different indeed." Captain Baker's chill voice broke through the imaginings.

People were funny about the good old days. They'd talk on like that for half an hour at a time, when there was so much else to do. Now it was said that young people could learn faster than old, and if that were true of Christians, it ought to be true of savages, too. So it seemed as though the youngest of the slaves would be the best one to try to teach English to.

Leafy almost committed the misdemeanor of a slight bounce in her chair. O-o-o, that was the reason to give to Grandmother, the reason for taking one of the poor slaves into the house, at least until it grew too hot to stay in town and they packed and went out to the farm. And the easiest slave to teach would be the little girl with the blue earrings.

"If our fathers, ma'am, were content to travel by coach and needed no steam roads, why should we need them?" the Captain went on.

"Or steamships, Captain? My father traveled by sail," her firm and gentle voice reminded him.

The Captain patted his mouth with his napkin, "But the new railroad, ma'am, about which they speak, is to run from here through Fairfield and along the coast towards New York. So it will be competing with the interests of the Steamship Line. I can't ask you, ma'am, and others whose shares and stocks are threatened, to come with me to the Legislature to oppose this new railroad. But if, ma'am, you would sign a voting proxy for me, showing I represented your views, there'd be no need to trouble you further."

Grandmother said nothing and poor Captain Baker couldn't know whether he'd made his point or not. But he knew Grandmother well enough not to stop and argue.

When the front door had closed behind him, Grandmother smoothed down the Honiton lace at her wrists. "I have never understood," she said, "why men waste our time attempting to be Machiavellian. All Theocritus came to say was, 'Please use your influence against the new Railroad.' But he squandered enough breath to fill every sail of a full rigged clipper. That is all, Lavinia, you may go."

At four o'clock, Gray Nelly was led to the horseblock, Leafy opened the house door, and Grandmother, with her white China shawl over her arm, came out, to climb into the chaise.

"Elbows to sides, Lavinia, and let your rein fingers just feel the mare's mouth," Grandmother directed. There was much more you had to watch. Not to sit as rigid as a hired coachman, not to lounge, not to drive on the bit like men in a "trotting match"; to check Nelly when she carelessly stumbled, and detail after detail of the exact way a lady's gloved hands should hold the reins and the precise position of the unused whip. When Grandmother was along you didn't let Gray Nelly take you where you were going, you drove every inch of the way.

The old brick jail was too small for the forty slaves it held, so that some of them, even now, were living in Sheriff Algate's barn. Mrs. Algate fetched her husband right away and the Sheriff scarcely needed persuasion, once he'd heard what Grandmother's mission was.

"Tain't likely they'd do any harm, cleanest batch o' prisoners I ever had," he said, leading the way into the prison yard. "Just a moment, M'am, while I get the keys." He reached round the door of a small room, and jangled the big bunch on the iron ring. "But where the trouble is, Council won't grant more funds, Judge won't sign their release, and 'tain't as if I could stand by and just see 'em starve, heathen or no heathen."

The Smallest Stranger

The sheriff swung open the door at the end and Leafy and Grandmother stepped over the threshold. When the little one with the blue earrings caught sight of Leafy she got to her feet with a smile. That smile was helpful, for it included Grandmother, who gave a little cough as she always did when she'd been almost won over.

Grandmother, little, erect, benevolent but slightly stern, turned to address the Sheriff. "I will arrange," she said, "that my granddaughter take on the little one as her own responsibility. I will guarantee, of course, her clothing, housing, feeding."

The Sheriff pursed his lips in doubtful agreement. With Mrs. Wooster of course such things didn't need any guarantee. "But I was kind of hoping, ma'am, the pore critters would be boarded out to farm folks, livin' at a distance. If the Selectmen can't get 'em back too easy they'll talk about how they're saving the town's taxes, on account of not having to feed forty prisoners. But if they're nigh at hand, the council'll have 'em in and out o' jail nigh on every week, accordin' to how what views they take of the law."

Grandmother nodded brisk and immediate understanding.

Oh good. So all was going well. But how could you possibly explain?

Grandmother made an attempt. Speaking very clearly and slowly and as though the hearer were slightly deaf, "This one," she pointed to the child, "will go with my granddaughter, Lavinia," she pointed again, "and will be well cared for. Come, child. Come, Lavinia."

Leafy moved toward the door. But the little girl just continued to smile, and stand there.

Grandmother looked surprised. It must be so difficult to understand that here at last was someone who didn't obey her immediately. Leafy thought hard. She turned to one of the older women, smiled, pointed to the little girl and herself, took off her silk shawl and put it round the slim shoulders of the child. Then took the brown hand in her own and turned to walk again to the door.

The First Lesson

The child looked back inquiringly, while the others waited. One of the women began to talk. Leafy didn't know what she said, but by her gestures she was pretty sure the woman had got the idea. The child looked up at Leafy for a moment, seemed to be examining her face, then her fingers closed firmly around Leafy's and she continued toward the door. The voices of the others called after her, the door closed between them.

"That," said Grandmother surprisingly, "was very well done, Lavinia. I would not have thought of that."

There was the chaise and all outdoors with its scent of lilacs and the long golden rays of the sun slanting down the dusty street. It really felt as though Leafy, too, were escaping out of prison. And Grandmother sprang another surprise.

"Country air will do you good, Lavinia. I will walk home and you will take Bucephalus, the chaise and the child to the farm. Phelia will be able to arrange for you tonight, and Bucephalus will return tomorrow with the chaise for your spare clothing and your books."

Leafy remembered to ask to have her bow and arrows sent, too, toxophily was quite the rage at Yale college and there'd be room to practice out at the farm. Then she was showing the child how to climb into the chaise. Boo, whom nothing could surprise, clambered up in the back. Leafy kissed Grandmother good-bye, gathered up the reins and they were off.

Half an hour later, out along the Boston Post Road she broke the long silence.

"Leafy," she pointed to herself. "Leafy. Boo." She pointed over her shoulder toward the sleeping boy in back. "Boo." Then pointed inquiringly at the child.

The little girl giggled but said nothing. Leafy tried again. "Leafy. Boo." Then pointed and waited.

This time the child gave her name. But it was long, and full of funny sounds, not anything Leafy could ever remember or even pronounce. After a few tries she gave it up and shook her head. But the girl would have to have some name. She was rather like a favorite doll called Clemenza. Why, that would do, it was a nice name!

"Clemenza," she said, pointing to the child.

After a moment the child said, "Menza."

"Cle-menza."

"Cle-menza," repeated the small girl, and giggled, showing a brown dimple in her cheek. Then, both laughing, they tucked the white cotton dust blanket about their knees and Leafy touched Gray Nelly with the whip, into brisker action. The first lesson in English had been accomplished.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Leafy was on her way home, after taking Aunt Trephenia to the New Haven green to catch the coach for Hartford. Aunt Trephenia had intended to go by the train, then a somewhat alarming novelty. But Grandmother, overhearing her plans, declared that "no gentlewoman would travel by so hideous a conveyance." Returning, Leafy had given a lift to a strange, but gentlemanly, boy who seemed to have a serious errand in town, and had stopped to see the negroes who had escaped from Cuba and started a controversy as to whether the state should return them to their owners.

Photograph by Tom Knapp

Mike Gives Sandy a Ride

Quotable Quiz

By Altina Sanders and Claude Marks

5

How Much Do You Know?

1. Are kings elected? Are Presidents? Are Popes? Are Ambassadors? Are policemen?
2. What is a capitalist?
3. What is a labor union?
4. How many judges are there in the Supreme Court? How are they chosen?
5. How many political parties are there in the United States?
6. How many states are there in the Union?
7. What is the National Guard?
8. If the President of the United States is obliged to relinquish his office and the Vice-President is forced to give up, too, who becomes President?
9. If you have a pet seal and he escapes and swims down the river for a few miles and he is found by someone, whom does the seal belong to, you or the person who found him?

Answer These As You Will

1. If you were a lawyer and a man came to you with a case in which you knew that he was in the wrong and that his motives were not good, would you take his case?
2. What would be a good career for you:
   a. If you are a person who likes to be alone?
   b. If you are a scatterbrain and don't concentrate but are gay and jolly and have a good personality?
   c. If you are practical and would rather follow than lead?
   d. If you like an outdoor life and object to definite hours?
   e. If you have not great physical strength but have ideas and initiative?
   f. If you are shy with people, but fond of books and animals?
3. Do you think that it is important to decide early what you are going to do? Or is it better to decide later?
4. If you have a hobby that you are very keen about, do you think that it might be a good idea to develop it into your life's work? What's your hobby?
5. Do you think that people think more highly of professional men than they do of businessmen?
6. Why is it more important for a boy to be sure that he wants to be an engineer than to be sure that he wants to be a salesman?
7. If you are clever at making your own radio, would that be a good indication that you should become an electrical engineer?
8. If you are interested in seeing that people obey the laws of the country, would that show that you would make a good policeman or detective?

Answers to Last Quiz

1. A marmoset is the smallest of South American monkeys. Unlike other monkeys it cannot use its tail in climbing.
2. A sponge is an animal—not a plant.
3. Combs, hair, ornaments, rings, mountings for bags, etc., are made of tortoise shell.
4. The owl has become a symbol of wisdom because of its association, in pictures and stories, with Pallas Athene, Greek goddess of wisdom.
5. The animals that live longest are: alligators, crocodiles, turtles and parrots.
6. No, a male dog is not as devoted to his children as the female dog is. The entire care of the puppies is taken over by the mother.
7. Camels have long eyelashes to protect their eyes from the frequent sand storms in the desert. They are forced to kneel while their rider is mounting, and this gives them callouses on their knees.
8. An elephant rolls up his trunk before he goes to sleep so as to keep insects from crawling up that appendage and annoying him.
9. Water runs off a duck's back because the oil secreted on its feathers waterproofs them and keeps them dry.

(Another "Quotable Quiz" will be published on the page For Young People next Thursday.)

Help for Animals in War

In a small office in the City Hall I discovered a young girl working at a huge filing cabinet. She wore a white overall on which was pinned a circular badge bearing a N. A. R. P. A. C.

"Will you tell me," I asked, "what Narpac is and does?"

"Of course I will," she said. "The letters stand for National Air Raids Precautions for Animals Committee. We are a voluntary organization working to help animals in war-time. Shortly after war broke out we enrolled hundreds of members whom we call Animal Guards. Many of them are quite young; in fact, some of them are still at school. Each Guard canvasses a small area, preferably near his or her home, and registers each dog, cat, or horse in the area."

"Registers?" I enquired. "Just what does that mean?"

"It means that we supply each animal with one of our badges. Each badge is engraved with a number, and in our filing cabinet is a card with the corresponding number carrying particulars of the animal and the name and address of its owner. Dogs wear their badges on their ordinary collar, and cats have a special elastic collar supplied with the badge. If any animal wearing a Narpac badge is found wandering on the streets by the police or Animal Guards, it is taken to the nearest depôt and the number of its badge is 'phoned to us. We immediately look up its card and are then able to give the Animal Guard the name and address of its owner, and soon the wanderer is safely back home.

A Puppy Finds Adventure

"One of our puppy members had an adventure the other day! He lives in a town about forty miles from here and is evidently an adventurous youngster who likes motoring, for seeing a stationary van close to his home he jumped in and went for a long ride. When the van eventually stopped the dog found himself in a completely strange town. He was brought to us by some boys who had come across him, lost and bewildered, in the city street. As soon as we saw his number we realized that he did not belong to our city, so we got in touch with the Head Office in London and they were able to tell us where the dog lived, and in a few hours the wanderer, with a large label tied to his collar, was handed over to the care of the guard on a train bound for his home town. When the train reached its destination an Animal Guard was there to meet the puppy and take him safely home.

New Homes When Needed

"After air-raids we are very busy," she went on, "for then we have to find temporary homes for hundreds of bombed-out animals. If their own homes are too badly damaged for them to be able to go back, we find them new ones in the country. We have lists of the people who are willing to give homes to bombed-out cats and dogs.

"Cats give us more work than dogs, for they often won't stay at their new homes even if they are with their owners, but prefer to make their way back to their old haunts, sometimes traveling many miles. But when they find everything looking strange and unusual, as it does after a raid, they become uneasy and rather wild and are difficult to catch.

The first thing I saw after leaving the small office was a young dog trotting along with his Narpac badge swinging on his collar. I wondered if he knew of the many friends who are giving so much of their time and thought in order that he and other four-footed fellows may not suffer through the war.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Fun With Leather

All you girls and boys who have been wishing for some new ideas in craft work, watch for "Fun With Leather," by Joseph Leeming. The first installment will appear on the page For Young People next Thursday; others will follow, every Thursday, for twelve weeks. Every installment will be illustrated, and the entire series will tell you how to make more than 20 attractive and useful articles of leather. Most of you know Mr. Leeming's books already and will remember how much you enjoyed his "Models Any Boy Can Build," "Fun With String," and others. Be sure to write to tell us how you like this new series.

Friendly Letters

Our Mail Bag

Now that long summer vacations are coming, you, girls and boys, will have more time to make new friends. Why not try to widen your circle by making friends through correspondence? Fine, interesting girls and boys in many parts of the United States and in lands across the seas watch for this column and send delightful letters to be forwarded to the young people whose names are published asking for correspondents. Here, for instance, are excerpts from a letter that came from the State of Washington for Yvonne S., of Zurich, Switzerland, whose name was published recently:

A Letter for Switzerland

"I was so pleased to see your letter in the Mail Bag. I have always wished to correspond with someone in Switzerland and I would like to have you consider me as a correspondent. . . . I am a Junior in high school. I have one more year, and then I shall go to College. The Mail Bag says you go to a commercial school. What do you study? . . . I'm very fond of debating and I'm a very amateur photographer. Oh, yes, I collect porcelain figurines. I'm writing a paper now for literature about fine porcelains. It is a very fascinating subject. . . .

We have some grand mountains of our own, the Cascades. On a clear day we can see Mount Rainier from our valley. It is the fourth highest mountain in the United States. It is beautiful going over the mountain passes especially when the colorful flowers are in bloom. I suppose, however, that you are very familiar with scenes like that. It's fun to go hiking out in the woods, I think.

Ellensburg has a population of 6,421 and is situated in the Kittitas Valley. Kittitas is an Indian word meaning plenty. The chief industry of the valley is farming, with lumbering and cattle raising following.

I am now corresponding with a girl in England and girls in four States of the United States. I used to write to a girl in Holland but we found it harder and harder to get letters to each other.

I think that it is very important at this time to understand people in different countries, don't you? I have enjoyed learning about my friend's life in England, and I know that I would like to learn about Switzerland. . . ."

Invitations to Correspond

"I should like to correspond with a girl near my age or interested in the same things I am interested in," writes Faith K. (13), of Matawan, New Jersey. "Someone in a neighboring State, whom I may visit some time or another. I am in the eighth grade; I play the piano, paint, swim and collect odd and rare spoons and buttons. I like to cook and sew very much."

"I like reading the Mail Bag and through it have started a correspondence with one girl," writes Karen H. (13), of Preeceville, Saskatchewan, Canada. "I should like to correspond with girls about my age and about in grade eight, in Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Alaska, Tahiti and any other places in the world."

"I always read The Christian Science Monitor, enjoy the page For Children very much and write from time to time for the Mail Bag," writes Carol K. (11), of Matawan, New Jersey. "I am in the seventh grade and play the piano, paint, swim and collect odd dishes. I should like to correspond with girls near my age who are interested in the same things I am interested in."

A Reminder!

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

Shall We Keep Bees?

Then Let's Begin

By Muriel A. Hill

In the early summer of last year I decided that I would keep bees. I had been watching them as they industriously visited the flowers of my garden, dusting with soft pollen their velvet coats.

"Why," I thought, "shouldn't these bees harvest their golden honey for me? Surely it would be a pleasant thing to sit among my flowers and eat honey gathered by my own bees?"

So I went to the library and borrowed books on beekeeping. I joined the local Beekeepers' Association and was given piles of illustrated pamphlets. I ordered a wooden frame hive and a small swarm of bees, and when the hive arrived placed it in a spot where the garden and orchard meet. The ground was level and well drained, and a sunny wall gave shelter from the rigors of our somewhat severe English winters.

My hive looks like a little wooden house complete with porch and landing board. Within the body of the hive are frames suspended from the inner walls. Into these frames are fitted sheets of comb foundation in which the bees will store their honey. In their natural state the bees manufacture the wax cells themselves, but most beekeepers fit comb foundation into the frames thus saving the bees much labor and speeding up the production of honey.

An Extra Quilt

Above the body of my hive I found a portion known as the "doubling box." This is very like the body of the hive except that it has no porch or entrance, being simply a space where more frames are fitted as the bees require them. Above this again is the quilting and the roof of the hive. The quilting is merely several thicknesses of felt used to conserve warmth. All the different portions of the hive are detachable.

I have found an additional wood quilt, placed below the felting, of great value. This is just a thin piece of plywood exactly fitting the top of the hive and having a three inch round feed hole cut in the center. I usually cover the hole with a piece of glass.

My first task after placing my hive in readiness was to prepare it for the reception of the bees by fitting the frames with comb foundation. This is a fairly simple operation, since modern frames are beautifully made, and it is possible to buy comb foundation ready wired. This foundation consists of sheets of beeswax bearing the outline of the cells and the side walls of the comb. The bees rapidly draw out these side walls and thus the complete comb is quickly formed. The foundation is cut to fit standard frames, and is fixed into the slots in the bottom bar of the frame and secured firmly by the wire ends, or fine nails.

And now to introduce my swarm to their new home! When I first handled my bees I wore all the special cloths which the books advise—a veil, a boiler suit fitting closely at the throat and wrists, and a pair of gloves. I soon discarded the gloves, however, as they were too clumsy, and now I merely cover my hair with the veil, for the most amiable bees think themselves trapped if they become entangled in hair. I still use a "smoker," but have found that the most important thing is to handle the little creatures gently. If you don't startle or alarm them they will not sting.

A Swarm in a Skep

A swarm usually travels in a skep or box, which has a strong canvas cover in place of a lid, and this I stood, canvas upward, in a cool place until evening. During the afternoon I filled a jam jar with a thin, warm sugar syrup, tying two thicknesses of cheesecloth over the mouth, and then inverted the jar above the canvas of the skep. The syrup soon seeped through, and the bees, after feeding upon it, became drowsy and sweet-tempered.

The next thing was to make my hive ready for the march-in by inclining a good wide piece of wood from the ground to the landing board. I then waited for evening when, with some trepidation, I introduced my swarm to their new home. This was done by placing the skep, canvas down, on the sloping piece of wood, untying the canvas and laying the edge smoothly on the wood.

Next I gave the top of the skep a sharp, though not too heavy tap, which tumbled the bees in a heap on the canvas. I then removed the skep, and the march-in commenced, for, by some happy instinct, whenever bees see a hill they climb up it. If they do not begin their march-in naturally they can be gently pushed towards it with a piece of wood or the finger. On such an occasion they will not sting.

By the time early dusk had deepened into twilight every bee had safely entered its new home, and breathing a sigh of relief I removed the board. I was now a beekeeper!

(This is the first of three articles on Beekeeping. The second, describing the care of the hive after the bees have been established in it, will be published on the page For Young People soon.)

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Schenectady Plays Ever Larger Role in Forefront of Nation's Defense Effort

Pay Rolls and Employment Continue to Climb Steadily

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 19—This city of 98,000 persons, in common with a hundred other American communities, is today riding a wave of defense activity that is pushing pay rolls and employment to new peaks, paying off workers' debts, building additions to already humming factories and quickening the local pulse.

Simultaneously, in common with other American communities, the defense wave is posing here immediate problems of housing and priorities and potential problems of defense against sabotage and air raids.

It is to Schenectady's credit that it is doing a better than average job of meeting, through community action and wise employer-labor relations, the difficulties that ride with the problem. It has been able to avoid the heavy strike-caused losses in man-hours which have accompanied defense expansion in many American towns. Meanwhile, co-ordinated city and county defense councils have worked with business, banking and labor groups to find a solution of the fast-approaching housing shortage. Simultaneously, the same councils have about completed an emergency program providing for quick action by local police, safety and medical units to meet threats of fire, sabotage, air raids or come-what-may.

Such is the Schenectady story as it stands today. A year or more ago the city's case-history would have told how this eighteenth century "Gateway to the West" through which pioneers rolled their wagons up the Mohawk Valley had, in 200 years, become a new kind of gateway through which men had marched, by means of modern invention, to lessen drudgery, light their homes and haul their goods.

The story would have told of Schenectady's twin contributions to the utilization of electricity and steam power; of how the General Electric Company, which has its general offices and chief works here—the largest of their kind in the world—had been developing new products year by year in its research laboratories, making light bulbs, radios, motors, refrigerators and other electrical products in its 645 acres of plants.

Sheaf of Defense Orders

It would have described how the American Locomotive Works, in turn, built 90 acres of factory at its Schenectady Works—a plant capable of turning out three complete, ready-to-puff engines a day.

Moving on, the account would deal with Schenectady's contributions to education—of the founding of Union College in 1795, the first non-sectarian college in the Nation, and the birthplace of many college fraternities. Nor would the distinguished annual theatrical treat be omitted—the Mohawk Drama Festival, held on the Union campus, where a professional company presents each year a seven-week summer session of plays beneath the college elms.

But the march of events has been fast in the past 12 months. With Washington embarked on a program to make America the "arsenal of democracy," defense orders have been piling into Schenectady. The Drama Festival is being omitted this year, and the American Locomotive Works is now geared to turn out, not three locomotives, but three medium Army tanks a day.

Steps Toward Housing

The impact of the defense program can be seen in employment and pay check figures made available by the Chamber of Commerce. Back in April, 1940, there were 17,122 workers in purely industrial jobs in Schenectady, and their weekly pay averaged $632,081. April, 1941, the employment figure had risen to 27,686, not including office help, or the days and weeks of overtime put in, and the paymasters are handing out $1,218,500 each week.

Because so many good jobs are to be had at the plants, it's not easy to find a good maid these days, housewives here tell you. Too, garage mechanics are getting scarce. As for housing, this all-important commodity has been so completely utilized that Schenectady now has less than 1 per cent of vacancies.

City and County councils, working together, are seeking to formulate some arrangement whereby builders, banks, labor, industry, and local government may cooperate in building 1,000 new housing units by Jan. 1. If they fail, there is apprehension that the Federal Government may step in with a housing project of its own.

It is to the credit of wise leadership in both industries and unions that Schenectady has seen no major defense strikes. Officials at local headquarters of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, said their relations and their contracts with General Electric Company have been generally satisfactory.

In products and percentages, the defense work looms large in a city of 98,000 persons. General Electric, in receipt of $450,000,000 in Government orders, has stepped up production until 60 per cent of all its work is for defense.

Varied Output

It is turning out nearly a score of wartime items, including telephone sets for the armed forces, giant turbines for ocean vessels and big 60-inch searchlights for the Army. It has just completed one more local building for the construction of gun-mounts, where 2,000 more workers will find employment.

Meanwhile, the American Locomotive works has seen extensive retooling, and about a month ago special ceremonies, with Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson present, celebrated the day when the first tank crawled out of the plant here.

Schenectady has become, almost overnight, one of the vigorous centers of America's rearmament. Motivating this center and building the city through lull as well as boom are the municipality's citizens—the people who give meaning to its homes and schools and churches, who write character into the city charter.

Schenectady's people are friendly—including the police force. Motorists passing through have often written in to the Traffic Bureau praising the courtesy shown them by local police. Met in their stores and homes, local inhabitants are ready to say, "Hello." Seen about town, they are busy, beyond their own businesses, in community enterprises—adding to the local Historical Museum, singing in a choir, or planning a Dutch fair to benefit the Netherlands war relief.

Famous names have been associated with Schenectady down through the years. Beautiful Union College, its 100-acre campus in the very heart of the city, numbers among its graduates a United States President, Chester A. Arthur.

Schenectady is fortuitously located, situated as it is on three railroads, including the main line of the New York Central; on the New York State Barge Canal and on the main highway through the Mohawk Valley, 159 miles from New York City and 15 miles west of Albany.

Aerial View of Union College at Schenectady, N. Y.

Mrs. Ernst F. W. Alexanderson
President of the Garden Club of Schenectady.

Garden Club Finds City Need And Fulfills It in Own Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 19—There's a job for a woman's garden club in every American city, in the opinion of Mrs. Ernst F. W. Alexanderson, newly-elected President of the Garden Club of Schenectady. That job, she holds, is to assist the quickly-expanded American cities to grow in beauty, even as many of the slower-maturing cities of the Old World have done.

"Fast growth is likely to produce something of a hodge-podge," Mrs. Alexanderson, wife of a widely known radio scientist, declared. "A garden club, if civic minded, can really help the community in planning its parks and beautifying its lawns and gardens."

As if suiting precept to action, the women of Schenectady's Garden Club have been busy with a far-flung program of civic-horticultural activity. They have helped plant the grounds of the newly-enlarged Ellis Hospital, raising funds through parties and plant sales. They made sufficient money this way to pay for all flowers and shrubs used in making restful and beautiful the new grounds.

For another activity, the Garden Club rehabilitated the small city park in front of the Van Curler Hotel, and for still another job it helped in the floral designing at big Central Park. And just to stimulate local gardening interest, it has held several flower shows at which prizes and "stars" were given for excellence. Union College helped by allowing the displays to be shown in Washburn Hall.

"It's surprising how much we all have learned through these activities," Mrs. Alexanderson said. "It's also surprising how these small beginnings have stirred a real interest among many citizens in improving their gardens and making their front yards more attractive."

Other garden club organizations have sprung up, one a group in the local chapter of the American Association of University Women, Mrs. Alexanderson added.

"But why shouldn't persons find it interesting to learn how to grow flowers and plants and how to plan gardens that are a joy to behold?" she asked. "Working in a garden is much like working in another medium of art. The same rules of color and arrangements apply, and from it all comes a sense of achievement far outweighing the money and effort expended."

Council-Manager Plan Speeds Civic Action

By Mills Ten Eyck
Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The City of Schenectady operates under the provisions of the Council-Manager form of government, adopted by the voters by a two-to-one vote in 1934. The Council is composed of seven members, including the Mayor, all of whom are elected at large.

The Council-Manager form of government with its one administrative head responsible to a small Council has provided an ideal organization to take effective action quickly to meet the fast changing problems of the municipality. It has been responsible for many organizational and administrative changes that have made the government much more effective in the performance of municipal services and much more responsive to the needs of its citizens.

Departments Merged

One of the first changes in organization made under this plan of government was the abolition of the Department of Public Safety. Under the old Mayor-Council form this Department had jurisdiction over the Police, Fire, and Fire Telegraph Bureaus.

Under the Council-Manager setup each of these bureaus was raised to the status of a Department, and each is responsible directly to the City Manager. This change has resulted in a saving of $9,747, which was the cost of administration of the old Department of Public Safety.

The first year of the Council-Manager plan there were Departments of Engineering and Public Service. In 1937, after the plan had been working for a short time, it was deemed in the best interests of the taxpayers and general efficiency to combine these two units into one Department. This was done with a resultant saving in administrative costs.

Debt Reduced

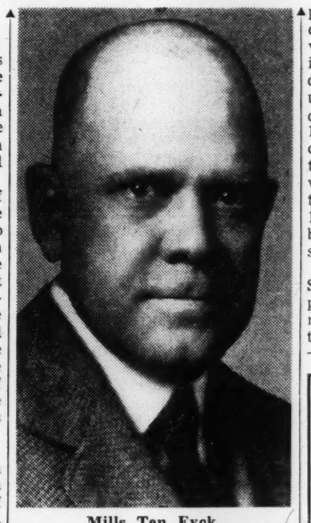
The Department of Finance was then reorganized and made to include the office of the Comptroller, formerly an elected official, the office of the Assessors, also elected officials, and the office of the Purchasing Agent. This consolidation of these activities in one Department resulted in a saving of $9,000.

A comprehensive Welfare Department was set up to take over the mounting relief load which had been carried, up to this time, by the Emergency Relief Bureau, an agency which came into being at the beginning of the depression. Savings effected by this change over were approximately $27,000.

Part of the administrative improvement can be judged from the organizational changes, already noted. They are best illustrated, however, by the strengthened financial procedure adopted.

The City tax rate has been reduced $1.84 a $1,000 valuation since 1937 when a rate of $27.29 prevailed. In addition to this reduction of taxes during a period when welfare costs were mounting and public works were being constructed to take up some of the unemployment slack, the bonded debt of the City was reduced $1,180,194.79. The excellent financial condition of the City is reflected in the unusually low interest rates which it has received during this trying period. The lowest rate was 1.1 per cent which was received both in 1939 and 1940 for 10-year serial bonds.

As a result of this condition, Schenectady is today in an enviable position in comparison with a great many cities of its class throughout the Country.



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Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y.

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St. Louis Club at Fenway Park Tomorrow for First Local Visit Under Luke Sewell

Jimmy Foxx Moving Close To Normal Stride at Bat

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After a stretch in the lower .200 bracket, Jimmy Foxx is now finding his normal stride in the batter's box. From a Boston standpoint, the first baseman's hitting yesterday was the one bright spot as the Detroit Tigers took the third game of their Fenway Park series with the Red Sox, 5-2. Facing the tantalizing curve and change of pace of towering Schoolboy Rowe, Double-X came up with his tenth home run and a single.

This might be called a comeback year for Foxx. While trying to shoulder the added burden of emergency catcher last season for about a month, his average slipped to .279—quite a comedown from his robust .360 figure of the previous campaign. His willingness to help the Red Sox out of a "jam" was probably the chief reason why his mark dropped under the charmed .300 level for only the third time in his 16-year career in the American League.

Now Climbing

However, although Foxxie had little "luck" dropping his line drives safe during April and May, he has been climbing steadily since the race turned into June lane. It takes a flock of two and three-hit games to get a hitter back to .300 once he has been down around .250. But since the Sunday doubleheader with the White Sox, Jim has maintained a torrid .556 pace, and those two out of four yesterday put him up to .288.

As in the case of Foxx, averages sometimes lie in baseball. Jim has been hitting the ball hard most of the spring. But there were too many days when, after he had lined a couple of drives into the hands of waiting fielders in the early innings, the opposition passed him the rest of the game. He probably has walked more often than any other man in the league. "How can a fellow hit when they won't give you a good ball to hit at?" asks Double-X.

All-Star Candidate

Foxx is almost certain to get all-Star recognition again this year. Whether or not he will go nine innings in the game at Detroit July 8th remains to be seen, but there seems little doubt of his being among the American League stars. Jimmy has made every squad to date, which means three times with the Athletics and five with the Red Sox. His only serious rival at first base this spring is Rudy York of the Tigers.

Tomorrow the Red Sox open a four-game series with the St. Louis Browns, who are struggling to keep ahead of the eighth-place Senators. It will be the first visit of the Browns here since Luke Sewell succeeded Fred Haney as manager. The series opener is also marked as Ladies' Day. The schedule calls for a twin bill on Sunday, with Lefty Grove coming back for another try at his 298th victoy. The southpaw pitched batting practice yesterday and says his arm feels fine.

Club Unchanged

The Browns have not changed since their first appearance at Fenway Park this spring, except for Sewall. The club is mediocre on both offense and defense, and there is little likelihood that Luke can squeeze any more victories out of them than Haney did. There is need of fresh talent in several spots, but the front office is short on cash. To date, the Red Sox have taken three out of five from the westerners.

At Cincinnati last night the Braves threw a remade line-up at the Reds and emerged with a 4-2 triumph. The game was highlighted by young Al Javery's second straight route performance and also his second win. In a row he has beaten the Chicago Cubs and the defending champion Reds, giving up only seven scattered hits on each occasion. For the 18-inning stretch he has only four bases on balls.

Bama Rowell was injured in the series opener at Cincinnati, so Manager Casey Stengel planted Whitey Wietelmann at second base behind Javery. On first base was young Buddy Gremp, whom Casey played to get as much right-hand batting as possible against southpaw Johnny Vander Meer. Gremp, Chet Ross, Eddie Miller and Johnny Cooney drove in the four runs, with Miller getting a double and single.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Mullin cf	5	1	3	3	4	0	0
Gehringer 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
McCosky lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
York 1b	3	0	0	0	10	1	0
Campbell rf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Higgins 3b	5	0	2	2	2	3	0
Tebbetts c	5	1	2	2	3	2	0
Croucher ss	4	1	1	2	2	4	0
Rowe p	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	37	5	11	12	27	14	0
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Finney rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Williams lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	2	2	4	1	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	2	5	7	3	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	1	4	1
Doerr 2b	3	0	1	1	2	2	1
Pytlak c	4	0	0	0	6	2	0
Harris p	2	0	0	0	2	3	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryba p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	2	8	11	27	16	3

*Batted for Harris in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Detroit	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1—5
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Runs batted in, Mullin, McCosky, Campbell, Higgins, Rowe, Foxx, Cronin. Two-base hit, Croucher. Home run, Foxx. Sacrifice, York. Double plays, Gehringer, Croucher and York; Ryba Cronin and Foxx. Left on base, Detroit 11; Boston 6. Base on balls, by Rowe 2; by Harris 5. Struck out, by Rowe 4, by Harris 4, by Ryba. Hits, off Harris, 9 in 8 innings; off Ryba, 2 in 1 inning. Balk, Rowe. Losing pitcher, Harris. Umpires, Passarella, Basil, Geisell. Time, 2.22. Attendance, 5,400.

Braves

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	3	1	1	1	0	5	2
Cooney cf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Gremp 1b	4	0	1	1	12	1	0
Ross lf	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
G. Moore rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. West rf, lf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	2	3	5	6	1
Wietelmann 2b	4	0	0	0	4	2	0
Berres c	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Javery p	3	1	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	32	4	7	8	27	17	3
CINCINNATI							
Werber 3b	4	1	1	2	0	6	0
Frey 2b	4	1	1	3	3	5	0
Goodman rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
F McCor'k 1b	2	0	0	0	10	0	1
Koy lf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
R West c	3	0	0	0	7	0	0
*Waner	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Craft cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
†Ripple	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡M McCorm'k	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joost ss	4	0	2	2	2	2	0
Van'r Meer p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
§Aleno	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
¶Gleeson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	7	10	27	16	1

†Batted for R. West in ninth. †Batted for Craft in ninth. ‡Ran for Ripple in ninth. §Batted for Vander Meer in ninth. ¶Ran for Aleno in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Runs batted in, Gremp, Ross, Cooney, Miller, Frey, Koy. Two-base hits, Miller, Werber. Three-base hit, Frey. Sacrifice, Werber. Double plays, Miller, Wietelman and Gremp; Wietelman, Miller and Gremp; Joost, Frey and F. McCormick; Werber, Frey and F. McCormick 2. Left on bases, Boston 4, Cincinnati 8. Bases on balls, by Javery 2, by Vander Meer 3. Struck out, by Javery 2, by Vander Meer 7. Umpires, Pinelli, Ballanfant and Barlick. Time, 2h. 20m. Attendance, 21,467.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Starting Times At Dedham Club

Starting times for the 18th annual State mixed foursomes championship which begins tomorrow at the Dedham Country and Polo Club were announced today by Eleanor LaBonte, Chairman of the Handicap Committee of the W. G. A., as follows:

1:00—Mrs. George Adelman and Leon Bishop, Thorny Lea; and Cynthia Richardson and F. J. Ryder, Jr., Highland.
1:15—Dr. and Frs. Edward H. Wiswall, Wellesley.
1:30—Dr. and Mrs. Earle O. Turner, Raynard; and Mr. and Mrs. George R. Scheele, Trapelo.
1:55—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McGregor, Jr., Brockton; and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold A. Blackwell, Brockton.
2:00—Mrs. John Amory and George L. Bachelder, Jr., Myopia; and Mrs. Morgan Smith, Jr., and W. C. McGuckin, Concord.
2:05—Mrs. Edward Fettes and W. A. Littlegale, Needham; and Mr. and Mrs. Gerome Ryan, Needham.
2:10—Mrs. Winthrop Barden and H. D. Baker, Highland; and Mrs. Jesse W. Battershall and Clarence Schymgeour, Highland.
2:15—Mrs. Pierce Edmunds and Newton Hyslop, Weston; and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Pope, Dedham.
2:20—Mrs. Edward R. Baker and Herbert Griffith, Oakley; and Mr. and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret, Charles River.
2:25—Mr. and Mrs. William Austin, Dedham; and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Connor, Kittansett.
2:30—Mrs. Willard Howard and Winslow Cobb, Wellesley; and Mrs. John Grew and Austin Osgood, Dedham.
2:35—Mr. and Mrs. Warren Beard, Charles River; and Mrs. Frank S. King and Emery Stratton, Charles River.
2:40—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., Rockport; and Grace English and Gibbs Sherrill, Tedesco.
2:45—Dorothy Hunt and Raymond S. Hansbury, United Shoe; and Evelyn McGinnis and Paul Hoak, United Shoe.
2:55—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Leavitt, Needham; and Mrs. L. H. Redfield and C. Terry Gifford, Woodland.
3:00—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rousseau, Jr., Oakley; and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Hendrick, Winchester.
3:20—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cushing, Dedham; and Mrs. W. S. Willauer and William Taylor, Dedham.
3:30—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whiteside, Dedham; and Mrs. Frederick N. Blodgett and Winthrop Wing, Dedham.
3:35—Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Brace, Dedham; and Mrs. and Mrs. James H. Cave, Dedham.
3:40—Miss Conant and J. M. Shattuck, Laconia; and Mrs. George L. Wrenn, 2nd, and Roger Conant, Dedham.
3:45—Mr. and Mrs. John Goodrich, The Country Club; and Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham, Concord.
3:50—Mrs. Eli Brilliant and Bertram Jacobs, Pine Brook Valley; and Miss Helena Smith and Donald Doyle, Thorny Lea.
4:00—Mrs. A. N. Carruthers and John Buttrick, Concord; and Mrs. and Mrs. John W. Hutchinson, Concord.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Vern Olsen and Hank Leiber, Cubs—Former pitched five-hit ball and latter hit two home runs to overpower Dodgers.

Max Lanier, Cardinals—Stopped Phillies with six-hit hurling.

Bob Feller, and Hal Trosky, Indians—Feller pitched four-hit ball while Trosky led 17-hit offensive against Athletics with two home runs.

Schoolboy Rowe, Tigers—Scattered eight hits to beat Red Sox.

Thornton Lee, White Sox—Kept Yankees in subjection on 10 well-spaced safeties.

Al Javery, Braves—Whipped Reds with seven-hit pitching.

Mel Ott, Giants, and Bob Elliott, Pirates—Former hit 17th home run and latter tripled for two runs in 11-inning tie.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

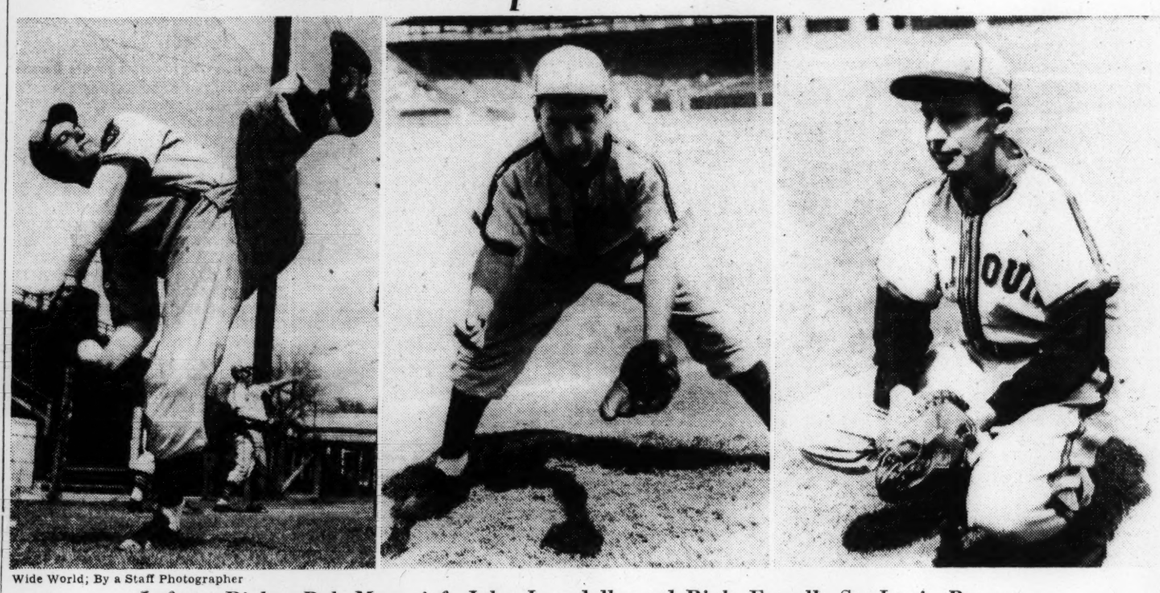
National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .366; Slaughter, St. Louis, .350.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 49; Moore, St. Louis, 48.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 53; Ott, New York, 47.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 82; Moore, St. Louis, 77.
Doubles — Dallesandro, Chicago, 19; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 17.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, D and Moore, Boston, 6.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 17; Camilli, Brooklyn, 14.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; Handley, Pittsburgh, 6.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, and Krist, St. Louis, 5-0.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .417; Mullin, Detroit, .365.
Runs—J. Di Maggio, New York, and Williams, Boston, 54.
Runs Batted In—York, Detroit, 55; Keller, New York, 52.
Hits—Cramer, Washington, 81; J. Di Maggio, New York, 77.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 21; D. Di Maggio, Boston, 20.
Triples—Travis, Washington, and Keltner, Cleveland, 8.
Home Runs—York, Detroit, 15; Johnson, Philadelphia, 14.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, and Kuhel, Chicago, 7.
Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, 14-3; Benton, Detroit, 5-1.

Youth and Experience With Browns



Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right: Bob Muncrief, John Lucadello and Rick Ferrell, St. Louis Browns

Muncrief, a husky right-hander who won 22 games at San Antonio last season, is one of the better freshman hurlers to arrive in the American League this spring. Lucadello, who joined the Browns late last year out of Toledo, is starring at second base. Ferrell is an old favorite here, as he once caught for the Red Sox.

Two-Way Radio To Help Fans Follow Races

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (AP)—Spectators at last year's intercollegiate crew race who spent hours riding the observation train up and down the river without knowing what was going on should be glad to hear plans are being made to avoid such confusion at this yera's regatta, to be held June 25.

With the approval of the Federal Communications Commission, the mid-Hudson Amateur Radio Club will have four "hams" with portable and mobile units stationed on the referee's boat, which follows the races down the river; the judges' boat at the finish line, the Navy boathouse on the east bank of the river and the Columbia boathouse on the west.

They will be in two-way communication before and during the races, and the information they pick up will be broadcast through amplifiers on the train and at the finish line. Asa S. Bushnell, new executive secretary of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, feels sure his foresight will forestall any further chaos.

Second Annual Port of Boston Aquacade Soon

The second annual aquacade program will be held at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, Sunday, June 29, at 2:30 p. m., under the joint auspices of the Port of Boston National Marine Day Committee and the Boston Swimming Association, according to announcement by Frank S. Davis, president of the committee.

There will be 100 meters freestyle, 100 meters backstroke, 100 meters breaststroke and 220 yards freestyle for women and for men, 100 meters breaststroke, 100 meters backstroke and 200 meters freestyle.

An added feature this year will be a 50 meters freestyle for all men in the service of Uncle Sam. In addition there will be fancy diving, a water ballet by the Boston Swimming Association girls, canoe tilting and various exhibition events by leading swimmers in New England.

Entries close with H. Bradlee Fenno, 84 State Street, Boston, on June 25.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
(Only games scheduled).

American League

St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Boston.

Tomorrow

National League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis (night).

American League

Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	175	54	73	13	42	.417
Cronin	195	42	70	4	39	.359
Tabor	182	33	59	7	42	.324
Di Maggio	226	51	72	2	17	.319
Foxx	191	45	55	10	49	.288
Doerr	127	19	36	5	35	.283
Fox	69	8	19	0	7	.275
Peacock	84	9	20	0	14	.238
Pytlak	134	11	31	0	16	.231
Newsome	89	7	20	1	9	.225
Spence	79	8	17	1	12	.215
Finney	197	32	42	1	14	.213
Hale	24	5	5	1	1	.208
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	150	18	48	0	8	.320
Moore	174	23	51	4	15	.293
Rowell	205	23	56	3	20	.273
Hassett	55	7	14	0	6	.255
Miller	203	23	51	4	24	.251
Masi	48	4	12	0	3	.250
Sisti	143	15	33	1	11	.231
Berres	105	8	22	0	8	.210
West	161	22	33	6	24	.205
Manno	20	1	4	0	4	.200
Ross	20	1	4	0	2	.200
Wanner	70	2	12	0	4	.171
Gremp	12	0	1	0	1	.083
Wietelmann	9	1	0	0	0	.000

Golfing Renaissance Due in Bay State

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A golfing renaissance is due, or overdue, in Massachusetts. Perhaps one began, as far as the amateurs are concerned, with the recent Bay State team victory over Connecticut and Rhode Island in the tri-state matches at Oyster Harbors. Ted Bishop and Leo Martin played a quality of golf in those matches, and in The Country Club Cup invitation, that would make tough going for any amateurs in the land. These two stalwarts seem to have definite leadership, the last two seasons, in competition involving match play, just as Bishop has been tops this season in medal play open tournaments.

It is about time that there should be some real successors to Francis Ouimet, Jesse Guilford and Fred Wright, Jr. Joe Lynch, for a spell, gave rare promise, notably when he went to the semifinals of the national amateur at Cleveland in 1935; won three matches in 1936 at Garden City and then fell by a scant one up before one of the favorites, Scotty Campbell. Lynch defeated Don Schumacher, then fell before a combination of skill and fortune on the part of the veteran Chick Evans at Portland, Ore., in 1937. Since then, however, the stocky Brookline boy has been less impressive.

Picard Left District

What prompted the subject of a Massachusetts golfing renaissance, however, was not the affairs of the amateurs but of the professionals. The only native-born Massachusetts pro who has been a real contender for the national open title in recent years is Henry Picard, born in Plymouth, caddie at the Plymouth Country Club, later assistant pro. But it was not until Picard had departed from this district that he climbed to the heights.

In the national open at Fort Worth, Texas, the leading position of any Massachusetts-bred professional other than Picard was a tie for thirtieth place, and the occupant was Jerry Gianferante, a mite of a man about as fat as a match. Jerry was not Massachusetts born. He first saw light in Italy, in 1907, but he was four months old when his parents brought him to this country, so I doubt that his golfing education was far advanced.

Does Not Have to Qualify

Jerry's total of 304 at Fort Worth found him bracketed with such excellent company as Sam Parks, Jr., the 1935 national open champion, and Marvin Ward, 1939 national amateur titleholder. It also means that he does not have to qualify sectionally next year. Francis Ouimet tells me that he happened to see Gianferante play some of his shots at the Colonial Club and that he made some beauties, but was decidedly off in his putting. Last year the 120-pounder tied for fiftieth place and five years ago he finished in a tie for twenty-second.

Time was when Massachusetts representatives in the national open were real title contenders. Mike Brady was still berthed in Massachusetts, at Wollaston, when he first tied for the national open title in 1911, and lost to Johnny McDermott in the play-off. He was berthed at Oakley when he tied with Walter Hagen in 1919 and again lost in the play-off. Tom McNamara was berthed at Wollaston when he finished second in 1909, after leading the field going into the final round.

Tommy Kerrigan, born in North Quincy, caddie at Wollaston, then for a time assistant to Brady, made a good showing in several national opens and in 1921 finished third in the British open, despite an 80 in the second round. George Kerrigan and George Bowden were other old-time Massachusetts pros who on occasions finished fairly well up. In later years Bob Crowley appeared destined to rise fairly high. His stellar national performance was in the P. G. A. championship of 1934 at Buffalo, when he won the qualifying medal with 138 and went to the third round in match play.

Tourneys Every Monday

Why is it that the Massachusetts professionals of this era make so weak a showing? They will say that it's because they keep so busy giving lessons and attending to club duties and do not go on the winter circuit. Neither did Brady and McNamara in the old days. Of course they were not up against winter circuit cracks in those days, because there was no such thing. The Massachusetts pros of today, on the other hand, have tournaments every Monday, which Brady and McNamara did not have in their day.

John Chew, excellent amateur golfer, watched the play in the New England sectional qualification at Worcester and also watched the country's crack eight who played at The Country Club and his reaction was that the Massachusetts pros lack control over their tee shots. His impression was that they had a tendency to crowd the ball. The all-stars at Brookline pounded out 250-yard tee shots with great regularity and remarkable accuracy. Those long, straight tee shots were the foundation of their success, in Chew's opinion.

Great concentration was another noticeable element with the supergolfers, as Chew saw them. Of the Massachusetts pros he watched at Worcester, the one who impressed him most, especially for his fine hand action, was Harry Nettlebladt. But his putting was not good. He got home in two at the 500-yard fifteenth one round, finish uphill Little Jerry Gianferante, a tremendous hitter for his size and weight, was only 10 yards short. Nettlebladt three-putted the sixteenth in his second round and at the seventeenth, only an iron shot away after his drive, he bunkered his second, shanked his recovery shot and finally three-putted. Even then he failed by a single stroke of qualifying.

How can the Massachusetts pros become topnotchers? The same way Ben Hogan, Paul Runyan and others have done it, viz., practice, and more practice.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Earl (Red) Blaik, head football coach at Dartmouth, signed five-year renewal of contract.

Telegraphic Skeet Match on June 22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn. — Skeet teams from all sections of the country will compete Sunday, June 22, in the 13th Annual National Telegraphic Skeet Championship, held in conjunction with the Great Eastern Skeet Championships at the Remington Gun Club, Lordship.

The telegraphic team championship is the oldest telegraphic skeet competition in the country. Five-man teams from coast to coast are expected to enter the race.

Entrants compete on their own club grounds. Each of the five team members shoot four rounds, or 100 targets, and their aggregate score determines their team's standing. Scores are wired to Great Eastern officials and the high team is awarded the telegraphic team championship.

Last year the match was won by the Red Lion team of Los Angeles, Calif., with a score of 497x500, a new telegraphic record.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Williams, Red Sox	51	175	54	73	.417
Reiser, Dodgers	44	164	39	66	.366
Mullin, Tigers	41	167	34	61	.365
Cronin, Red Sox	53	195	42	70	.359
Slaughter, Cardinals	59	234	38	82	.350
Hack, Cubs	56	213	49	72	.338
Mize, Cardinals	40	142	21	48	.338

Boston Player Optioned

MACON, Ga. (AP)—Signing of two righthand hurlers and an outfielder and outright release of another pitcher was announced by Manager Mitton Stock of Macon's South Atlantic League Club.

The new acquisitions are pitchers Alan Grant, former University of Illinois star, and Howard Belknap, purchased from St. Paul of the American Association, and William Manning, Boston, Mass., outfielder.

Manning was immediately optioned to Americus of the Georgia-Florida League, while Grant and Belknap were placed on the active list.

Army Gymnastics

Flies Through the Air—Without a Trapeze

Apparently Flying Cadet Frederick E. Fair, formerly of Chicago, doesn't need a trapeze or an airplane for doing his nose dives, as he proves to awe-struck classmates at Randolph Field, Texas, the possibilities of a spring-net. But tumbling is more than a sport for Flying Cadets—it teaches co-ordination and body control, invaluable to the potential flyer. Fair, now a Flying Cadet at the "West Point of the Air," was gymnastics captain at the University of Chicago in 1935-36 and helped his school win the Big Ten Championship in 1935.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Beard Set for Victory at Dedham

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. and Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River polished their woods and sharpened their irons today in preparation for the 18th annual State mixed foursomes championship which begins tomorrow and extends through Sunday at Dedham Country and Polo Club. And it may well be that their preparations will not have been in vain.

Right now the Beards are playing exceptionally good golf and of the field of 45 which have sent in their entries to Eleanor LaBonte, chairman of the handicap committee of the W. G. A., the Charles River duo seem to have the best chance of taking the title won last year by Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Blackwell, the Brockton newlyweds.

Before the Blackwells came along to defeat them in the final, the Beards held the mixed foursomes title for two straight years, and they are determined that when Sunday evening rolls around the championship will be back in their laps.

Fourth in Eastern

Last year was not too successful a one for Mrs. Beard, who was shorn of both her Massachusetts and eastern golf crowns, and by her play this spring she seems to be trying to make up for it. She was remarkably successful in the W. G. A. team matches which recently concluded, and only a week ago she finished fourth in the women's eastern at Westchester Country Club in Rye, N. Y. In fact, if she had duplicated her first-round medal of 80, she would have tied Mrs. Harry McNaughton of Manhasset, N. Y., for the title. A balky putter, however, caused her score to rise to 86.

If Mrs. Beard is back in her 1939 form, she will be exceedingly difficult to beat, for in that year she won her third State championship after being a finalist for four straight years. She won at Salem in 1936 as Mrs. Brad Whittemore, lost out to Deborah Verry of Worcester, who now holds the title again, in 1937, and then took two tournaments in a row in '38 and '39. Her victory in the 1939 eastern came just nine days after she won the State trophy.

In playing with her husband this week end, she will have a partner of no mean ability, for Warren recently tied the course record of 68 at Trapelo. He believes himself to be playing the best golf of his career at present.

45 Teams

The number of teams, 45, which have entered this three-day event, is quite a bit below the 60 which teed off in the qualifying round last year, but according to Miss LaBonte, more entries are expected before tomorrow. Post entries will be accepted, but no team will be allowed to go off the first tee later than 4 p. m.

Besides the Blackwells and the Beards, other outstanding pairings include that of Mrs. George Adelman and Leon Bishop. Leon is the brother of Ted, the present State amateur champion, and has won the championship of Thorny Lea Golf Club several times. Other strong pairings: Newton Hyslop, who won this event with Mrs. Beard when she was Dorothy Hunter, and Mrs. Pierce Edmunds; Mrs. Frank King, who once won with Jesse Guilford, and Emery Stratton; and Mrs. Willie Howard and Winslow Cobb, who won the title together.

* * *

Tomorrow the M. G. A. opens two-day tournaments at Arlmont, Thorny Lea, and Springfield . . . The first two will be medal play affairs, and the last an invitation medal and match . . . John Mahoney scored a 78 to win low gross among the retailers and Fred Cooney a 79 to take low gross among the manufacturers in the sixth annual field day and golf tournament held by the New England Clothiers and Furnishers Association at Manchester Country Club yesterday . . . More than 200 attended . . . Nashua Country Club's golf team defeated Amesbury, Haverill, and Mt. Pleasant yesterday to win the Vardon Trophy in the annual Merrimac Valley Association tournament at Amesbury Country Club . . . Tommy Leonard, Jr., of Nashua, runner-up in the New England amateur last summer, won low gross with a 73, while Ross Mercer, also of Nashua, took low net with 85-67 . . . Mel Demarais of Haverhill took second gross with his 75.

* * *

Low net in the annual tournament held by the New England Carpet Club at Woodland yesterday was won by Charles Monck of Wellesley and the Bigelow Sanford Carpet Company . . . Monck scored at 84-75 to lead more than 200 competitors and gain a leg on the John J. Field Memorial Cup . . . Gross winners included William Carr, 79, in Class A and for the tournament; Ely Bouque, 89, in Class B; Arnold Weiner, 104, in Class C; and Leon Brouse, 115, in Class D.

* * *

Furnace Brook defeated Blue Hill 11½ to ½ at Blue Hill yesterday to win the annual Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball League race . . . Needham, which did not play yesterday, was second . . . In the only other match of the day Walpole defeated Sharon 7-5 . . . Yesterday's matches in the Summer Twilight Four-ball League were postponed because of rain . . . Matches at Weston and Commonwealth will be played tomorrow, and the one at Winchester will be contested Sunday . . . Frank Klopeck scores an 89-71 to win low net at the tournament held by the New England Housewares Club at Stow Country Club yesterday.

Sports Around the Hub

Ames Pitches in Vain

A full four innings of super-fine college baseball pitching went by the boards yesterday afternoon when rain caused the postponement of the second game of the 71st annual Harvard-Yale series at Soldiers Field. Dick Ames, who was doing the hurling for Yale, had reason to wonder at the justice of it all.

A senior at New Haven, Ames was shooting everything he had at Harvard yesterday in an effort to win his last game. In addition he had his eye set on the Eastern Intercollegiate League strikeout record of 13, held jointly by his teammate, Ted Harrison, and George Sexton of Dartmouth, and but for the rain it is probable he would have set up a new mark.

Nine Strikeouts

For the four innings he pitched, Ames did not allow a hit, and his curve had so much stuff and his fast ball so much zing that nine Crimson batters went down via the strikeout route. Dick struck out the side in both the first and second innings.

For Ames it is too bad that his final efforts for his alma mater do not go down in the record books. Today Coach Joe Wood planned on using Harrison, while Coach Floyd Stahl of Harvard was undecided whether to continue with Bud Waldstein, who pitched yesterday, Jack Schwede, who lost to Yale 1-0 on three hits Tuesday, or Burgy Ayres, the rangy football center.

Yale was leading 1-0 when the game was called yesterday, a lead secured when Waldstein walked Schroeder and Hazen in succession in the second inning, with Pitcher Ames singling both Elis along a base, and Gig Carton coming through with a short single to right that scored Schroeder.

Schroeder and Howie Kaye, the Elis' leading batter and centerfielder, were missing today, as they had to leave for Chicago by plane last night. Both are in the Naval Reserve and were due to report for duty this morning.

* * *

Babe Ruth, who will be in Boston next Wednesday to play Ty Cobb in an exhibition golf match at Commonwealth, has sent in his entry for the second annual Mount Washington four-ball tournament to be held at Bretton Woods, N. H., July 4, 5, and 6 . . . Announcement of this was made at the Parker House last night by R. Foster Reynolds, President of the Bretton Woods Company, which operates the Mount Washington Hotel . . . According to Mr. Reynolds, it is expected that about 100 teams will enter the tourney, with such outstanding players as Fred Wright, Jr., Ray Lenahan, F. G. Crocker, Holly Mandly, the Joe Monahans, father and son, Charlie Crane, Arthur Peterson, and Bill Schappa competing. Last year's inaugural event was won by Bobby Knowles and Crocker of The Country Club.

* * *

Katharine Hubbell, the defending champion from Vassar, dropped only one game yesterday in leading the way to the quarter-finals of the annual national college girls' tennis championship at Longwood . . . She defeated Marie Coakley of Manhattanville 6—0, 6—0, and Ruth Blake of Pembroke 6—0, 6—1 . . . Miss Hubbell was joined in the quarter-final bracket by Dorothy Wightman of Smith, seeded No. 4, who defeated Nancy Norton of Bryn Mawr 6—1, 6—2 . . . Missing from the tournament is second-seeded Baba Madden, the Jamaica Plain girl who is attending the University of Southern California . . . Baba could not get to the tournament in time and had to default yesterday to Eunice Edwards of Skidmore . . . Miss Edwards then proceeded to lose a second-round match to Sally Hitt of Lake Erie.

* * *

Boston University's skippers, Tom Coleman and Russ Mattern, were in the lead at the conclusion of the first day's racing in the second preliminary series of the fourteenth annual McMillan Cup at Squantum Yacht Club yesterday . . . The Terrier sailors had a total of 19¾ points gained in three races to 15½ for Yale, 14 for Williams, and 12¼ for M. I. T. . . . The winning team qualifies for the final to be raced at Marblehead . . . The round robin was due to be concluded today.

* * *

Next Monday the Metropolitan District Commission will formally open the nine-hole addition to the 18-hole course at Ponkapoag Golf Club in Canton. Governor Leverett Saltonstall is scheduled to drive off the first ball and to play in the first foursome to tour the new layout. Nelson Curtis, Secretary of the M. D. C. will also play in that group.

Dizzy Dean Gets His Draft Questionnaire

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Dizzy Dean, who once served nearly two years in the United States Army, received his draft questionnaire yesterday.

Sugar Bowl Group Considers Grid Game Between Teams of Men in Armed Service

Proposed Contest Would Not Interfere With College Tilt

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association, promoters of the Sugar Bowl Football classic, last Saturday considered arrangements for a national championship football game between teams from two branches of the armed service.

Publicity Chairman F. D. Reilly said the game would not interfere with the annual college contest. According to the present proposal, it would be held the week end after New Year's day. The Sugar Bowlers also are planning lower ticket rates for service men at all Mid-Winter sports events.

The announcement said details have not been completed, but that the group would ask the co-operation of Maj. Robert Neyland, Maj. Bernie Bierman, Maj. Lawrence (Biff) Jones and other football coaches who have been called into service. There also is the possibility that former college players now in the service might see gridiron action again in the proposed game.

* * *

Followers of the Southern Amateur Golf Tournament which opened last Tuesday in Birmingham may see its first "child-champion" since Bobby Jones won the title in 1917, when he was 15.

For the first time since that day, the Southern Amateur have in action a collection of youngsters who appear of winning caliber despite their young age.

Seventeen-year-old Gene Dahlbender of Atlanta, who has shown plenty of craft with the clubs the last couple of years, heads a quartet of youngsters expected to bid for notice.

In addition to Dahlbender, Georgia has sent over Denny Ellis, 16-year-old Columbus lad; William Harrison, Jr., 17, and Ashby Taylor, 17, both of Augusta.

Ellis copped the Southern Interscholastic medal at Chattanooga recently in a play-off against Dahlbender, who has been in several tournaments already this summer.

Despite the fact the last three champions won't be on hand, at least three other former titleholders have entered. Chasteen Harris, 1931 winner from Nashville; Freddie Haas, Jr., two-time champ from New Orleans and Veteran Sam Perry, Brimingham, another double winner started out last Tuesday to win the title again.

Neil White, Nashville, who took the Southern crown last year with a 3-1 verdict over Ed Schreiber, Charlotte, was not able to show up. Bobby Dunkelberger, High Point, N. C., who took the title in 1939, and Carl Dann, Orlando, Fla., 1938 titlist also sent their regrets. An injured wrist has kept Dann from tournament play this spring.

* * *

A real "World Series" atmosphere will prevail in Daytona Beach July 5 when, as the Florida State League presents its fourth annual all-star game, it will assign its entire staff of umpires to the tilt. While President Henry Gray had not made his opening game selections as yet, it was indicated that if he follows the rule of other years the loop's "rookie" umpires will get the starting assignments.

* * *

Sanford, Florida, terror of the Florida State League a couple of seasons back when Sid Hudson, now with the Washington Senators, was with the club, is plodding along in last place this year, but Dr. L. T. Doss, president, said the club isn't ready to give up yet.

Directors and fans met to consider whether to turn the franchise back to the league, but the fans left the matter in the hands of the club officials. Dr. Doss said last Saturday the Seminoles would retain their franchise and attempt to finish out the season, which ends Labor Day.

Dr. Doss said finances "are in none too good shape," but that the June 15 pay roll would be met on time and the club would continue play, barring unforeseen developments. C. J.

Did You Know?

George Sisler led the American League in batting at .419, hits with 246, singles with 118, stolen bases with 51, runs with 134, and triples with 18 in 1922. He also hit safely in 41 straight games.

Sport Siftings

Johnny Stoltz, Ottumwa, Iowa, was the first tournament medalist in four years to survive the opening rounds of the Western junior golf tourney, which is being held at Ames, Iowa. . . . The Northwestern University student turned in two victories yesterday as the field went into the quarter-finals. . . . Big Zeke Bonura's winding baseball trail led into an Army camp today—Camp Livingston, La. He says he will give the Army all he's got, just as he did in baseball.

* * *

Trans-Mississippi golf in St. Louis yesterday saw Art Doering of Chicago, the defender, and Bob Cochran of St. Louis, the medalist, bowl over the opposition and become favorites to clash in the 36-hole finals Sunday. . . . Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., has decided to give up tournament golf until he recovers from a back ailment. . . . The fifth Central American and Caribbean Olympic Games will be held in Barranquilla, Colombia, in December of '42. . . . Wesleyan golfers elected Robert W. Westcott of Bellevue, Pa., as captain and manager for the 1942 season.

* * *

Because the Balkans, France and Belgium are now in German hands, horsehide jackets covering baseballs are becoming scarce, according to John H. Grady, Sr., owner of a baseball manufacturing concern at St. Louis. . . . Importers are now booking for the 1942 market and must look for new fields. . . . Al Winograd, forward on the C. C. N. Y. basketball team, has been chosen as the "best athlete" by the Class of 1941. . . . Eduardo Buse, the brilliant Lima, Peru, tennis junior, is now competing in the Short Hills (N. J.) Club invitation. . . . Yesterday he reached the semifinals by defeating William Dey, Millburn, 6—2, 6—3, and Alvin Hollander, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

* * *

This fall's Penn State-New York U. football game, originally scheduled for Saturday, Nov. 1, will be played on Friday night, Oct. 31, at the Polo Grounds in New York at 8:30 p. m. . . . The game will mark the first night football game for both the Nittany Lions and the Violets and will be the fourth meeting between the two colleges. . . . The shift to a night game was made necessary as both the Yankee Stadium and the Polo Grounds are engaged Nov. 1. . . . The Army-Notre Dame contest is at the Yankee park and Fordham plays Purdue at the Polo Grounds.

Rigney Leaves Club

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Johnny Rigney, White Sox pitcher, left the club yesterday and flew to Chicago, where he will be inducted into the Army Friday.

Still Hustling —*By Pap'*

PEPPER
MARTIN
JUST LIKE THE BOSS
PEPPER HAS THE SOLONS GOING ALL OUT ON EVERY PLAY IN TRUE MARTIN STYLE
—THE FORMER CARDINAL STAR IS DOING A GRAND JOB OF MANAGING SACRAMENTO OF THE PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
HE IS GIVING THE COAST FANS A BRAND OF BASEBALL THAT IS LOADED WITH SURPRISES
WHEN THINGS GET DULL, HE STEPS INTO THE LINE-UP AND HITS A FEW
Pap'

AP Features

Illinois Golfers Lead in Big Ten

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Illinois came up with an impressive bid for all-around honors as the twenty-second Western Conference golf championship opened at the Mill Road Farm course yesterday.

The Illini, going after a second straight team title, were well in front after the initial 36 holes. In addition, they had Johnny Holmstrom, of Rockford, Ill., leading for the individual crown.

With Holmstrom's 36-hole total of 147, only three over par for the difficult layout, Illinois scored a team total of 606. But only a shot back of Holmstrom was another Rockford player, Alex Welsh, who contributed a 148 to Illinois' cause—a total equaled by Ben Smith, Michigan sophomore.

Illinois had its pace-setting total on Holmstrom and Welsh's performances plus John Busick's 83-78—161 and Dick Wolfley's 74-76—150.

U. of Iowa to Issue Football Posters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Some 4,000 posters, heralding the University of Iowa's 1941 football schedule, will be mailed throughout the State about July 1, Charles S. Galiher, athletics' business manager, has announced.

The 1941 poster bears a large picture of half a dozen Iowa football players, posed against a background of the Hawkeye stadium. It carries dates of the games and information about ticket prices.

Great Catch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Coach Stan Klores of Northwestern's baseball team says that the line drive which Bill deCorrevont caught in a recent Purdue series was the greatest catch he ever saw made in baseball. Klores said that deCorrevont must have outran the ball to make the catch.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Memories of Gashouse Gang

With the first National League pennant since 1934 in sight, St. Louis is rallying to the support of the Cardinals. More than 56,000 turned out for the Brooklyn Dodger series over the week end. Cab drivers, shopkeepers, newsboys and housewives, daily weigh the prospects of an October World Series at Sportsman's Park. For the time being, at least, rumors that the Mound City will harbor only one major league franchise in 1942 have been silenced.

The Cardinals are winning friends and influencing people wherever they go. Like the old Gashouse Gang of '34, they are loaded with the indefinable quality known as color. In fact, in many respects they remind you of the Gashousers, with the Deans, Pepper Martin and Frisch.

Fast, Fearless

Billy Southworth's new league leaders are young, fast, and fearless, with enough power to stage those all-important big innings on occasion. Once they get moving, they are hard to retire. Every time you turn around Mize, Slaughter, Triplett, Moore, Hopp, Padgett, Brown, or Crespi is stepping up to the plate and slapping pitches between the outfielders. They are hard and reckless runners on the bases, and they are on there often and always running. When a play has to be made or an extra base taken, personal injury is disregarded. As a ball player would say, Southworth's crowd "goes all out" on every play. Their hustle is ceaseless.

This type of ball club is a crowd pleaser. It gives you a good show for your money. And yet, it has its weak points.

Inexperienced

When a team is always running and taking chances, and has young players in several key spots, it is certain to make a few mistakes—yes, perhaps a lot of mistakes. In their anxiety to steal that base, the Redbirds are often caught straying too far off the bag. In Boston recently they over-ran four bases in one series. Their reckless play encourages misfortunes, such as in sliding and chasing fly balls in the direction of cement walls.

As long as the "breaks" are going their way, the Cardinals will not easily be overtaken. But a few critics and ball players are picking the Dodgers because they maintain that the inexperience of youth is due to catch up with the Redbirds when the heated pressure of August and September is on. It is argued in some quarters that a reckless ball club always meets itself coming back, whatever that means.

However, Cardinal supporters remind you that Southworth recently came back from an eastern invasion with Mize, Brown and Walker Cooper on the injured list, but still managed to widen his league lead during the tour. "If they could stay ahead with a hitter like Mize on the bench," said a St. Louis cabbie, "you know they'll be better when Big John gets back."

Pitching Tells

As always in a pennant race, a long finger points at the pitching. The Cardinals are leaning heavily on young mound talent. If it stands up, Southworth will beat Leo Durocher to the finish line. But during spring training the Brooklyn staff looked like the best in the league, and if it lives up to this early promise, Leo's job is set for at least another year.

The Dodgers disappointed Ebbets Field faithful through the early days of June. At a time when the Cards were stumbling and uncertain, the Brooks missed a great chance to swing into the lead. Catching the westerners with the slugging Mize and Third Baseman Brownie on the bench, Durocher should have jumped into the opening and started his athletes on another winning streak. But not so. Instead, Leo paced up and down in the dugout looking at spotty pitching, fielding and hitting. In short, he saw his pets fold in the clutch. When they needed that little extra push, it was not there. It is hard to retain confidence in such a ball club.

American League

	W	L	P.C.	GB
Cleveland	38	23	.623	
New York	33	24	.579	3
Boston	30	24	.556	4½
Chicago	31	26	.544	5
Detroit	32	28	.533	5½
Philadelphia	26	31	.456	10
St. Louis	19	34	.358	15
Washington	19	38	.333	17

Results June 18

Detroit 5, Boston 2.
Chicago 3, New York 2.
St. Louis 3, Washington 2.
Cleveland 14, Philadelphia 2.

National League

	W	L	P.C.	GB
St. Louis	41	18	.695	
Brooklyn	37	20	.640	3
Cincinnati	30	28	.517	10½
New York	28	27	.509	11
Pittsburgh	21	27	.437	14½
Boston	19	33	.365	18½
Philadelphia	17	39	.304	22½

Results June 18

Boston 4, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 3.
New York 2, Pittsburgh 2. (11 inns.)

Tribe Power Apparent In Win Over A's

By the Associated Press

The Cleveland Indians suddenly have become ferocious at the plate and look capable of gobbling up the lesser lights of the American League in big gulps.

All that has kept the Tribe from making a runaway of the pennant race before now has been weak hitting and, everything considered, they have been doing right well with their tap-and-touch system.

Five Homers

Yesterday, however, they really opened up—getting 17 hits, including five home runs and four doubles to overwhelm the Philadelphia Athletics, 14-2. They scored seven runs in a rousing second inning and kept pouring on the power right on through the game. Hal Trosky hit two home runs and Lou Boudreau, Ray Mack and Ken Keltner one apiece.

This display of fireworks was accompanied by a four-hit pitching performance by Bob Feller, who coasted to his 14th victory of the campaign.

The Indians' first place margin was increased to three full games as the Chicago White Sox trimmed the New York Yankees by one run for the second day in succession, 3-2.

Keller Hit One

Spud Chandler of the Yanks, who hadn't won a game all year and wanted this one badly to celebrate the birth of his first baby Tuesday, pitched five-hit ball. But the Sox made use of four of these hits to get enough runs to win. Lefty Thornton Lee was tagged for 10 hits by the Yanks, but the only one that counted was Charley Keller's homer with one on.

The Detroit Tigers tore into the Boston Red Sox for a 5-2 victory behind the steady, eight-hit hurling of Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe who gave up only one extra-base blow, a homer by Jimmie Foxx.

The St. Louis Browns squeezed out a 3-2 verdict over the Washington Senators in a night game that drew a meager crowd of 7,000 at the Nation's capital. Harlond Clift drove in two of the Brownies' runs with a single and a triple while a home run by Cecil Travis accounted for the Senators' only tallies.

Cardinals Climb

The St. Louis Cardinals continued their climb in the National League with a 7-3 triumph over the Phillies while the second-place Brooklyn Dodgers were dropping a 5-1 nod to the Chicago Cubs. Max Lanier pitched six-hit ball for the Cardinals and Johnny Hopp and Enos Slaughter backed him up with a pair of two-run homers.

The Dodgers were smothered under the five-hit pitching of Vern Olsen, who would have had his third consecutive shutout except for a home run by Joe Medwick in the ninth inning. As it was, Olsen ran up a string of 30 consecutive scoreless innings. Hank Leiber led the Cubs' assault on three Brooklyn pitchers with two home runs

Javery Scores

The Boston Braves beat the Cincinnati Reds 4-2 with Al Javery besting Johnny Vander Meer in a pitching duel in which each allowed seven hits. Javery fanned only two compared to Vandy's seven, but he was more effective and had only one bad inning, the sixth, when Bill Werber's double, Lonnie Frey's triple and an error gave the Reds both their runs.

Baseball's curfew rule caused a 2-to-2 tie in a struggle between the New York Giants and Pittsburgh Pirates which was interrupted for an hour in order that the fans in Pittsburgh could listen to a broadcast of the heavyweight championship bout.

The game was stopped with the score tied in the middle of the fourth inning and although the teams played a total of 11 frames, there never was any more scoring. Mel Ott's 17th home run was one of New York's scores while Bob Elliott's triple accounted for both Pittsburgh runs. Max Butcher went the route for the Pirates allowing eight hits.

Bermuda Baseball

HAMILTON, Bermuda (CP Cable)—Influx of American soldiers and workers has led to the formation of Bermuda's first baseball leagues—two of them.

A team of Hamilton players will play in one circuit. Each league will have seven clubs. League champions will play for a trophy donated by the Royal Gazette after completing their own schedules.

Commissioner of Bermuda's new baseball world is Charles Fuller, sports editor of the Gazette.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 13

International League
Newark 3, Toronto 1.
Jersey City 5, Rochester 2.
Buffalo 5, Baltimore 4.
Syracuse at Montreal, rain.

American Association
Columbus 8, St. Paul 4.
Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 3.
Toledo 7, Minneapolis 0.
Kansas City 4, Louisville 0.

Pacific Coast League
Oakland 6, Sacramento 0.
San Francisco 6, Portland 5.
San Diego 15, Hollywood 12.
Los Angeles-Seattle, rain.

Texas League
Fort Worth 10, Beaumont 0.
Shreveport 4, Dallas 2.
Tulsa 5, San Antonio 4.
Houston 13, Oklahoma City 2.

Southern Association
New Orleans 8-7, Nashville 1-3.
Birmingham 5, Knoxville 3.
Memphis 9, Chattanooga 7.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League
Binghamton 2, Elmira 1.
Williamsport 6, Albany 4.
Scranton 5, Springfield 4.
Wilkes-Barre at Hartford (2), rain.

Qualifying Spots Announced For National Amateur Golf

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—The United States Golf Association has announced the list of 28 points at which 36-hole sectional qualifying rounds will be held for its 45th amateur championship, to be played Aug. 25-30 at the Omaha (Neb.) Field Club.

The sectional tests, from which only former title-holders are exempt, will be played Aug. 14 except at Denver, Colo., where the candidates will try on Aug. 11.

The entry lists will close at the U. S. G. A.'s New York office at 4 p. m. (E. S. T.) Friday, Aug. 1. Not until all entries are in will the officials decide how many places in the championship field will be allotted to each district. The starting field for the championship itself will number 150, who will play 36 holes of medal play the first two days, from which the 64 low scorers will go into match play.

Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., and whose club is the Winged Foot Club at Mamaroneck, N. Y., where 1941 Open Champion Craig Wood is the professional, won the amateur last year over his home course.

The number of qualifying places is the same this year as last, but Rochester, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn., have been dropped from the list and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Syracuse, N. Y., and Salt Lake City have been added.

The list of qualifying points:

Colorado—Cherry Hills Club, Englewood; California—Flintridge C. C., Pasadena, and San Francisco G. C.; Florida—Palma Ceia G. C., Tampa; Georgia—Atlanta Athletic Club (East Lake Course); Illinois—North Shore C. C., Glenview, Ill.; Iowa—Cedar Rapids C. C.; Louisiana—New Orleans C. C.

Maryland—Country Club of Maryland, Towson; Massachusetts—Brae Burn C. C., West Newton; Michigan—Franklin Hills C. C., Franklin; Minnesota—Interlachen C. C., Minneapolis; Missouri—Mission Hills C. C., Kansas City, and Algonquin G. C.

Webster Groves; Nebraska—Omaha Field Club.

New York—Deepdale Club, Great Neck, and Bellevue C. C., Syracuse; North Carolina—Charlotte C. C.; Ohio—Camargo Club, Madeira, and Manakiki G. and C. C., Willoughby; Oklahoma—Oklahoma City G. and C. C.; Oregon—Portland G. C.; Pennsylvania—Aronimink G. C., Newton Square, and Oakmont C. C.

Tennessee—Memphis C. C.; Texas—Brae-Burn C. C., Houston; Utah—Fort Douglas Club, Salt Lake City; West Virginia—Guyan G. and C. C., Huntington.

Talbert Defeats Midshipman Hunt

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Billy Talbert of Cincinnati ousted third-seeded Joe Hunt of U. S. Naval Academy from the National clay courts tennis tournament yesterday, winning in four sets, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Gardner Larned of Chicago apparently had sixth-ranked Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., on the run when a wrist injury forced the Chicagoan to default. Larned was leading, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 0—4 at the time.

Frank Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., defeated Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., who is trying a comeback after being suspended one year for violating the amateur code, 9—7, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

College Baseball

Result June 18

At Soldiers Field, Boston: Yale-Harvard called at end of fourth inning, rain, Yale leading 1-0. Replay June 19.

No. 1 Pros In Inverness Play

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 19 (AP)—Off and running in a four-day gallop for gold and glory, 16 of the country's No. 1 professionals opened the seventh annual $7,000 Inverness invitation four-ball matches today.

There was little pressure on the eight pairs, for even the last placers were guaranteed $50 per day, plus expenses, for the duration. With a bit of diligence and skill they might, by finishing out front, hoist their daily "take" to close to $200 per day, for the first-place twosome will split $1,500.

Par was expected to take a terrific beating, as usual, in the best ball classic, with at least 200 birdies and several eagles being snared in the seven rounds of match play.

Today's round scheduled these matches: Lloyd Mangrum and Harold (Jug) McSpaden vs. Jimmy Demaret and Ben Hogan; Sam Byrd and Johnny Bulla vs. Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta; Clayton Haefner and Dick Metz vs. Ralph Guldahl and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, and Horton Smith and Lawson Little vs. Jimmy Thomson and Byron Nelson.

Under the Inverness scoring plan, the team winning a hole gets a "plus" while the loser gets a "minus." At the finish of the tourney, the team with the greatest plus takes down the top prize and the other taper off to where the last placers divided $400.

After today's single round, which follows a clinic in which the 16 starters will display their skill at "pet" shots for an expected gallery of 5,000, the eight twosomes will swing into a two-a-day routine through Sunday, after which they'll split up the $7,000 pot of gold.

Interest Quickens on Hudson

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 19 (AP)—Things are picking up in the crew camps along the Hudson. Day by day the eight varsity crews which, with M. I. T., will race four miles next Wednesday are taking time trials, and each new time trial brings the cry of "Watch Cornell," "Watch California," or whoever it happens to be.

Yesterday afternoon it was California's turn, and the Golden Bears rowed down the four-mile course in what Coach Ky Ebright said was "less than 20 minutes" but most volunteer stopwatch holders called closer to 19.

Tomorrow Washington, favorite and defending champion, expects to take its first run by the watch. Because of that smashing victory they scored over California in April in their only other race, the Huskies have been established strong choices to repeat. But Coach Al Ulbrickson hasn't been entirely satisfied, and won't be until he sees how the men take to the four-mile haul.

Princeton and Rutgers are others expected to row against the watch tomorrow. Rutgers, competing here for the first time, already has shown Coach Chuck Logg enough to convince him the boys from the Raritan will be able to give a good account of themselves in their debut.

With 17 crews, varsity, junior varsity and freshman, already on the river daily, the fleet will be complete when M. I. T. checks in tomorrow.

Dick Farrell Signed

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., June 19 (AP)—Gloversville of the Canadian-American Baseball League has signed Dick Farrell, former Clarkson College (Potsdam) pitcher, and released Lloyd Webb, hurler acquired last year from Auburn of the same circuit.

California Has Time Trial

Wide World

Row Four-Mile Course in 'Less Than 20 Minutes'

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The California crew and Coach Ky Ebright are shown. On left, front to back, are: Art Gassaway, John Friedrichsen, Bill Rawn, Jim Moore and Jack Kearns, stroke. On the right, front to back, are: Coach Ebright, Ray Mortensen, Jim Lemmon, Bill Blevins and Harold Flesher.

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SUNDAY DINNER 12 to 8

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Art Exhibitions South of Boston—Stage, Screen, and Music News

Prints and Etchings On Display in Hingham

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Print Corner, 383 Main Street, Hingham Center, there is on display a variety of prints, etchings, colored wood-block prints, wood engravings, and lithographs by contemporary graphic artists.

The colored wood-block prints by Lilian May Miller are featured in this exhibition. Miss Miller was born in Tokyo and has lived in Japan or Korea. She was trained in the traditional craftsmanship. In her long residence in Japan, Miss Miller became identified with the native background. In her pictures she has adhered to the conventions of the popular wood-block print, developed over a century by artisans of the Ukiyoé School. Yet, she has not been a passive imitator, for she has added to her pictures an ingredient of personal fancy.

Her more recent prints are notable for the assured touch which is the fruit of experience, and for a notable appreciation of hue, value, and tone in manipulating color. Particularly pleasing is the majestic depiction of "Moonlight on Mt. Fuji." The blue and silvery tonalities offset each other handsomely. Miss Miller's prints are both descriptive and decorative. She employs her line in a most efficacious manner. There is no slurred-over effect, everything from a mountain slope to the roof of a temple is delineated articulately and with decorative emphasis.

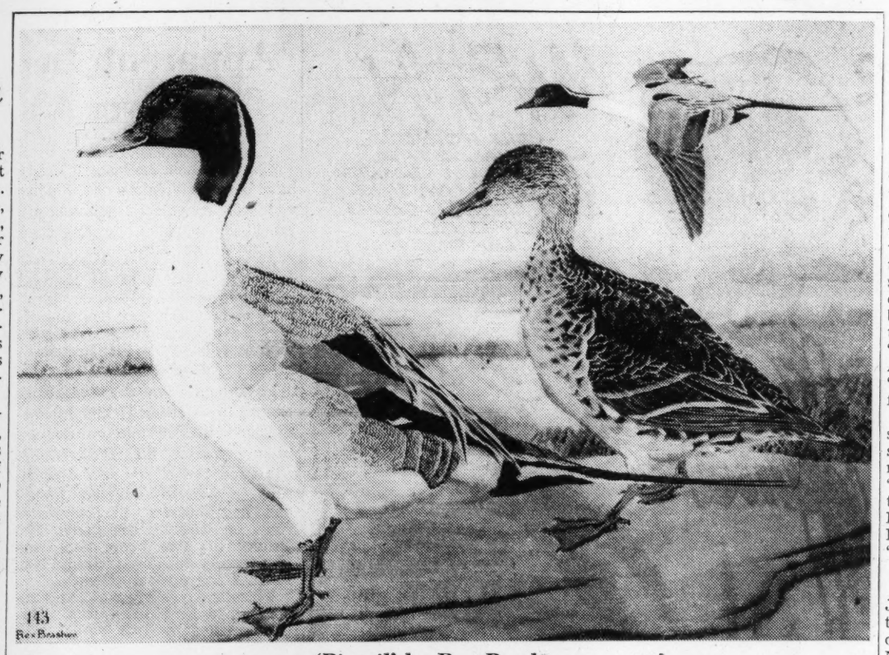
The Japanese print has had a noticeable influence upon Western art. But, the influence has had a more pronounced effect upon painting than upon graphic art. We note that other exhibitors at the Print Corner, working in black and white, have favored a more naturalistic visualization. They have interpreted the landscape in terms of light and shadow, and they have taken particular pains to create an illusion of space, concrete form, three-dimensional design.

American artists explore the potentialities of line. They show the experimental spirit; they are curious. Leo. J. Meissner represents a winter scene in terms of bare trees which make a thready tracery against the white sky. Deliberately, he has translated his material into the idiom of line. One the other hand, Thomas Nason, in a wood engraving, "Storm," has striven to achieve most subtle differences in shadow gradations; the line gives way to the mass, and the masses roll into space in receding volumes. The same delicately shaded process is employed when the artist contrives a quality of atmosphere. It is amazing how much of a feeling of storminess he has conveyed, and how shrewdly and efficiently he has used the fine lines to this end.

A. Hugh Fisher, the British print-maker, is well represented in a group of etchings and dry-points which reveal the wide scope of his undertaking. Mr. Fisher's studio has been demolished under bombardment and his plate, pictures, and tools have vanished. The artist, we are told, is very eager to "start again." It is fortunate that many of his prints are in America. He depicts the English terrain, favorite architectural landmarks, and does an exciting group of tiger portraits in dry-point. Rodney Thomson, who has made some very vigorous portrayals of big game, has done a series of dramatic pictures of bucking horses. He understands horses and characterizes them in a naturalistic manner. His etching technique serves his purpose well.

Albert Barker is represented by a sensitively executed lithograph, "The Deserted Homstead." He does not choose to work in terms of sharp or harsh contrasts as do so many lithographers today. He grades the blacks sensitively. There is a rather unusual print by John Taylor Arms, "Crystal and Jade." It departs decisively from the ornate manner in which he portrayer medieval architecture.

There are some portraits by Keith Shaw Williams. Outstanding is the forceful characterization of "Chauncey Rider." Rarely does a graphic artist say so much within the limits of his medium in the way of personal characterization.



'Pintail' by Rex Brasher

Detail from the collection of "Birds and Trees of North America" to be on exhibition, during the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, at the Pleasant Valley Wild Flower and Bird Sanctuary in Lenox and at the Lenox Library. Mr. Brasher's paintings will also be shown at the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield.

Two Prize Plays Scheduled For Next Season in Boston

Emlyn Williams' "The Corn Is Green," starring Ethel Barrymore, and Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine" are announced as two of the six plays to be presented in the subscription series of the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society during the coming season. Both of the plays were produced by Herman Shumlin and both have received awards from the Critics' Circle in New York. "Watch on the Rhine" as the best American play of the year and "The Corn Is Green" as the best foreign play.

Five of the plays in the subscription series have now been scheduled. Those previously announced are Maxwell Anderson's "Candle in the Wind," coming to the Colonial on Sept. 15, Joseph Kesselring's "Arsenic and Old Lace," and Rose Franken's "Claudia."

* * *

George Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan," will be the opening production of the twenty-second season of the Gloucester Theater at Rocky Neck, Gloucester, Friday and Saturday, July 4 and 5. Twenty-five per cent of the receipts, it is announced, will be given to the British War Relief Society, Inc.

Miss Florence Cunningham, director, recently produced the same play at the Winsor School in Boston as a British War Relief benefit.

* * *

Emerson College will start its experimental town-and-gown summer theater project on July 7 in its newly decorated Drama Workshop facing on the Charles River Esplanade. Three plays will be presented during the summer.

* * *

"The Beautiful People," William Saroyan's comedy at the Lyceum in New York will be published late in the summer by Harcourt, Brace & Co. The book will also contain the texts of two other Saroyan plays, "Across the Board on Tomorrow Morning" and "Sweeney in the Trees."

* * *

The Keene (New Hampshire) Summer Theater will open its seventh season on June 30, with "George Washington Slept Here" as the first play. Other plays listed for the summer include "Charley's Aunt," "Old Acquaintance," "Out of the Frying Pan," "Mr. and Mrs. North," "The Male Animal," "The Philadelphia Story," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." A new play, which is still to be announced, will be produced. Performances will be given each evening, except Sunday, and there will be a matinee on Wednesday.

* * *

William Miles of the Berkshire Playhouse in Stockbridge is planning a series of exhibitions by Berkshire artists in the lounge of the theater. Each exhibition will last two weeks. The first, beginning on June 30, at the opening of the fourteenth season, will be a group of water colors by DeWitt Peters of Old Chatham and New York.

* * *

The summer theater in the neighborhood of Boston gets under way Saturday night at Westboro with "The Best People" as the first production at the Town Hall Playhouse. Sally O'Neill heads the cast. The season of the Village Hall Players in Framingham Center starts Tuesday evening with "Fresh Fields" as the first play.

NBC

Carlos Chavez

His first piano concerto will have its world premiere performance in New York in January.

Eighth Week of the Pops

Two "Old Timers' Night" programs, when the audience is invited to sing popular songs of the past, are planned by Arthur Fiedler for the coming week at the Pops—the eighth week of the season. Mr. Fiedler will conduct the first of these two programs Tuesday evening. The second of them, on Wednesday evening, will be conducted by Carlos Pinfield of the orchestra's violin section.

On Monday night the entire house has been taken by the American Library Association. On Thursday, June 26, Mr. Fiedler will give the first concert presentation of "To a Ballerina" by Hans Spialek. On the same program, another innovation at the Pops will be the performance of a concerto of C. P. E. Bach for harpischord and orchestra. The soloist will be Erwin Bodky, noted as an exponent of the ancient double-keyboard instrument. On Children's Night, Friday, June 27, Jesús Maria Sanromá and Leo Litwin are to be joint soloists in the "Animals' Carnival" of Saint-Säens. Sunday night, June 22, the second combined Pops and quiz program, will be held in the Boston Garden, beginning at 8 p. m. The Concerto in F of Gershwin will be played by Mr. Sanromá, who on Sunday night, June 29, in Symphony Hall, will play Mendelssohn's First Concerto in G minor. The latter occasion will carry the designation of "Governors Night," since members and their staffs of the official organization of State Governors will be on hand. Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue will be played by Mr. Litwin on Saturday, June 28.

Tuesday, June 24, at 8:30

Old Timers' Night

"La Sorella," March ..... Borel-Clerc
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
"Turkey in the Straw" ..... Guion
Songs of the Old Days:
"Ta-ra-ra-Boom-de-ay," "The Bowery," "The Sidewalks of New York," "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," "Daisy Bell," ("A Bicycle Built for Two"), "The Band Played On," "After the Ball," "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."
Waltz Scene from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn ..... Valerius
Song Fest, Medley:
"Pack Up Your Troubles," "Smiles," "Till We Meet Again," "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree," "My Wild Irish Rose," "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," "Sweet Adeline," "Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet," "There Is a Tavern in the Town," "Maine Stein Song," "Yet Me Call You Sweetheart."
"Jolly Fellows," Waltzes ..... Volstedt
Mosquito Parade ..... Whitney
America Sings:
"A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," "I've Been Working on the Railroad," "Down by the Old Mill Stream," "In the Good Old Summer Time," "Jingle Bells," "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," "God Bless America."

Wednesday, June 25, at 8:30

Second Old Timers' Night

"Up the Street," March ..... Morse
Overture to "The Beautiful Galatea" ..... Suppé
Cavatina ..... Raff
Campus Memories:
"Where Has My Little Dog Gone?" "Forsaken," "Jingle Bells," "Juanita," "Funiculi, Funicula," "Upidee," "The Quilting Party," "Solomon Levi," "Good Night, Ladies"
"The Fortune Teller," Selection ..... Herbert
"The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan
Trumpet Solo: Roger Voisin
Song Fest, Medley:
"Pack Up Your Troubles," "Smiles," "Till We Meet Again," "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree," "My Wild Irish Rose," "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," "Sweet Adeline," "Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet," "There Is a Tavern in the town," "Maine Stein Song," "Let Me Call You Sweetheart"
"The Merry Widow," Waltzes ..... Lehar
"The Glow Worm" ..... Lincke
Old-Time Favorites:
"Soldiers' Farewell," "Listen to the Mocking-Bird," "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Old Black Joe," "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," "Sweet and Low," "Maryland, My Maryland," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "Auld Lang Syne"

Thursday, June 26, at 8:30

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
"To a Ballerina," a Suite of Light Music for Orchestra ..... Spialek
First Concert Performance
Polka from "Schwanda, the Bagpipe Player" ..... Weinberger
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Serenade for String Orchestra ..... Mozart
Concerto for Harpsichord and Orchestra ..... C. P. E. Bach
Soloist: Erwin Bodky
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Pavane from the American Symphonette ..... Gould
"In the Hall of the Troll King" .. Grieg

Friday, June 27, at 8:30

Children's Night

"Marche Militaire" ..... Schubert
Waltz, "Briar Rose," from "The Sleeping Beauty" ..... Tchaikovsky
Toy Symphony ..... Haydn
Iron Works ..... Mossolov
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
"The Animals' Carnival," Grand Zoological Fantasia ..... Saint-Saëns
Piano: Jesus Maria Sanroma-Leo Litwin
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel," Caillier
"Yankee Doodle Went to Town" ... Gould
"Cruiser Harvard," March ..... Strube

Saturday, June 28, at 8:30

"The Queen of Sheba," March Gounod
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" ... Mendelssohn
Slavonic Dance in A flat ..... Dvorak
"Waltz of the Flowers," from the Ballet, "Nutcrackers" ... Tchaikovsky
"Festivo," from "Historical Scenes" ..... Sibelius
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ... Sibelius
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"The Skaters," Waltzes ... Waldteufel
"Andalucia" ..... Lecuona-Gould
"Carioca" ..... Youmans

Sunday, June 29, at 8:30

"Calling All Workers," March Eric Coates
Third Movement from the Symphony No. 4 ..... Tchaikovsky
Suite for Strings ..... Corelli
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ... Bizet
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ... Wagner
Piano Concerto No. 1 in G minor ..... Mendelssohn
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schöherr
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme . McBride
American Fantasy ..... Herbert

Paul Cherkassky

Violinist and occasional associate of Arthur Fiedler in conducting at the Pops.

Herbert Marshall and Spring Byington have been assigned to important roles in "When Ladies Meet," and Fay Bainter has been added to the cast of "Babes on Broadway."

'Swinging Along Together'

Normandy sketch by Nancy Dyer, on exhibition at Doll and Richards.

Plays at Fitchburg

Guy Palmerton announces the opening of his eighth season of summer stock at the Lake Whalom Theater in Fitchburg, beginning Monday evening, June 30, with "George Washington Slept Here." Productions scheduled to follow include "Mr. and Mrs. North," "The Male Animal," "The Barker," "Ladies in Retirement," "Charley's Aunt," "Fly Away Home," and "The Old Homestead." Two or more musicals will be given. One of them, "No, No, Nanette," is announced for the week of July 21.

Tonight at the Pops

Military Polonaise ..Chopin-Glazounoff
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Concert Etude, Mayseder-Hellmesberger
Scherzo from Symphony No. 5 ..... Shostakoviteh
Concerto for Pianoforte in A minor ..... Grieg
Soloist: Selma Kramer
"Wine, Woman, and Song" Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Andalucia" ..... Lecuona-Gould
American Fantasy ..... Herbert

Concerts in Prospect

The first piano concerto of Carlos Chavez will have its world premiere performance by the New York Philharmonic with Dimitri Mitropoulos conducting and Eugene List as soloist in New York on Thursday, Friday, and Sunday, Jan. 1, 2, and 4, 1942. The Sunday afternoon performance will be radiocast by Columbia Broadcasting System.

When Mr. Chavez first showed the work to Mr. Mitropoulos, the latter suggested that the name concerto standing alone did not properly prepare the listeners for what they were going to hear. They discussed "Concerto Sinfonica" as perhaps the most proper name.

The Chavez work is described as a virtuoso concerto with orchestra and piano of like musical importance. The concerto is in three movements. The first is an Allegro Agitato with a short introduction. The second is a Molto Lento, and the last is an Allegro of a certain scherzo-like character.

Mr. Chavez sketched the work in its entirety in the spring of 1938 when he was living in Ixtapan de la Sal, Mexico. In the fall of the same year, when he was granted a Guggenheim Fellowship, he began the writing of the score in Mexico City. Work upon it was then interrupted and was not resumed until October, 1940, in Mexico City, when the score was completed on Dec. 31 of that year.

On his last visit to New York in April of this year, Mr. Chavez completed the reduction of the concerto to a two-piano score, which will be published by G. Schirmer this summer.

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The subscription offices for the Aaron Richmond Celebrity Series will remain open two more weeks for those who have not made reservations. The final listing of dates is as follows:

Dorothy Maynor, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26.
Marian Anderson, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9.
Angna Enters, Friday evening and Saturday matinee, Nov. 14 and 15.
Sergei Rachmaninoff, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 16.
Busch and Serkin, Tuesday evening, Nov. 25.
Trapp Family Singers, Tuesday evening, Dec. 8, and Saturday matinee, Dec. 9.
Fritz Kreisler, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7.
Rudolf Serkin, Thursday evening, Dec. 11.
Kirsten Flagstad, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18.
Helen Traubel, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25.
Lauritz Melchior, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 1.
Budapest Quartet, Tuesday evening, Feb. 3.
Yehudi Menuhin, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15.
Artur Rubinstein, Sunday afternoon, March 8.

Chinese Ceramics Show At Buffalo Museum July 1

An exhibition representing a chronological display of 3,000 years of Chinese ceramics will be formally opened in the Buffalo Museum of Science on Tuesday evening, July 1. Supplementing the Museum's collections will be additions loaned by Ralph M. Chait, J. W. A. Kleykamp, C. T. Loo, Dr. Philip H. Rosenbach, C. Edward Wells, C. F. Yau, all of New York City. Others loaning exhibits include George Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey J. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold B. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Weiss, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Spaulding of Buffalo.

Examples of Chinese pottery from circa 2000 B. C. to 1280 A. D. will be shown. The exhibition will continue through Sept. 30.

There will also be on exhibition the Museum's collections of Early Chinese Jades—Shang, Chou, and later; Shang, Chou, and Ordos Bronzes; a loan collection of Chinese mirrors from Chou through T'ang; and some pieces of Chinese sculpture loaned by Baron Eduard von der Heydt of Switzerland.

Film Plays and Players

The March of Time's regional film now in preparation on New England, tentatively titled "Six Million Yankees," will depict defense efforts in factories, railroads, shipping, and banking, along with agriculture, some defense units, army camps and naval bases, and average New England community life. Similar regional films are planned on Texas, the Midwest, and other sections.

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Conrad Veidt has been assigned to a role in "Whistling in the Dark," at the MGM studios.

* * *

Bob Hope plans to make personal appearance in Toronto in connection with Canadian war relief, and there is a possibility that he may be in New York for the opening there of his picture, "Caught in the Draft" at the Paramount Theater on June 25.

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"Small Town Deb" has been set as the next starring vehicle for Jane Withers at Twentieth Century-Fox. Production is expected to start on July 7.

At the Telepix

Leland Stowe's documentary study of the Netherlands conducting imperial affairs from the East Indies is one of features in the program at the Telepix beginning Friday. Films by Bob Benchley and Walt Disney, movie tours in Hawaii and Hollywood, a trout stream picture with Frances Langford, and news reels are included in the program.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Walt Disney Festival." 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Lost Patrol." Victor McLaglen, Boris Karloff and Alan Hale. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland, 2, 5:35, 8:55. "Larceny Street," Jack Buchanan. 4:10, 7:40.

Fenway—
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 1:10, 4:05, 7:50. 10. "There's Magic in Music." Alan Jones. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Streets of Sorrow," Greta Garbo. (For women only.) 1:30, 3:10, 4:50, 6:30, 8:10, 9:50.

Keith Memorial—
"In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "Information, Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Shop Around the Corner," James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan. 2:45, 6:15, 9:30. "21 Days Together," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Singapore Woman." Brenda Marshall and David Bruce. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—
"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 9:20. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 9:25 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Bringing Up Baby," Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 8:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Hit the Road," Gladys George and Barton MacLane. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:40.

Scollay—
"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—China Fights Back." "Empires in Exile," "Mediterranean Ports." "Photographing Girls for Magazine Covers," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Strand—
"Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt and Valerie Hobson. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"China Fights," "Top Flight Tunes," "Harriet Parsons," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Marked Woman," Bette Davis, and Humphrey Bogart. 9:37 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:01, 8:49. "Mutiny in the Arctic." Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 11:17 a. m., 2:05, 4:53, 7:41, 10:29.

Tremont—
"Lives of a Bengal Lancer," 9 a. m., 12:20, 4:05, 7:55. "Little Nellie Kelly," 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 6, 9:50.

Uptown—
"Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant, 2:30, 6:05, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Pot o' Gold." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Goldrush Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Nobody's Children." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 4:13, 7:49. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 2:48, 6:24, 9:43.

Cleveland Circle: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45 and 8.

Cambridge—Central Square: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers. "Land of Liberty." 2 and 7:45.

University: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. 2:30, 5:30, 8:45. "March of Time." 2, 5:10, 8:25.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day.

Dorchester: "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton. "Dark Streets of Cairo," Sigrid Gurie. 2. Evenings continuous 7-11.

Franklin: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 3:25, 9:30. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 3:10, 8:19. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 1:54, 6:54, 10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:08, 9:23. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 7:45.

Park: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Footsteps in the Dark." 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. "Blondie Goes Latin." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland, James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "The Penalty," E. Arnold. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 2:30, 8:15. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. "Shark Woman." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Robert Young. 3:50, 7:35. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 1:45, 5:30, 9:15.

Mystic: "Horror Island," Dick Foran. 2:05, 7, 9:25. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. 3:10, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Land of Liberty," "The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:30.

Strand: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. 1:55, 7:50. "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 3:30, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Power Dive." 1:45 and 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Murder Among Friends." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 2:25, 8:25. "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton. 4, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell. "Ride on, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Great American Broadcast," 3:40, 9:40. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne, Kay Francis. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Reaching for the Sun." "Power Dive." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Double Date," Edmund Lowe and Una Merkel. "King of the Zombie," D. Purcell.

Strand: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and R. Preston. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell.

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Sign of the Wolf," Michael Whalen. 2 and 8.

Revere: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Sign of the Wolf," Michael Whalen. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in Theater: "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," Johnny Downs. "Girl from God's Country," Chester Morris. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

Central: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Flight from Destiny." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Leather Pushers." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Submarine Patrol," Richard Green and Nancy Kelly. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. "Roar of the Press." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. "Lady with Red Hair," Bing Crosby. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan and Mary Howard. 2:08, 8:08. "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows and Wilbur Evans. 3:42, 9:42.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Power Dive." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 1:45 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Murder Among Friends." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "23½ Hours' Leave," James Ellison. "Sweethearts of the Navy," Eric Linden and Cecelia Parker. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. 3:39, 8:09. "Six Lessons From Madame La Zonga," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2:17, 6:50, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

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Jean ARTHUR in The DEVIL and MISS JONES with Chas. COBURN
at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 P.M.

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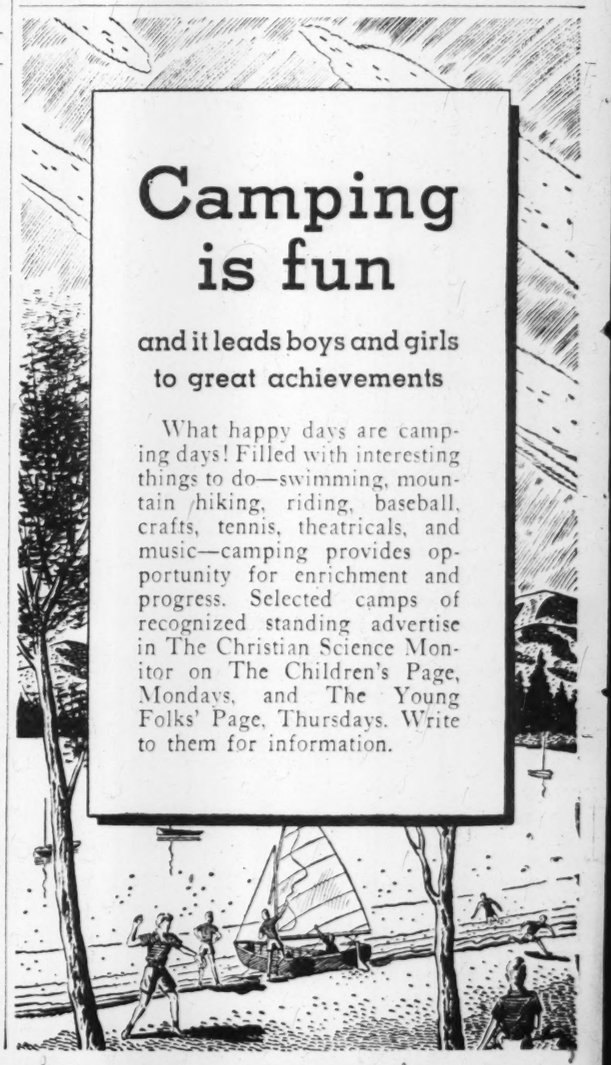
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Commerce and Finance

Big Utility Terminates Long Fight Against Dismemberment

Business and Industry

New England Proffers Oil Plan to Ickes

By Harry Kenney
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gasoline dealers in New England have just submitted to Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator, a plan they believe will relieve the threatening petroleum shortage in this area.

June C. Richdale, Vice-President of the Colonial Beacon Oil Co., forwarded the plan which was formulated following a series of conferences of dealer association representatives and sponsored by the New England and Massachusetts retail gasoline dealer associations.

The plan would, according to the dealers, bring about the necessary reduction in the use of petroleum, help avoid fuel and heating oil shortage and be effective in solving to some extent the transportation problem.

Details to Come

While details of the plan will not be revealed until after authorities in Washington have considered them, it is known that there will be a definite campaign asking the motoring public to conserve fuel and this campaign will be backed up by a strong appeal to the patriotic duty of individuals.

There will be educational programs, appeals and instructions on how to help over the radio, through newspapers and governmental agencies.

New England is making every effort to cope with the threat of gasless Sundays and following the initial sharp reaction to this threat is working with Mr. Ickes to end it.

Industrialists, business men and caterers to vacationists declare that the problem must be solved. They understand why tankers have been diverted to British needs and why Japan is receiving oil and gasoline, but they insist that if the Government wants delivery of defense goods, they must have petroleum. Otherwise they expect a general slow-up, bottlenecks and confusion.

Numbers of alarmed individual consumers are anticipating difficulties and preparing to safeguard their needs.

Prepare for Fuel Pinch

One of these men related that he definitely expects he will be rationed on heating oil this winter. He expects at least a 10 per cent cut in the amount of oil that it usually takes to heat his home. (It is interesting to see how some businessmen get out of a tight spot.) So this man is having his home insulated. The firm doing his insulation job indicated he would save more than 10 per cent on his oil consumption.

Incidentally, this insulation firm told him that they were doing a tremendous business. One of the main reasons is that people are getting ready to use less fuel because they expect to get less oil and the cost of it is expected to rise.

One man in the fuel business has already taken the oil burner out of his furnace, has put the grates back in and his coal supply has been put in the cellar!

Many fuel firms in arranging contracts will not include the amount to be delivered and the price is left out. They do not know how much they will be able to deliver and what it will cost. These fuel concerns are going to do their best to meet requirements but they are not making promises.

New England is making special efforts to meet the subcontracting feature of defense production. Industrialists and businessmen are concerned about the small business that cannot produce or cannot get defense work. They stand to be plowed under because it is getting almost impossible for any type of business to secure materials unless it is for defense production.

Demand for Subcontracts

Cambridge, Mass., is and has been wideawake in its effort to meet defense demands, and to protect its diversified industries. Recently it conducted a survey with 62 technicians. The survey covered 300 industries in Massachusetts. Their object was to see how many concerns there were in the State that were not getting defense contracts but could handle subcontracts. The survey showed that there were about 250 firms that wanted contracts and some of them had to have them or face a forced shutdown because of the lack of materials for nondefense needs.

Previous to priorities, subcontractors were fairly hard to find. Now that they can't get materials they are begging for defense work.

The final survey has been sent to Associated Industries in Boston where industries looking for subcontractors can make their needs known—a sort of clearing house.

One of the difficulties in the industrial area of Cambridge is the lack of floor space. And a big reason for this is the high tax rate which has just been boosted $3.30 and now stands at $46.30. This rate and rates in the past have been discouraging to new construction.

Various industrialists in New England show little concern over a possible power shortage. They do not expect it. In fact they feel that the discussion of a power shortage is part of the propaganda to put the St. Lawrence project through.

Canada Sells Salmon

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Fisheries Minister J. E. Michaud announced that Great Britain was prepared to take approximately 1,200,000 cases of canned salmon from Canada during 1941.

Reserve Director

Von Behr

Ralph E. Paul

Elected a Class C director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mr. Paul, a member of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, will fill a vacancy that has existed since December, 1940, when Owen D. Young relinquished his directorship.

Republic Steel To Raise Output By 122,000 Tons

CLEVELAND, (AP) — Republic Steel Corp. announced its production of defense-vital electric furnace steel would be increased 122,000 tons annually with installation of two new electric furnaces at its Canton, O., plant.

Now one of the largest producers of this type steel—used in the manufacture of aircraft motors and light armor plate—Republic will increase its present capacity of 605,000 tons a year to 727,000 tons with operation of the two new 50-ton furnaces, expected to start Nov. 1.

At the beginning of 1940, Republic's electric furnace steel tonnage amounted to 146,000 a year but since then six 50-ton furnaces have been installed to meet increasing demand.

"In installing additional electric furnace capacity, the company is substantially increasing its facilities for the production of alloy steels vital to the defense program," said T. M. Girdler, Republic board chairman.

A week ago, the company announced expansion of its Cleveland strip mill to boost steel plate production from the present 380,000 tons annually in all its plants to 600,000 tons a year.

Alabama Power Co. To Build Plant

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., (AP)—The Alabama Power Co., has announced plans for construction of a 60,000 kilowatt unit at its Gorgas steam plant to supply power for increasing defense needs.

Thomas W. Martin, Alabama Power president, said the unit should be ready May 1, 1943. He estimated the cost of this unit and the steam plant expansion at Mobile at $11,000,000.

Mr. Martin said the first day's operation under the voluntary power curtailment program, inaugurated because of the drought, was most gratifying.

Preliminary figures gave the total load for the period as 5,534,000 kilowatt-hours, compared with 6,757,000 for the corresponding period last week.

Alabama Power recently began operation of a 40,000 kilowatt generator in its Chickasaw steam plant, near Mobile, and is building another 40,000 kilowatt unit there, to be ready in Jaunary, 1943.

Completion of the new plants at Chickasaw and Gorgas will bring the utility's total steam plant capacity to 294,000 kilowatts.

Carrying Capacity Of Railroads Rise

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—By putting a little more in each car, the nation's railroads increased their carrying capacity by the equivalent of 26,000 cars last year.

The Association of American Railroads said today an average of 37.7 tons per car for all commodities carried in carload lots was reached in 1940, an increase of nine-tenths of a ton compared with the previous record established in 1939.

OPM Issues Preference Order on Tungsten Supply

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an action designed to conserve supplies of tungsten, E. R. Stettinius, Jr., defense director of priorities, issued the first preference order which specifically requires substitution of a critical material.

It stipulated that a buyer of high-speed tool steel may not purchase the tungsten-type if the molybdenum-type would serve as well.

Most United States supplies of Tungsten come from China and defense officials asserted that the shortage may become more acute.

Tool Concern Raises Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of Independent Pneumatic Tool Company declared a dividend of 75 cents a capital share, payable July 1 to stockholders of record, June 13. A dividend of 50 cents a share was paid March 29.

Commonwealth & Southern Bows to SEC Requirements

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation were told by Justin R. Whiting, president, that a plan for liquidation of the preferred stock is "under consideration by the management."

The plan, he said, contemplates distribution of common stock the corporation now holds in Consumers Power Company, Central Illinois Light Company, Ohio Edison Company, and Pennsylvania Power Company.

The changes are proposed to bring the corporate financial setup into line with Securities and Exchange Commission requirements.

Terminates Long Fight

If the program meets with SEC approval and can be carried out, Mr. Whiting said, the Commonwealth management believes it will be able to prove that the company's southern group of properties would constitute an integrated system as defined by the Public Utility Holding Act and the corporation could continue to hold all of them.

The southern group consists of Georgia Power, Alabama Power, South Carolina Power, Mississippi Power and Gulf Power.

The program was regarded as terminating the company's prolonged fight against dismemberment under the Public Utility Act's integration provision—a fight long led by Wendell L. Willkie, former president of the company.

If the plan is carried out, Mr. Whiting said, it is expected that the Mutual Service Company, now owned by Commonwealth's operating subsidiaries, would be reorganized into two separate companies so that the companies whose stocks are distributed in return for Commonwealth preferred shares would own a separate service.

No action was taken on the plan, which Mr. Whiting classed as tentative. The plan must be approved by the SEC and by five New York banks with which Commonwealth recently negotiated a $17,000,000 loan before it can be presented to stockholders, he said.

Year of Expansion

The past year has been one of expansion, and the present year will see the same type of activity, Mr. Whiting reported to the stockholders. The company spent approximately $38,500,000 in property investment last year, and will probably total $43,000,000 this year, he said.

William H. Roarke, representing an organization called "the right to work," addressed the meeting, asking the management to employ non-union labor wherever possible.

"There are in this country countless thousands of working men and women who do not want to join labor organizations and pay tribute to a racket," Mr. Roarke said. "They want to be their own bargaining agents."

All directors of the company were re-elected. It was reported that 13,063,961 shares out of a total of approximately 33,000,000 were represented at the meeting.

Anaconda's New Manganese Plant In Montana Nearing Full Production

BUTTE, Mont. (AP)—Manganese ore is rolling from Butte Hill to Anaconda by the trainload for the manganese plant just completed by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

Officials expect that by the end of this week the reduction process will be so far advanced and a supply of concentrate prepared that a vast kiln can start producing manganese modules—a commodity essential to the production of munitions steel. The United States imports manganese.

The company has signed a contract with the Metals Reserve Company, a government agency, for the production of 240,000 long tons of manganese roasted ore for the defense industries at the rate of 80,000 tons a year.

Officials estimated that the added output of the plant and mine would increase Montana's production of manganese to 10 per cent of the country's requirements, including those of national defense.

Scrap Shortage May Close Some Steel Furnaces

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The scrap supply situation has become so grave that a shutdown of some steel-making open hearth furnaces in this area is now only "a matter of days," the Post-Gazette reported one authoritative consuming quarter as saying.

Some local plants, but not all, are entirely dependent upon the daily arrival of scrap to keep their peak operations, the newspaper added, as scrap brokers scour the country for supplies.

It is a general practice to use about 40 per cent scrap steel and 60 per cent pig iron from blast furnaces to make raw steel in the open hearths. A couple of the largest producers here make all or most of their scrap by melting pig iron in Bessemer converters and using scrap from their own finishing departments or customers.

In Washington, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, taking cognizance of the scrap situation, announced his office was preparing to take "vigorous action" to prevent hoarding of scrap iron and steel. The price of scrap has been frozen at $20 a ton by the Government.

Power Production 14.7 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production climbed to a new high record for the week ended June 14, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output of 3,057,344,000 kilowatt hours compared with a revised total of 3,042,128,000 in the preceding week, or a gain of .5 of 1 per cent. For the similar period a year ago production was 2,664,853,000, an increase of 14.7 per cent.

Percentage output gains over last year by major geographic divisions follow: New England, 21.6; Mid-Atlantic, 12.9; Central Industrial, 20.3; West Central, 14.3; Southern States, 14.4; Rocky Mountain, 10.0; Pacific Coast, 3.9.

Japanese Exchange Loss Act Invoked in U. S. Deals

TOKYO (AP) — Domei News Agency reported it was understood a concentration of United States dollar exchange in the Bank of Japan through the Yokohama Specie Bank would be effected beginning July 1.

This will be done, it was said, to bear the government's risk of losses due to fluctuations in the exchange rate between the yen and the dollar and is authorized under the Foreign Exchange Loss Compensation Act approved by the last session of the Diet (parliament).

The act already has been invoked in the case of exchange transactions involving the British pound and foreign currencies linked with the pound.

The same system may be extended to exchange transactions in 11 other foreign currencies, namely: the Philippine peso, Canadian dollar, Argentine peso, Brazilian milreis, Netherlands East Indies guilders, French Indo China piastre, French franc, Swiss franc, Swedish krone, Italian lira and German mark.

Westinghouse Adds Workers

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., has added more than 7,000 workers in plants and offices since the first of the year, the total now exceeding 65,000, the management reported.

Money Circulation Exceeds $70 Person

By the Associated Press

Washington

Money in circulation exceeded $70 per person last month for the first time since the banking holiday of 1933.

The Treasury announced that on May 31 coin and currency in circulation outside the Treasury and Federal Reserve banks totaled $9,355,923,855, which was an average of $70.50 for each of the estimated 132,707,000 persons in the continental United States.

This was $2.11 more than at the end of April and $12.11 more than a year ago.

Pennsylvania Road Orders $23,000,000 Worth of Equipment

PHILADELPHIA, (AP) — President M. W. Clement announced the Pennsylvania Railroad has placed orders for $23,000,000 worth of new equipment, including 6,020 freight cars, 50 cabin cars, 15 electric locomotives and 12 steam locomotive tenders.

The equipment is in addition to an order for 7,245 freight cars placed early this year.

"In placing the new orders," said Mr. Clement, "we are anticipating the peak fall traffic of 1942. The railroad is well prepared now for the business of the current year, and with the delivery of most of these additional cars during the early months of next year we shall be in excellent condition to take care of any traffic situation in 1942.

"This new equipment, together with continuously heavy maintenance and repair work, and an extensive program of property and operating improvements carried on in recent years and now enlarged and accelerated, supports full confidence in the Pennsylvania's ability to do its job now and in the future."

All the new equipment will be built in the Pennsylvania's own shops.

60 Freight Car Builders Receive Priority Ratings

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Sixty freight car builders were given a priority rating today to assist them in obtaining scarce materials and speeding up their production schedules.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., defense director of priorities, said that the order was issued "because of a growing tightness in the supply of freight cars."

Mr. Stettinius also called on the builders to substitute materials that are not scarce for critical items wherever possible.

"It is suggested that wood be substituted for critical metals wherever possible and that, in addition, the car builders specify standard sizes and thickness of steel sheets and plates so as to minimize production difficulties," he said.

At the same time, other defense officials reported that 120,000 new freight cars were scheduled for completion by the fall of 1942. They are in addition to 72,000 now on order, they said. Railroads own approximately 1,600,000 cars now.

Expansion Program By Todd Shipyards

NEW YORK (AP)—John D. Reilly, President of Todd Shipyards Corp., said the company was considering an important expansion program to facilitate production under Government contracts.

Mr. Reilly told stockholders at the annual meeting that the Maritime Commission had asked the company to submit data looking toward construction of two additional ways at its South Portland, Me., and Richmond, Calif., yards.

In addition, he said, the Navy Department has requested the company to consider building some additional destroyers at the Seattle-Tacoma yards, these to be turned out after completion of present contracts for 1,500 and 2,100 ton destroyers.

Another phase of expansion under discussion, the executive reported, concerned proposed increased ship repair facilities at company properties on the Gulf Coast and at Seattle. This was being worked out with the Navy, he added.

Todd and its subsidiaries have contracts for 306 ships, including 25 destroyers and five tankers for the United States Navy, 214 cargo ships for the U. S. Maritime Commission, and 60 freighters for the British Government.

Pennsylvania Crude Oil Price Raised

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A 20-cent-a-barrel boost in the price of Pennsylvania crude oil—the sixth increase in seven months, has gone into effect as reports disclosed crude oil deliveries through eastern pipe lines last month reached a record high of 22,840,000 barrels.

The Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency of the South Penn Oil Company said the increase lifted prices of Bradford-Alleghany to $2.75, southwest Pennsylvania to $2.40 and Eureka to $2.34. There was no change in Corning grade.

St. Louis Bank Announces Promotions of Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., has made certain changes in the bank's officials, due to the growth and expansion in the business of the Trust Department, according to an announcement by W. L. Hemingway, President.

Changes were as follows:

Joseph W. White, trust officer, was elected vice-president and trust officer, and I. A. Long, who has been vice-president in charge of the bond department, has been transferred to the trust department where he will continue as vice-president. The trust department will be under the supervision of both Mr. White and Mr. Long.

W. P. Sharpe, formerly New York representative of the bank, has been elected vice-president, and will succeed Mr. Long as head of the bond department. Mr. Sharpe's position here will be taken by William W. Hibberd, his former assistant.

Voluntary Cut In Power Use Aids Southeast

ATLANTA (AP) — Southeastern Power Company officials, harassed by drought-depleted water reservoirs, breathed somewhat easier following compilation of inconclusive but "very encouraging" figures on the voluntary reduction of power usage Monday.

In Georgia, Monday marked the first day of restricted power consumption by non-defense industrial and commercial users. Figures, released by the Georgia Power Company, show a net reduction of 1,700,000 kilowatt hours from a daily average computed during the week ended May 27, before power restrictions were announced.

Although a week will be needed to determine fully the extent of coopration, Charles A. Collier, Vice-President of the Georgia Power Company, said "indications are that everyone is complying beautifully."

"If the present rate of reduction in power consumption is maintained it will not be necessary to make further withdrawals from storage reserves," said Mr. Collier. The Georgia Power Company now has from 34,000,000 to 35,000,000 kilowatt hours of power in reserve in water storage reservoirs, or about enough to continue power supplies for 20 to 25 days of "normal current usage."

Other southeastern states are making similar voluntary reductions in power consumption. Eighteen dry cleaning and laundry companies in Birmingham, Ala., joined in asking curtailment of rush service as one method of conserving electricity during the power shortage.

Mississippi, Tennessee and South Carolina are also co-operating in the movement designed to release extra power for national defense industries and conserve sharply-depleted water reservoirs.

South Carolina has followed in Georgia's footsteps and curtailment of power use has been in effect in southern Tennessee for several weeks.

While power officials strove to tighten restrictions, farmers in the Southeast are making ready to harvest crops delayed by the prolonged drought but freshened and improved by widespread rains.

Takes New Post

Bates Compton

New President of Compton & Sons Lithographing & Printing Co., St. Louis. Mr. Compton is the grandson of Richard Compton, founder of the company. He succeeds George B. Compton, his father, who has been with the company for 62 years and who will become chairman of the board. Formerly Mr. Compton was an account executive with McCann-Erickson, Inc.

FPC May Put ALCOA Units Under License

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission has directed the Aluminum Company of America to show cause at a hearing August 25 why three hydroelectric plants operated by the company or its subsidiaries should not be under license as stipulated by the Federal Power Act.

"The construction, operation and maintenance of the three projects was and is in violation of the terms of the Federal Power Act," the commission said, and the public hearing was ordered, it added, "to effectuate the provisions of the act in the public interest."

The plants named in the show cause order were:

(1) The Calderwood project, on the Little Tennessee River in Blount and Monroe counties, Tennessee, owned by ALCOA. This project, completed in 1930, the commission said, has a reported total installed capacity of 112,000 horsepower.

(2) The Cheoah project, on the Little Tennessee in Swain and Graham counties, North Carolina, owned by the Carolina Aluminum Company, completed about 1919 and with an installed capacity of 108,000 horsepower.

(3) The Santeetlah project, on the Cheoah River, a tributary of the Little Tennessee, in Graham county, North Carolina, owned by the Carolina Aluminum Company, completed about 1928 and with a reported capacity of 66,000 horsepower.

The show cause order said the Little Tennessee is a navigable water and that the projects are so operated and maintained as to affect the interests of interstate commerce.

Two Large Roads To Buy Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two railroads have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue equipment trust certificates in connection with the procurement of new equipment.

The Grand Trunk Western Railroad asked permission to issue $5,692,000 of certificates. It proposes to buy 45 locomotives and 600 freight cars.

The Northern Pacific Railway, which plans to buy 2,050 new freight cars, asked authority to issue $5,700,000 of certificates.

Cottonseed Oil Price Rises Being Studied

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price administration officials said that they were "studying" recent increases in cottonseed oil quotations but they gave no indication that any immediate action would be taken.

These studies cover both cottonseed oil and cottonseed oil futures.

Recent prices have been around 11¾ cents a pound for the oil, compared with 8.15 cents in April.

Cottonseed oil is used in vegetable shortenings and salad oils.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on July 15, 1941 to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25, 1941.

GEORGE MIXTER, *Treasurer.*

June 16, 1941.

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From 19 States and 2 Canadian provinces during the last month came queries addressed to the Questions and Answers column of The Saturday Sun's Antiques Department. That so many collectors near and far spontaneously turn to it for advice is impressive proof of The Sun's popularity among antiquarians.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 576,240
1941 volume to date 59,750,412
1940 volume to date 121,694,055

Market Fails To Establish Definite Trend

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Leading stocks stumbled at intervals in today's market without running into any real weakness.

Reactionary tendencies appeared after a hesitant start but dealings turned exceptionally sluggish. Selling then seemed to have run its course and losses of fractions to a point were reduced or converted into modest advances here and there near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

The business picture provided a moderately sustaining speculative and investment influence, brokers said, but the war news, including the Nazi-Turkish pact, British difficulties in Syria and Africa, and the big question of Russian-German relations tended to dim sentiment.

Stocks inclined to falter were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, N. Y. Central, Standard Oil (N. J.), American Can and Anaconda.

Up occasionally were Standard Oil of Cal., U. S. Rubber, Sperry, Kennecott and Consolidated Edison.

Backward in the curb were Aluminum of America, Bell Aircraft, Humble Oil and American Light & Traction. Ahead now and then were Gulf Oil, American Cyanamid "B" and Glen Alden Coal.

Bonds Off Fractionally

Bonds had only a thin buying interest today and near the final hour the corporate list showed a good sprinkling of fractional declincs.

A few issues moved against the major trend. Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s, commercial Mackay income debentures, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s and Texas Corp. 3s edged up fractions to around a point.

Sellers accepted slightly lower prices for American & Foreign Power 5s, St. Paul 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Market listlessness reflected a general unwillingness of traders to get far from shore in view of added tension over latest war and diplomatic moves in the Near East, and reports of growing strain in German-Russian relations.

Some foreign loans in the European bloc sold off sharply but on insignificant turnover. Denmark 4½s dropped about 3; Italian Credit Consortium 7s dipped around 2. Japanese Government issues softened fractionally. U. S. Governments remained inactive. Long term treasuries moved up a shade in over the counter dealings.

Army Plans to Give Increased Business To Small Concerns

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—A War Department representative told the Senate Military Committee today that small manufacturers were going to share more largely in the defense program in the future.

Lieut. Col. Ray M. Hare, chief of the facilities division of the Army-Navy Munitions Board, testified that 177,000 sub-contracts had been let in the armaments production program.

Supporting the War Department's request for authority to requisition private property, Lieutenant Colonel Hare said the Government needed power to seize individual machine tools which could be used for defense production but were not so employed now.

Senators Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.) and Sheridan Downey (D-Calif.) said they feared the authority might be used to take tools away from small firms and give them to large contractors. The army officer said he did not think it would work that way, adding:

"The War Department believes that the need for the little fellow is going to be greater in the future. The big facilities are pretty well filled up and the big contractors are going to have to farm out work in order to meet their contracts."

Senator Downey charged that the bill would permit the Government to seize equipment he said was needed by four large shipyards in the Los Angeles area to fulfill defense shipbuilding contracts.

Robert L. Mehornay, chief of the OPM defense contract service, testified, under questioning by Senator Downey, that sufficient machine tools were available in the Southern California area for the maximum production loads now contemplated. That picture might be changed, he said, by increases in the load.

Wheat Price Rally Halted in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—A wheat market rally that lifted prices a cent a bushel at one stage, due largely to improved buying attributed to mills and previous "short" sellers, ran into increased hedging and spreading sales today.

As a result, the market was unable to make much headway on a recovery move from the lowest level in two weeks. Conflicting reports about German-Russian relations and the prospect of increased wheat movement as harvesting expands checked buying enthusiasm. Winter wheat crop reports, while more or less confirming recent reduced prospects, continued to appear fairly optimistic as far as the crop as a whole is concerned.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49	49	49	+ ½
51¾	44⅛	Acme Steel (4)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun 4
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	42⅜	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap					M y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	10	4⅛	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	Jun17
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	6	22¾	22¾	22¾	
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	154	154	154	
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Jun14
14⅜	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	6	6¾	6½	6¾	
81¾	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	81	81	81	
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	2	29¼	29	29	— ⅜
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	17¼	16¾	16¾	Jun18
1¼	¼	Amal Leather	7	½	¾	¾	Jun18
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun12
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	58¾	58½	58½	— ¼
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	Jun18
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
8¼	5⅛	Am Bk N (.10g)	2	7½	7½	7½	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	*4	37	37	37	+ ¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	12	1½	1½	1½	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	5	85¼	84½	85¼	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	174½	174½	174½	+ ¼
31¾	23	Am Car & Fdy	21	30⅞	30	30⅞	+ ¼
74¾	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	75¾	74¼	75¾	+ 1¾
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	7	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun18
15½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	3	15¼	15	15	— ¼
17⅜	11¼	Am Encaus Til	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1½	½	Am & For Pow	2	½	½	½	+ ⅛
173¼	117⅜	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	3	161¼	161¼	161¼	— ⅛
217⅜	143¼	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	9	207⅜	201½	201½	— ½
37⅜	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Jun18
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	4	35⅛	34¾	34¾	— ¾
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	3	3	3	
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	7	30¼	30	30	Jun17
51	44⅛	Am Home (2.40)	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	Jun16
17⅛	11¼	Am Ice	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
22½	20	Am Ice pt (½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun18
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun16
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	4	11	11	11	— ⅛
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	6	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	6	91	90	91	
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	4	5	5	5	+ ¼
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	4	45	44	44	—1
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	4	30½	30	30	— ⅞
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	44	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
115⅞	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	2	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
7	4¾	Am Saf R (.45g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
9⅜	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	15	42⅜	41½	42⅜	+ ⅞
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	4	147½	147½	147½	Jun17
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45	45	45	+ ½
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	14	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	6	10½	10¼	10½	Jun17
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	8	17½	17⅜	17½	Jun18
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	— ¾
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13	13	13	Jun17
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	15	158¼	157	157	— 1
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Jun18
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	4	68½	68¼	68¼	— ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	148	148	148	Jun17
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
99⅛	85	Am W W 1 pf (6)	6	85	85	85	Jun18
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
64¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	5	63½	62¼	63½	+ ⅞
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	6	5⅞	5½	5½	Jun18
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	52	52	52	Jun13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	39	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	4	14	14	14	+ ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun14
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun18
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	Jun18
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	4	110¾	110½	110¾	— ¼
5½	4	Armour Ill	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
61½	47½	Armour Ill p pf	6	61	60¼	61	+ ¼
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	64	64	64	Jun17
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	5	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun18
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun18
6⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82	82	82	+1
99½	87	AsstdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	16	Atch T&SF (1e)	20	28⅝	28½	28⅜	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	61½	61½	61½	— ⅜
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	5	19½	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
25¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	3	24	24	24	— ¼
38¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	*9	36¾	35½	36½	+ ⅞
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	7	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun17
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64	64	64	
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun17
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun11
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	64	3¼	3⅛	3¼	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	11	15⅛	14¾	15	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3½	3½	3½	
7½	4⅜	Balto Ohio pf	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun18
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun14
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun18
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	2	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
25¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	— ½
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y o
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
83⅜	73⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun16
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	13	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	10	16¼	16	16	— ½
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	Jun18
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	16	73½	72¼	73½	
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	10	122½	122	122	— ⅝
23	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
21¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	3	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	3	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¼g)	5	15	14⅜	15	Jun10
16⅝	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	12	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	1	29	29	29	Jun18
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	Jun18
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	25	20	19⅞	20	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	9	16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
11⅞	7⅜	Boston & Maine	4	1½	1⅜	1½	Jun18
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun11
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun18
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
25⅞	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	*4	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jun18
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	Jun11
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun18
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	4	10½	10½	10½	Jun18
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4	4	4	Jun18
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	1	26	26	26	+ ½
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jun17
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun17
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅜
5¼	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	13⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	Jun18
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun18

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Jun18
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51½	52⅝	M y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	3	11½	11¼	11¼	Jun17
13¾	10⅞	Canada Dry 60)	5	13	13	13	Jun18
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun10
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	3	27	26½	27	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Jun16
63	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	46⅜	46	46	
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	1	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	3	17¼	16½	16½	— ¾
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	Jun18
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	Jun17
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	5	32½	32¼	32½	
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	6⅞	3¾	3¾	Jun18
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun16
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	3	19½	19½	19½	
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	14¼	14	14	— ¼
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	18	18	18	+1
3	2¼	Ches Corp	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1½	⅜	Chi & E Ill	2	1	1		Jun18
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	3	1⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	½	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	Jun16
8⅛	3⅜	Chi Great W pf	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun18
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	*1	41½	41½	41½	+1
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jun17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun11
¼	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	4	¼	¼	¼	Jun 9
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun10
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun17
13⅛	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	18	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	62	59¼	57½	59¼	+1⅜
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun10
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+1⅛
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	*1	26	26	26	+ ⅝
38½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	11	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	8	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	6	90	89⅞	90	Jun18
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jun 7
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (1½a)	3	13½	13½	13½	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	20	20	20	
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17	17	17	Jun18
21¾	14⅞	Col Br A (.90g)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	5	3⅛	3	3	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	75¾	75	75	Jun18
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	5	5	5	
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun18
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	77½	77½	77½	
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	8	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¾)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jun12
37⅞	28¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¾)	1	104	104	104	Jun13
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	613	⅛	⅛	⅛	
62¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	27	64¼	61⅛	64	+2½
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	9	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3¾	3½	3¾	Jun12
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	8	16	15¾	16	Jun18
33	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	10	29½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cop (¼g)	19	12	12	12	Jun18
7¾	5¾	Cons Edison (2)	13	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Oil ct (5)	9	59	98½	99	+ ⅛
107⅜	95	Con Film Ind	12	¾	¾	¾	Jun18
9	7¼	Cons Laund	8	2½	2½	2½	Jun17
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	
1½	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
6⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	4	5½	5½	5½	
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	25½	25½	25½	Jun18
106⅜	99½	Con Pow pf(4½)	5	101¼	101¼	101¼	Jun18
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Cont Bak (B)	35	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
101½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	99	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅜
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	7	34⅜	34	34	— ¼
8¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	3	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
40¼	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
22⅞	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	16	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	8	17¾	17½	17⅝	Jun18
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jun13
47⅞	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	48	48	48	+ ⅛
47⅜	33¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun16
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	7	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ½
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	*1	15½	15½	15½	
8¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	9	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(¼g)	4	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	40½	40	40½	Jun14
15⅞	11½	Crown Zel (¾g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun18
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	7	38¼	38	38¼	
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	2	86¾	86⅜	86¾	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
53	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jun18
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	8	14	13⅞	14	Jun18
25	20	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jun16
1⅞	1	Cur

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

$118,000,000 Orders Go To Defense Firms

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The War Department has awarded a $73,764,450 contract to the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, which manufactures bombers for the United States and Britain. The order was for planes and spare parts.

The Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, N. J., received a $7,977,503 order for engines and spare parts.

Other army contracts totaling more than $25,000,000 for warplanes and for expansion of facilities for production of various munitions were announced by the War Department.

The Bell Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., received a $7,407,540 order for planes and spare parts. A $3,118,435 contract went to the Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., Santa Monica, Calif., for planes and parts.

A $10,870,000 contract for an additional building, machinery and equipment for manufacture of aircraft machine guns, was awarded the Buffalo Arms Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y. It involved a lease agreement with the Defense Plant Corporation.

Parts for Army Cars

The High Standard Manufacturing Company, Inc., New Haven, Conn., received a $4,300,000 contract representing acquisition by the Defense Plant Corporation of a site, plant and machinery for manufacture of machine guns. The plant, located between New Haven and Hamden, will be leased to the firm for operation.

Other contracts included:

General Electric Company, West Lynn, Mass., machinery and equipment for geared impellers for aircraft engines, $752,532.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich., machinery and equipment for manufacture of tail fuselage sections for medium bombers, $93,967.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation granted approximately $18,000,000 of loans to defense plants to build airplane parts, light army cars, and other defense equipment.

Largest of the new loans was $7,226,044 for the construction and equipping of an airplane propellor plant at Toledo, Ohio, to be leased and operated by the American Propellor Corporation.

Others included: $3,725,001 to build and equip an airplane parts plant at Houston, Texas, to be leased and operated by the Hughes Tool Company.

American Bantam Car Co., Butler, Pa.; $1,094,870 for use in connection with making cars and parts for the Army.

Total of $2,699,680 to build and equip a plant at Cleveland, to make steel forgings for the airplane industry, the plant to be leased and operated by the Champion Machine and Forging Company.

Loan for Guns, Tanks

Loan of $2,242,323 to build and equip a plant at Belleville, N. J., to make naval aircraft equipment, to be leased and operated by Walter Kidde & Co. The Kidde company also participated in a $132,725 authorization for expanding the company's present plant at Bloomfield, N. J., to make fire control and other aeronautic equipment.

Ohio Crankshaft Co., Cleveland; $393,500 to buy machinery in connection with the making of crankshafts, diesel and gasoline engines for the Navy.

N. A. Woodworth Co., Ferndale, Mich.; $237,400 for expansion of the factory and more equipment to make airplane parts for the Army.

Kenlee Corp., Detroit; $230,000 for use in the making of machine gun and tank parts.

Elastic Stop Nut Corp., Union, N. J.; $608,736 to buy equipment for the manufacture of airplane parts.

Redford Tool and Die Company, Detroit; $175,000.

In most cases, the authorizations were made through the Defense Plant Corporation, an RFC subsidiary, and plants will be built and equipment bought which will remain Government property, but will be used by private companies in fulfilling defense contracts.

Foreign Exchange Rates

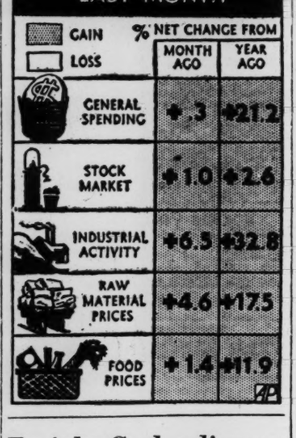
12 noon, June 19

	Europe†				Prev.
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity		
Cables‡	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.03		
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	§		
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526		
Germany—mark*	.4000x	.4000x	.4033		
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537		
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220		
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468		
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426		
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961		
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748		
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208		
	South America				
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2380	.2375	.7187		
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025		
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060		
Peru—sol†	.1550	.1550	.4740		
Uruguay—peso†	.4175	.4175	.6583		
	Far East				
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440		
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180		
Java—florin	.5331	.5331	.6806		
Hong Kong—dol	.2462	.2456	*		
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*		
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613		
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987	.4987	.5000		
	Canada				
Canada—dollar	.8812	.8800	1.6931		
	Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§		

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

N. Y. Central Plans Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to sell $15,000,000 of equipment trust certificates maturing in 1 to 10 years. Proceeds from the sale, if made, would go toward paying for some of the equipment the road ordered recently in an extensive rehabilitation program.



Freight Carloadings Up 1.2 P. C. in Week; 21.0 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 862,975 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended June 14.

This was an increase of 10,035 cars, or 1.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 150,054 cars, or 21.0 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 229,020 cars, or 36.1 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This wk	Last wk	—Incr. over— Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	368,542	6,230	75,129
Less than carlot mdse	159,597	†115	11,243
Coal	158,621	7,143	36,580
Grain and grain p'd'cts	57,006	1,441	6,550
Livestock	10,007	†257	398
Forest products	42,488	310	8,208
Ore	73,549	†4,793	9,319
Coke	13,165	243	2,723

†Decrease.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

July Wheat:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago	1.00	.98¾	.98⅝	.98⅞	
Minneapolis	.96⅜	.95⅞	.96¼	.95⅝	
Kansas City	.91⅜	.90⅛	.91⅜	.90	
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.77½	.77½	
September Wheat:					
Chicago	1.01⅝	1.00½	1.01⅜	1.00½	
Minneapolis	.97⅜	.96¾	.97½	.96¾	
Kansas City	.93¼	.91¼	.93¼	.91⅞	
December Wheat:					
Chicago	1.03⅜	1.02⅝	1.03⅛	1.02½	
Minneapolis	.99⅛	.99	.99⅛	.98½	
Kansas City	.95⅛	.94⅛	.95¼	.93⅞	
July Corn:					
Chicago	.73¼	.72⅞	.73¼	.73⅛	
Kansas City	.....	.....	.67⅞	.68⅛	
September Corn:					
Chicago	.75¾	.75	.75¼	.75¼	
July Oats:					
Chicago	.....	.....	.35⅜	.35⅜	
Minneapolis	.31⅞	.31⅜	.31⅜	.31¾	
Winnipeg	.38	.37¾	.37⅞	.37⅞	
Rye, Chicago					
July old	.....	.....	.50	.50	
July new	.55½	.55¼	.55¼	.55¼	
September old	.....	.....	.50¼	.50½	
September new	.56⅞	.56⅝	.56⅛	.56½	
December	.59½	.59	.59½	.59	

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.27	10.35	10.27	10.35	10.32
September	10.50	10.55	10.45	10.52	10.52
October	10.60	10.87	10.55	10.65	10.65
December	10.75	10.87	10.75	10.85	10.85

Soy Beans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.39	1.41¾	1.38¾	1.41⅜	1.39⅜
Oct., old	.....	1.32¾	1.30	1.32⅝	1.30½
New	1.30	1.32⅞	1.30	1.32⅜	1.30½
Dec.	1.31⅜	1.34	1.31½	1.33⅞	1.31⅞

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	.....	.....	.....	92.8b	92.8
Oct.	93.0	93.3	93.0	93.1	93.2
Dec.	93.2	93.3	93.2	93.2	93.2
Tops					
July	126.5	126.6	126.5	126.5	127.0
Oct.	123.0	123.0	122.7	122.7	123.0
Dec.	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.8	121.3

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	14.02	14.19	13.94	14.18	14.09
Oct.	14.23	14.40	14.14	14.39	14.25
Dec.	14.32	14.50	14.22	14.49	14.36
Jan.	14.34	14.34	14.34	14.36b	14.37
Mar.	14.37	14.60	14.26	14.57	14.40
May	14.38	14.60	14.27	14.59	14.41

Spots—14.92. b Bid

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	19.73	14.80	14.65	14.65	14.65
December	14.73	14.75	14.72	14.75	14.71
June	14.70	14.75	14.07	14.67	14.55

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sept. No. 3	2.60	2.61	2.57	2.57	2.60
Wld Sept. No. 4	1.00½	1.00½	.98	.98	.99½

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.66	11.77	11.56	11.76	11.69
Oct.	11.52	11.65	11.47	11.65	11.57

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.80	7.80	7.78	7.78	7.82
Sept.	7.90	7.92	7.87	7.87	7.92

Crude Rubber

New Standard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	20.90	20.90	20.89	20.89	20.60
Dec.	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.76

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	.....	.....	.....	11.90b	11.90

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

Dec.	6.08	6.08	6.05	6.05	6.15

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Nov.*	36.90	37.45	36.90	37.15	36.80

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.*	29.25	29.50	29.25	29.25	29.20

*S.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

Acquires Printing Firm

NEW YORK—The SkilPrint Co., Inc., printers and publishers, announce the acquisition of the financial printing business of J. L. Feller and the appointment of Mr. Feller as vice president in charge of financial printing.

Exchange Seat $28,000

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—A membership in the New York Stock Exchange changed hands today for $28,000, a price $2,000 higher than the previous transfer, made June 4.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 3⅜s '47-'43	106.12	106.12	106.12
10 2⅞s '60-'55	110.27	110.27	110.27

Home Owners Loan

1 2⅛s '44-'42	102.6	102.6	102.6

New York City Bonds

21 3s '80	104⅛	104	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54	54	54
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101	101	101
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	106	106	106
2 Allehany cv 5s '44	88½	88½	88½
15 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108	108	108
19 Am & For P 5s 2030	56½	56	56
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅜	102¼	102¼
1 Am T & T 5½s '43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 ArkMGyB&T 5s 64	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
8 AT&SF 4s 95	109	108⅞	109
12 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99⅞	99½	99½
6 AT&SF 4½s 48	104	104	104
4 Atl&Chs AL 4½s 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64½	64½
1 A C Line 5s 45	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
9 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	65¾	65⅝	65⅝
9 B&O 95 st A	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
10 B&O 95 st A reg	32¾	32¾	32¾
7 B&O 95 st C	39	38¾	38¾
2 B&O 2000 st D	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 B&O 96 st F	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
54 B&O cv 60 st	28	27¼	27½
8 B&O 4s 48	63¼	63⅛	63¼
10 B&O 95 W 50 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	46¼	46¼	46¼
8 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Beth Stl 3s 60	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Big Sandy 4s 44	107½	107½	107½
25 Boston&Me 4½s 70	28⅞	28½	28¾
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	66½	66½	66½
5 Bos & NY Air Ln 4s 55	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 BklynU Gas 5s 45	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104	104	104
3 Buf Gen ELi 4½s 81	113	113	113
15 Buf R&P 57 st	41½	41¼	41¼
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34	57	57	57
110 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
7 Bush Term 5s 55	48¼	48	48
1 Bush Term 4s 52	71	71	71
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	108	108	108
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100¾	100½	100¾
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Can Pac 5s '54	79	79	79
4 Can Pac 4s perp	60	59½	59½
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Celanese 3s '55	99⅛	99	99
15 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	97	96¾	97
9 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74	73¾	73¾
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	16¼	16¼	16¼
9 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
9 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	84½	84½	84½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	82½	82½	82½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	93½	93½
2 Chi Gt West Inc 4½s	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
2 Chi Gt West 4s '88	66¼	66¼	66¼
36 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8⅝	8¾
13 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1 CM&StP 4½s '89 C	37¼	37¼	37¼
3 CM&StP 4½s '89E	37½	37½	37½
12 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	24½	24¼	24¼
4 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	24	24	24
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	17⅛	2	2
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16	16	16
10 Chi & NW 4s '87	23	23	23
2 Chi & NW 4½s '87 reg	21¾	21¾	21¾
20 CRI & P 4½s '52A	13⅛	13	13
3 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	1½	1½	1½
13 CRI & P 4s '88	20½	20¼	20¼
9 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
9 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	12⅛	12	12
19 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
3 Childs Co 5s 43	38	37	37
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
16 CC&StL 4½s 77	55¾	55⅛	55⅛
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	88½	88	88
2 ClexUnTerm 5s 73	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 ClexUnTerm 4½s 77C	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Col G & I 5s 70	80	80	80
30 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	22	22
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
35 Coml Mack inc 6s ww	45¼	44¾	45⅛
31 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110⅛	110	110⅛
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
20 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105½	105½
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Con Rys 4s 54	21½	21½	21½
21 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110½	110½	110½
4 Consum Pow 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
14 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	18¾	18⅛	18¼
1 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	17	17	17
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98	98	98
17 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝
4 D & R G 4½s 36	13	13	13
51 D & R G 4s 36	13	12⅞	13
5 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1⅞	1¾	1¾
14 D & R G West5s78	13	12⅞	12⅞
11 Det Ed 3s '70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¾	106½	106½
38 Erie rfg 5s '67	27	26¾	26¾
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	27	26¾	26¾
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	92	92	92
26 Erie gen lien 4s '96	56¼	56	56
10 Erie cv 4s D '53	50¾	50¾	50¾
2 Erie Gene 6s '57	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	92	91½	92
2 Gt Nor 4⅞s '77 E	91¼	91¼	91¼
22 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100⅝	100½	100⅝
2 Gt Nor 4s 1st H	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	70¼	70¼	70¼
18 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	46¾	46⅜	46¾
13 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s '54	103½	103	103
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	10¾	10½	10¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	103	103	103
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45¼	45¼	45¼
11 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46⅝	46	46
3 Ill Cen 5s '55	53	53	53
22 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	49¾	49½	49¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45	45	45
3 Ind Un Ry 3½s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
31 Inter Iron cv 4s 47	99	98¾	98¾
16 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56	13	12¾	12¾
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	12¾	12¾	12¾
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38¾	38¾	38¾
12 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	86⅜	85½	85½
3 Int T&T 4½s 52	43¾	43¾	43¾
11 Int T&T 5s 55	45⅞	45¾	45¾
1 Jas F&Clea 5s 59	55½	55½	55½
5 Jones&LaughSt3¼s81	98¼	98	98
1 K C South 5s 50	73	73	73
1 K C Term 4s 60	108¼	108	108¼
1 Kelly-Spr 6s 46	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Kresge Found 3s 50	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	65½	65	65
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	67½	67¼	67¼
3 L&CMS 3½s 97	91¾	91	91¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	71¾	71¼	71¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	70¾	70	70¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 44 st	95½	95½	95½
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	57	57	57
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	47½	47½	47½
13 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30½	30⅛	30½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28⅜	28	28
8 Libby,McN&L 4s55	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 Liggett & M 7s44	119	119	119
7 Lion Oil cv 4½s52	99¼	99	99¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s49	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s49 2st	96¼	96¼	96¼
7 Louis & N 3½s50A	104	104	104
1 Marion St Shov 6s47st	98	98	98
5 Market St Ry 5s45 st	77½	77½	77½
5 McKess&Rob 5½s50	114¼	114	114¼
30 Met WSideECh 4s38	63¾	63¾	63¾
9 Mich Con Gas4s63	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
1 MSP&SSM Mar 5½s78	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
13 M-K-Tex 5s62A	29½	29	29½
4 M-K-T 4½s78	25¾	25½	25½
38 M-K-T 1st 4s90	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
6 M-K-Tex 4s62B	24⅝	24¼	24¼
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
23 Mo Pac 5s77F	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s77ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
6 Mo Pac 5s78G	24⅛	23¾	23¾
4 Mo Pac 5s81 I	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
9 Mo Pac 5s'81 I ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	111½	111½	111½
6 Mor & Essex 5s'55	40¾	40½	40½
19 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	36½	36	36¼
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s'60	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Nat Distill 3½s'49	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Natl Steel 3s'65	105¼	104⅝	105¼
1 Natl Supply 3s'54	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Newark Gas 5s'48	120½	120½	120½
2 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	108¼	108¼	108¼
9 N Orl Term 4s'53	72⅜	72¼	72¼
6 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	41	41	41
2 NO Tex&M 5s'35 A ct	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	39	39	39
1 NY&Har 3½s 2000	104	104	104
60 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62⅜	61½	61¾
26 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56¾	56½	56¾
9 NYC cn 4s'98	61¼	61⅛	61⅛
28 NYC 3¾s'46	95	94¾	94¾
18 NYC cv 3¼s'52	60	59⅞	60
13 NYC&HR 3½s'97	79¾	79¼	79¾
1 NYChi&StL 6s'41	99	99	99
8 NYChi&StL 5½s'74 A	73⅛	72⅞	73⅛
18 NYChi&StL 4½s'78	61¼	60½	60⅞
1 N Y Ch&StL 3½s'47	95½	95½	95½
2 NY Dock Co 4s'51	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s'65	109	109	109
2 NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	53	53	53
2 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
8 NY NH & H cit 6s '40	42	41¾	41¾
1 NY & R Gas 6s'51 A	106	106	106
6 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	99¾	99	99
1 Niagara Falls P3½s'66	110½	110½	110½
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	22¼	22¼	22¼
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 rgn ct	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Norf & W 4s '96	127¼	127¼	127¼
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65¾	65½	65⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	56½	56½	56½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
15 Nor Pac 4s '97	75¼	75	75¼
1 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	72½	72½	72½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
30 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110¾	110½	110¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	70	70	70
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	110	109⅞	110
7 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	111¼	111⅛	111¼
6 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 Panhandle E Pi 3s '60	102½	102½	102½
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
9 Pen Co 4s '63	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
5 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
4 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	94	93½	94
14 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	102	102	102
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	102	102	102
18 Pen RR 4s '48	112	112	112
9 Pen RR 3½s '70	94¾	94½	94½
3 Pen RR 3½s '52	89½	89½	89½
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	78	78	78
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	66	66	66
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	6	6	6
13 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	26	26	26
23 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	104¾	104½	104½
3 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	54½	54½	54½
11 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	81⅞	81½	81½
1 Prov Sec 4s '57	4½	4½	4½
1 Pub Svc E&G 8s 2037	220	220	220
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	67½	67⅜	67½
3 Rem Rand 4¼s '56 ww	105⅛	105⅛

Machinists Continue Strike At San Francisco Shipyard

By the Associated Press

American Federation of Labor machinists continued their strike against San Francisco shipyards today, unable to settle a controversy among themselves over returning to work.

The controversy became so acute that some observers believed Lodge 68 was in danger of losing its A. F. of L. charter. They said Harvey W. Brown, International President, implied the suspension was coming when he exchanged words with Harry Hook, Business Agent of the local.

Mr. Brown presented his plea on behalf of the International Executive Board that the strikers return to work. He asked them to leave their grievances to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board for settlement. He told them President Roosevelt requested they do so in the interest of national defense.

Then wrangling broke out. Reliable reports filtering from the closed session said Mr. Brown and the back-to-work faction were opposed by a group led by Mr. Hook and E. F. Dillon, also a Business Agent.

Other strike news included:

Washington — The Mediation Board acted to settle labor disputes at the Marlin Rockwell Corporation, Plainville, Conn., and at the Colfax Plant of the Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh.

Congress of Industrial Organizations union members at the Connecticut plant accepted the Board's recommendation that wage issues be settled by arbitration. The company promised its answer by Monday. The union asked 10 cent hourly wage boosts for all workers. The management said the current hourly rate averaged 68 9-10 cents. The firm makes plane ball bearings and employs about 1,225 persons.

C. I. O. employees of the Pittsburgh utility firm acceded to the Mediation Board's request to keep on working while negotiations proceeded toward settlement of a dispute with a rival independent union over employee representation.

New Orleans—A two-year agreement on basic wage rates and on a plan for "no strikes, no lockouts and no curtailment of production" was approved here by the Gulf Shipbulders Conference, composed of shipbuilders, ship repair yard operators and labor and Government leaders.

The agreement calls for a basic wage rate of $1.07 per hour for skilled mechanics, with time and a half overtime on new construction, and double time for Sunday or holiday work and on overtime on repair work. Included was a clause for adequate machinery for adjustment of grievances and disputes, and provision for apprentice training.

Washington — Adolf Lunde Jr., Secretary of the Committee of Independent Shipyard Unions, announced yesterday that the Committee had ratified OPM's tentative agreement for stabilizing wage and working conditions in Atlantic Coast shipyards.

Mr. Lunde said the Committee's representatives decided to ratify the plan after conferences with Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission, Joseph Powell, aid to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and OPM officials.

Washington — The Wage-Hour Administration announced yesterday that a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour had been recommended for employees in the knitted and men's woven underwear and commercial knitting industry.

The recommendation was made by a special committee for the industry, and if approved by Wage-Hour Administrator Philip Fleming would boost the hourly pay of an estimated 15,000 of the industry's 68,000 employees.

Washington—The Senate Commerce Committee has approved legislation continuing the Maritime Labor Board for one year after voting to strip it of future authority to mediate disputes between maritime management and labor.

The House has passed a bill continuing the Board for two years and retaining its mediation powers. Under the legislation approved by the Committee, the Board could mediate only in cases already before it. Its activities thus would be confined largely to encouraging maritime employers and employees to "make and maintain written agreements."

Chicago—A five cent an hour wage increase for 14,000 street carmen employed by the Chicago surface lines was approved yesterday by Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe.

Seattle, Wash. — Employers' spokesmen announced rejection of the National Defense Mediation Board's proposal for immediate resumption—on an industry-wide basis—of working agreement negotiation with the International Woodworkers of America (C. I. O.).

Story of U. S. Coat of Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

The coat of arms of the United States, its origin, its meaning, and its challenge in a world where tyranny once more is striving for pre-eminence, are set forth in a brochure prepared by William Holmes Cobb, native of Plymouth, N. H., descendant of a family of soldiers, one of whom served on General Washington's staff in the Revolutionary War, another of whom served with General Wolfe at Quebec.

The story of the coat of arms begins with a historic entry in the journal of the Continental Congress, in which it was "Resolved, That Dr. Franklin, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Jefferson be a committee to prepare a device for a Seal of the United States."

The writer of the brochure, a student of heraldry and of history, says:

"Let us consider what they wished to include in their armorial achievement. First, they wished to tell the world that . . . they had won a great victory, gained their independence, and established a government of free men in America. . . . Then, for the benefit of their posterity, they wished to show the secrets of their form of government, how it could be successfully operated, and what measures were necessary to insure its preservation."

Golden Circle

The whole design is enclosed in a golden circle, the circle signifying strength; the golden color representing the sun and gold.

In the zenith of the circle, the student of heraldry points out, is the crest, composed of three elements: a constellation of stars, a cloud, and a glory. This unit of the design, because of its position of eminence and its celestial quality, he holds to have a religious significance, and sees in it a reference to the Trinity. There are 13 five-pointed stars, one for each of the original Colonies. "The cloud surrounding the stars symbolizes the protection and guidance of Almighty God," he says, and "the glory breaking through the cloud symbolizes the spiritual strength that emanates from Deity."

In the lower portion of the design are five elements, each in itself a symbol of unity and of power: The American eagle, the escutcheon which is the eagle's breast, the scroll bearing the motto "E Pluribus Unum," the olive branch held by the eagle in one talon, and the bundle of arrows held in the other.

Interpretation

Mr. Cobb interprets each unit of the arms and each color.

He sees a close resemblance between the coat of arms of our Nation and the "ever-lasting arms as given by St. Paul" in the sixth chapter of Ephesians:

"Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might.

"Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.

"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.

"Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand.

"Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness;

"And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace;

"Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked.

"And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God."

Mr. Cobb has titled his booklet, "The American Challenge."

Five-Ride Plan at Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

Defense workers on wheels—tens of thousands of them—are solving the housing and transportation problem in this area by a resourceful application of the old taxi slogan: "Five ride for the price of one."

Solving what might have been an acute housing problem, workers are driving long distances to and from work, in order to dwell in semi-rural areas. The co-operative manner in which they are solving their transportation problem sets an interesting example in conservation—in saving wear and tear on automobiles, gasoline, and human energy.

Five-for-the-price-of-one transportation isn't a new idea in Southern California, where year-round driving weather and wide, fast highways have been key factors in Los Angeles' development. Many years ago, W. P. Whitsett, founder of the town of Van Nuys in San Fernando valley, advocated it for college students living in rural areas, for office workers, and employees in industrial plants who wanted to reside on garden-acre farms.

Forty Winks

In The Lockheed Aircraftsman, published monthly by employees of the aircraft factory at Burbank, Calif., Newell Farrar, Editor, describes how the plan works in an editorial called "Forty Winks":

"If you will but inquire, it is almost a certainty that you will find several Lockheed employees living near you who are working the same shift.

"If you contact them and work out a schedule whereby you ride to work in each other's cars you will find each car lasting longer and that your wife will enjoy having transportation one or two days each week, but above all. . . .

"The traffic flow will be so curtailed that you can grab those precious extra 40 winks and still get to work on time."

In many aircraft factories and defense industries bulletin boards are cluttered with appeals from workers like these:

"Driving from Long Beach for morning shift. Can take two more passengers. . . . "

"Three workers on evening shift want two others to share co-operative driving plan to Pasadena. . . ."

Loaded Cars

Fewer cars are driving up to the defense factories with only one or two workers. Many unload five or six passengers, gathered up at street corners and busy intersections on the way to work, and distributed at the end of the shift.

"All five of us have cars," said one worker. "We've worked it out so that each of us takes his own car one day each week. Besides being a great saving, you can just guess how much our wives like the idea, because they have the cars on the other days."

Not a small consideration are the warm friendships that develop among these co-operative riders, many of whom are neighbors, both at work and at home.

H. Phelps Gates.

Axis Consulates' Closing Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—The closing of all Axis-controlled or influenced consulates through which Nazi Germany and its allies might be conducting espionage, sabotage, and propaganda activities is urged on President Roosevelt by the American Labor Party today. George Marlin, Acting State Executive Director of the Party, in making the announcement, characterized the closing of Germany's propaganda offices in the United States as "a long step in the direction of all-out defense of the United States."

"The shutting down of these headquarters will remove one of the most important forces working for intolerance and racial hatred among New York City's 7,000,000 persons of many religions," he said.

"Although the Nazi propaganda machine in this City will be hampered by the closing of their consulates from which they could scan the harbor, watching ships leaving with valuable cargoes for England, they will immediately begin working through the offices of other nations friendly to Berlin. These should be shut down now without further ceremony."

It's Girl Messengers Now

Wide World

They Fill In the Labor Shortage

Joseph Seidman, chief delivery clerk for the Postal Telegraph Company in Baltimore, Md., routes the girls who have replaced the company's messenger boys. To make up for the loss of the boys who have moved into better paying jobs in the defense industries, the company recently began to employ girls to make deliveries in the downtown district.

Ickes Warns of Oil Regulation

Continued from Page 1

civilian needs without restriction if that be physically possible."

Acting Attorney General Francis Biddle appeared before the conference to propose an emergency truce with the score of oil companies against which the Department of Justice has brought an antitrust suit. Mr. Biddle said he "firmly believed that a plan can be worked out satisfactorily to the industry and to us."

The threatened eastern oil famine, as far as the producers are concerned, comes in the midst of plenty so great that Mr. Ickes has taken special steps to insure greater consumption from Gulf Coast tanks.

First move came in the form of an arrangement with the Lend-Lease Administration and the Navy Department by which American refiners will be given opportunity to supply "not less than 50 per cent of the petroleum products purchased by them for the use of Great Britain."

Boon to Refiners

"Now that the Lease-Lend Administration is to use American funds to secure oil for England it is deemed only right that American refineries be given the opportunity to supply at least part of the business," Mr. Ickes explained.

Heretofore England has been obtaining virtually all of its petroleum products from South America, using the 50 tankers transferred from their normal East Coast United States run for this trade.

"Various oil interests, especially Gulf independents, have said they can meet part of this demand and some of them expressed a desire to bid on the business," Mr. Ickes' office explained. "The Co-ordinator's agreement with the Lease-Lend Administration and the Navy Department will give them that opportunity. The Navy is acting as purchasing agent for the Lease-Lend Administration in the matter of oil for England.

"By arranging for American refiners to supply this British business, it will be possible to prevent some of the accumulation in Gulf Coast storage and thus reduce the 'back-log' which has been built up. It also will enable American refineries to continue operations which might have been threatened because of the absence of adequate transportation to East Coast markets.

No Deficiency

"It should be distinctly understood by the public," Mr. Ickes said, "that the placing of British orders with American refineries will not affect the transportation situation which is causing the deficiency of supply on the East Coast. It will not in any way diminish the supply available for the East Coast.

"Our job, as far as the East Coast is concerned, is still to find means of transportation, and the arrangements to make British orders available to American refineries will not affect East Coast transportation one way or another, but will enable American plants, with American workmen on American soil, to help in the defense effort."

Mr. Ickes is sticking to his contention that gasoline and oil consumers in the eastern states will be hard hit before next winter is over. He denied statements by railroad executives that the use of idle tank cars would break the back of the shortage, declaring that there is not the motive power available to move them. Rerouting of three large tankers June 18 from a California-East Coast run to a Gulf Coast-East Coast run will increase the eastern supply appreciably, but "won't do the trick," he said. He also accused oil men of being optimistic in their estimates of time require to build pipelines.

His advisers have told him it will take 14 months to build the line from Illinois to the East Coast after the Senate passes an authorization bill now before it.

Lehmann and Castagna Disks By Columbia New Song Treats

Review of Recordings

Two important vocal debuts for Columbia have been issued during current weeks. One is a Brahms lieder recital by Lotte Lehmann and a single disk of two arias from Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah" by Bruna Castagna, contralto.

The Brahms songs, which are, of course, beautifully sung and interpreted by Mme. Lehmann, represent the German in his most folksy, sentimental, or "gemutlich" side.

Mme. Lehmann sings a number of favorites including Wie Bist Du, Meine Königin (Where Are You, My Lovely Queen), Sonntag (Sunday), Erlaube Mir (Allow Me), Feinsliebchen, du Sollst Mir Nicht Barfuss Gehn (My Darling, You Must Not Go Barefooted), Die Mainacht (May Night) and O Liebliche Wangen (Thy Lovely Cheeks).

Our personal preference was for the lighter-hearted lieder such as "Sunday," the song of a lover who regrets that he sees his beloved only at church, the playfulness of the "Barefooted" song and the high delicate romance in "Thy Lovely Cheeks."

Castagna Voice Just Right

Bruna Castagna's voice seems to have just the dusky shades needed to depict the temptress of Saint-Saens' opera, "Samson and Delilah." She sings the "Fair Spring Is Returning" air and the more familiar "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," in French, with orchestral accompaniment.

The Cleveland Orchestra, under Artur Rodzinski, does a good waxing, for Columbia, of the familiar waltzes from Richard Strauss's opera, "Der Rosenkavalier." Robert Casadesus, pianist, plays nicely a very Iberian-feeling "Impromptu" of Chabrier, coupling with it his more familiar and lively "Scherzo-Valse," also a Columbia disk.

In the popular field Xavier Cugat, who continues unabated in popularity, either personally or on disks, records a rumba recital under "Rumba With Cugat," for Columbia, eight sides. Eddy Duchin is in typical vein with an easy version of "Time and Time Again" coupled with "Maria Elena," a waltz.

Raymond Scott and his orchestra couple a currently popular ditty, "Just a Little Bit South of North Carolina," in smooth style, with a smooth version of "In the Hush of the Night," a song based on a familiar Rimsky-Korsakoff theme. Gene Krupa and his band couple in an Okeh label the current tunes, "Maria Elena" and "A Rendezvous in Rio," a rumba. Claude Thornhill of the excellent arrangements comes to bat again in a slow, quite realistic "Sleepy Serenade" and the popular "Do I Worry?" for Okeh.

"Blues" by Artie Shaw

In the specialties classification Victor is out in front with Artie Shaw's two-sided "Blues," from William Grant Still's "Lenox Avenue Suite," music which reveals Mr. Still as very familiar with the blues even though he rates as a classical composer. The New Friends of Rhythm, a group of "long hairs" (symphonic musicians) gone "swing," contribute a dulcet "Coo, Dinny, Coo," an arrangement, plus a play on words, of Dinicu's "Hora Staccato," a Rumanian folk song. They couple with it a very musicianly, if not over swingily, version of "Sweet Sue."

Benny Goodman's Sextet plays easy-paced jive in "A Smo-o-oth One," coupled with faster paced "Good Enough to Keep," for Columbia. Frankie Carle, pianist of Horace Heidt's Orchestra, is featured on both sides of a Columbia label, "Toy Piano Jump," featuring as much of that style as Mr. Heidt can comfortably toy with, coupled with a rhythmic "Toy Piano Minuet," in the vein, on the other side.

Ray McKinley's Quartet do a boogie-woogie version of "Tea for Two," coupling with it an easy smooth version by Will Bradley's Orchestra, of which the quartet are members, of "Think of Me."

In a new Bluebird recording Shep Fields drops all the clichées of his "Rippling Rhythm" for a smooth straightforward style in recordings of "I Found a Million Dollar Baby," coupled with Tchaikovsky's "Marche Slave." Sonny Dunham, of the stratosphere trumpet, eases up on the old horn for a smooth easy version of "Throwing Pebbles in the Mill Stream," coupled with "Bar Babble," a clever tune in Tuxedo Junction rhythm.

Joan Merrill of the radio sings torchily "As If You Didn't Know" and a modern drama of frustration, "Twiddlin' My Thumbs" from the film, "Time Out for Rhythm," with Lou Bring's Orchestra, for Bluebird.

Diplomats; Observers Off to Europe

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Two European and two South American diplomats and a group of American officers assigned to duty as observers abroad left yesterday on the Yankee Clipper for Europe.

Eelco Nicholas van Kleffens, Foreign Minister for the Netherlands Government in Exile, and the Netherlands Minister for Colonies, Charles J. I. M. Walter, headed the diplomatic group which included Dr. Miguel Angel Carcano, Ambassador to Vichy from Argentina, and Manuel Bianchi, Ambassador to London from Chile.

The United States observers were Commander Howard A. Flanagan, U. S. N., reported going to London as an Embassy attaché; Lieut. Col. Franklin A. Hart, United States Army, of Washington, and Lieut. John P. Grogan, Belleville, Ill.; Lieut. James C. Jones, Yankton, S. D.; Lieut. David W. Anderson, Alhambra, Calif.; Lieut. Leslie E. Colby, Chicago; Lieut. Robert E. Jenkins, Gallipolis, Ohio; Lieut. Alfred Karp, Boston, Mass., and Ensign Donald M. Riat, Washington, all of the Navy.

General Classified

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FURNISHED COTTAGE for rent in Ossipee Mountains (near lake) by the season or month; all modern conveniences. Box J-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MAC LeROY FARM, Barnett, Vt. (P. O. address East Ryegate, R. D.), Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Roy, Proprietors. Tel. Barnet 82-14. 5 miles from Route 5; large dairy farm on mountain side; beautiful western view; 10-min. walk through fields to lake; innerspring mattresses; home cooking, country style; a convenient, restful home for vacationists; vegetables, berries, milk, cream, maple syrup from the farm; clientele selected. Folder. Rates. Reasonable.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH in suburban Philadelphia seeking singer and organist. Auditions will be held this month. Applicants should write immediately stating experience, qualifications and references. Christian Scientists preferred but not required. L-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Large growing shoe chain has several openings for thoroughly experienced shoe salesgirls, outside New York City. Applicants must state fully previous employment, age, height, marital standing, etc. Full time and part time. Box 890, 1474 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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BALTIMORE, MD.—Wanted, capable woman, help in home, family of five. 3105 California Ave., Parkville, Md. Phone Boulevard 872-J.

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Woman Cook, $15.00 week, room, board. M. W. HEWITT, Bristol, N. H. Tel. 140-3

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USED STEINWAY GRAND, good as new—Bargain for cash or terms. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

HIGH CLASS HOME
BUILDING SITE
Overlooking Allen's Creek
Near Good School
and
East Avenue Bus
270 LANDING ROAD
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
HILLSIDE 1369-J

$1.00 FINDS THE HOME YOU WANT in attractive 140 page magazine containing pictures and full descriptions of 428 properties in New England and the Adirondacks. Send $1 to PREVIEWS INC., 342 Madison Ave., New York or PREVIEWS INC., 50 Congress Street, Boston.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

Local Classified (Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth Avenue, Apt. 7, 5th Floor—Attractive, cool, single and double rooms. Marion Hacker, Commonwealth 9575.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Furnished room; private home; near transit; business people; large and small room. Call Ingersoll 2-1150.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Lady, share attractive Flatbush apt., separate room, with lady; $40 month. Newkirk B-M-T Express. Refs. MANSFIELD 6-4906 mornings.

N. Y. C., 57 West 9th St.—Large, cool, comfortable, quiet room overlooking garden for business person; private house. ST. 9-7740.

N. Y. C., Midtown—Unusually attractive single room, private bath optional; River view, swimming pool, private gardens; restaurant; owner's home; fully serviced; reasonable rental. CIrcle 6-6258.

NEW YORK CITY, 529 West 142nd —Large, bright room in quiet home. Modern private bathroom. Reasonable. Transportation convenient. AU. 3-3799.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single front room; near bath; private family; gentleman preferred. 1332 Farragut St., N. W. Georgia 7728.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—Tree Top Shelter, Ohayo Mountain; quiet home for rest and study; pleasant rooms; beautiful view of Mountains. BESSIE L. STETZENMEYER.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired. Fully Insured.
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WELL TRAINED young colored woman, Christian Scientist, desires to servie as nurse companion to adult or children, Christian Scientist preferred. SMITH, 244 W. 149th St., N. Y. C.

COMPANION or PRACTICAL NURSING; available to go anywhere; Christian Scientist. Miss Harriett Cone, 12 High St., Hartford, Conn. Phone 32-1393.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, Protestant, American, desires position light housework, cooking or chambermaid-waitress; or secretary; housekeeper. Eliz. Lorber, Fair Oaks, Orange County, New York.

UNIVERSITY WOMAN, experienced teacher, desires position as visiting tutor, companion, children or adults; full-part time. Write Box F-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

THE BAY HOUSE, Orient, Long Island, N. Y.—Refined family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted clientele; always cool; rest or recreation; home-cooked food; garden fresh vegetables; no bar; accommodates 100; booklet; $25 weekly. F. M. KING.

FOR GIRLS (Christian Scientists)—Bald Hill Farm, private home in heart of the White Mountains; a vacation of outdoor activity. Write Covin, Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Kirkland 1212 or Lexington 1913.

IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE GREEN MOUNTAINS, this old time Inn gives quiet welcome. Own garden; crackerjack cook; peaceful village. From $18 weekly. The Tavern, Grafton, Vermont. Kingsley A. Perry, owner-manager.

SUMMER HOMES

CHARLESTON, MAINE—12-room summer home to rent for the season; ideal place to rest. For particulars call Somerset 4987 (Mass.) after 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—$2500; substantial 9-room colonial house, furnished; 6 acres; farming country; electricity; unsurpassed view; safe swimming; ideal children; golf course adjacent. Hopkinton, N. H. Write P. O. Box 269, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

POCASSET, MASS., on Cape Cod — Sale or rent, attractive 7-room cottage on waterfront; electric refrigerator, gas stove, fireplace; garage; lovely view. MRS. CLARA C. CAMPBELL, 36 High Street, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 5-7113 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Iced Postum
BEHRENS' MARKET
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

SOFT—NATURAL
PERMANENT WAVES
$3.50 to $10.00
Anamae's Beauty Salon
130 John Street Dial 4-0406

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

In Summer, of all times you'll enjoy the convenience of a Howland Charge Account and Personalized Shopping Service. Just write or phone and "Charge it".
HOWLAND'S

STOCK UP
FOR ALL SUMMER IN
READ'S
SALE OF TOWELS

G. W. Fairchild & Sons, Inc.
Quality Jewelers Since 1865
STERLING GIFTS FOR THE BRIDE
By GORHAM—TOWLE—INTERNATIONAL and WALLACE
MAIN AT ARCADE

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

Craig Electrical Co.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

PICNICS
Picnic Jugs $1.00 to $3.00
Picnic Grills $1.00 to $2.50
Picnic Baskets, Picnic Broilers
Charcoal
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

PICKWICK THEATRE
GREENWICH 3760
June 19-20
DEVIL AND MISS JONES—Jean Arthur, Chas. Coburn.
ELLERY QUEEN'S PENTHOUSE MYSTERY—Ralph Bellamy.
21-23
ROAD TO ZANZIBAR—Bing Crosby, Bob Hope.
YOU'RE THE ONE — Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker.

Electrical Gifts
for the June Bride
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

THE SHIRLEY SHOPPE
Is Sole Agent For
NELLY DON DRESSES
Stripes, Prints and Solid Colors
$2.95 to $7.98
121 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 891

Waltham Watertight Strap Watches for Men and Women. The only American-made Submarine Watches.
Lester H. Denson
JEWELER
The Store With the Big Clock Tel. 1271
333 Greenwich Avenue

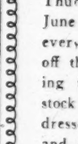
HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BE SMART—*Use*
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
We carry a very complete line
A time-saver that is economical!
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. 32-4672

Coombs
744 MAIN STREET

PARAMOUNT NATIONALLY ADVERTISED SHOES for WOMEN
Top-Sider Safety Sole Yachting Footwear
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET



RUTH DEXTER
Sports Apparel
BATHING SUITS
PLAY TOGS
SPECTATOR SPORTS DRESSES
White—CARDIGANS—Pastels
10-20—Sizes—9-17
990 Farmington Ave., West Hartford Ctr.

FRESH STRAWBERRY TARTS
5c each
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

MERIDEN

Annual June Strawberry Festival
For three days, beginning Thursday, June 19, until June 21 we are reducing everything in the store 15% off the regular price. Nothing is restricted from our stock of latest summer dresses, coats, beach wear and accessories.
This is our regular June Festival
Benson's
38-40 Colony Street

TROPICAL SUITS
for Summer Comfort
$19.75 $27.50
BESSE-BOYNTON STORE

ALLING'S
Big 4th of July Sale
Starts June 20
Nationally Advertised Merchandise at the Tower

It's always Rug cleaning time
for a thorough job of removing grit and dirt by our famous hand washing method on two sides.
PICK UP AND DELIVERY
Domestics 4c sq. ft. Orientals 6c sq. ft.
HAMRAH
1 COLONY ST. PHONE 3426

Complete line of
SUMMER FURNITURE
Bullard, Fowler & La Place
75 W. Main Street Phone 3200

Everything drastically reduced in our June CLEARANCE SALE
CHERNIACK'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

Prepare for
VACATIONLAND
at Sears
Everything to Make Your Holiday Enjoyable . . . at Savings!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Get to know
R.W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats
Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

SO EASILY DIGESTED
Mitchells'
HOMOGENIZED
VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 7-1562 NEW HAVEN

SHARTENBERG'S
the Fashion Center for YOU
ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YEARCRAFT
Suits from $19.50
Use Our 10 Pay Plan
No Extra Charge
YEARCRAFT
608 Main St. Homer S. Crofoot, Manager

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

TROPI-TEX
A regular Business Suit that Weighs only 43 ounces. $27.50
FRANK **MARTIN** & SONS INC
EST. 1892 STAMFORD, CONN.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
51 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

FULL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Nelly Don Dresses
Cotton and Rayon Sheers
Fashion Headquarters
M. Moltasch & Son, Inc.
278-280 Main Street

Buettner's
Main at Summer St., Stamford Ph. 4-2117
Better Furniture, Rugs and Carpets

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
***Women's* HAND BAGS**
Without doubt we now have the largest assortment of summer hand bags we have ever shown.
The latest styles at moderate prices
$1.00 to $2.98

PIERPONT'S DAIRY
152 DELAWARE AVENUE
Dial 3-8880—3-8881
Natural and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Waterbury's only Certified Milk Dealer

BUY NOW!
no down payment—no payments until Oct. 1st. Save on plumbing and heating.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street

SAXE & FLOTO
Florists
Beautiful Corsages for June Graduates
41 West Main Street Phone 3-1112

June—Our Anniversary Month of Sales
A Series of Events Planned to Save You Money
Musée **Liebeskind**
33-35 East Main Street

Get Out in the Sun!
Our Dress Department now has a complete stock of Women's and Misses' SLACKS—SLACK SETS, and BATHING SUITS. All so practical—yet so inexpensively priced.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Sugenheimers
To add more sun and fun to your summer vacation, we have a complete selection of
PLAY CLOTHES and BEACH APPAREL
64 BANK STREET

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

There's nothing so satisfying to the home-maker as good, dependable laundering. Killip offers several services, including Damp Wash and Finished Work, that fit every purse. You'll like Killip laundering . . . everyone else does! Why not phone 5-3311 and try it?
Get the **Killip** LAUNDERING COMPANY Quality

BUDGET YOUR FUEL
On Lowest May Price
HI-TEST COAL
and AMBRICOAL
John T. D. Blackburn Inc.
NO ORDER TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET 3-4258 3-4259

WHITNEY'S
exclusively in Albany gives you the convenience of
CHARGA-PLATE
with your charge account
CREDIT OFFICE—5th FLOOR

Headquarters for
ELGIN WATCHES
LORD ELGIN, 21 jewel
LADY ELGIN, 19 jewel
Fine Selections
FRANK H. ADAMS
66 North Pearl St.

Union Central Life Insurance Co.
MYRTLE H. STEARNS
Special Representative
Annuities—Endowments
90 State St., Room 432
Phone 5-2451 or 3-6278

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Summer Footwear
For that week-end trip or party—for camp or resort
PLAY SHOES, 1.95-5.00
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

Vacation Plans
should include, first, a visit to this store. No matter where you go, you will want to be dressed for the occasion. You may be sure that whatever you select here will be appropriate, smart and not expensive.
at McLEAN'S
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ASK US about the
NEW AUTOMOBILE
Financial Responsibility
LAW
This affects every New York car owner and operator.
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
All Kinds of Insurance
Phone OAK 6500

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

NEILSEN'S
Frozen Fancies
for
The Bridal Party
93 PONDFIELD ROAD, BRONXVILLE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0310

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 3130 Main at Custer
- 40 High Near Main
- 304 Elmwood near Summer
- Parkridge corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

NEW TURBANWAY
and other types of
Permanent Waving
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

FLOWERS
for June Weddings and Anniversaries
Delivered with Your Personal Card
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

Kamphausen Co.
Jewelers
"For the unusual"
Engagement and Wedding Ring Reasonably Priced
291 Delaware Ave. CL. 7092 Second Floor

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

CORTLAND

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS RENTED or SOLD
Easy Terms . . . Low Prices . . . CORONA . . . REMINGTON . . . ROYAL . . . UNDERWOOD
PAYNE BROS.
CORTLAND, N. Y.

Only **FRIGIDAIRE** *Has It!*
See the Frigidaire COLD WALL refrigerators with the chilling coils in the walls.
PECK'S
CORTLAND—ITHACA

FRI. - SAT.—OPPORTUNITY DAYS
YOU SAVE AT
WINTERS, 2-4 Main St.
COATS, Black, Navy, Tweeds....5.00
DRESSES, Cool Bembergs.....3.98
COTTON DRESSES 1.69
Complete Line of Play Suits and Slacks

ELMIRA

Quality Jewelers
GIFTS
GRADUATION WEDDINGS
DEISTER & BUTLER, Inc.
119 N. MAIN STREET

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

For Vacation Fun
TAKE ALONG A KODAK
Select from our big assortment of Cameras, Films and Supplies.
ELMIRA ARMS CO., Inc.
Sporting Goods, Refrigerators, Radios
117 NORTH MAIN STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

BURTON
INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

FARHART GARAGE
Sales Buick *Service*
The best in used cars
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646 Amsterdam 542

CARLSON'S
Wallpaper Paint Glass
23 So. Main St. Ph. 3830 Gloversville

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET
Send Your Rugs, Curtains . . . NOW

Robison & Smith Co., Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
JANTZEN
Swim Suits
—Sports Bar—2nd Floor—
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

Wedding Gifts
STERLING SILVER AND SILVER PLATE
KENSINGTON, AUGUST AND AMBROSIA
ALUMINUM LINES
GLASS DECORATED WITH SILVER
R. A. HEGGIE BROS. & CO.
JEWELERS

To Settle the Estate of M. G. Schultz, Tailor
MATERIALS FOR MEN'S SUITS
Imported English and Domestic Woolens, All Australian Yarns, For Sale at Below Cost
Over Lehigh Valley Ticket Office
302 E. STATE STREET PHONE 5001

PACKARD
Sales and Service
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
"MEL" COMFORT
SENECA ST. GARAGE
309 E. Seneca Street Tel. 2505

It's a Beauty!
1941 FRIGIDAIRE
at
Rothschild's

We Handle the Entire Line of
Heinz 57 Varieties
The Famous **57** VARIETIES
ATWATERS GROCERS
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*
Moeloth & Hofert *Jewelers*
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes *for Women*
Health Spot Shoes *for Men*
Simplex Flexies *for Children*
2870 Delaware Avenue Ri. 2064

BERT WILSON'S
"The Accommodating Food Merchant"
Quality Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
2960 Delaware Avenue
Prompt Delivery Phone De. 4810

2874 DELAWARE **KRAUS** INC. KENMORE, N. Y.
Kaynee Wash Suits — Rugby Swim Suits — Mallory Straws
formerly
Kenmore Haberdashery, Inc.

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Building)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
DE 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

V. H. KOROGLIAN & CO.
COMPLETE RUG SERVICE
CALL LARCHMONT 429
SALES—SERVICE
Broadloom Carpets Oriental Rugs
138 BOSTON POST ROAD

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Men's Shop of Westchester
13 Fourth St. 562 Main St.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW
IT'S DELICIOUS
IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN (Continued)

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Roulstons SELF-SERVICE STORES
at
323-325 North Grand Avenue
Near Joy Boulevard
Lowest Prices on Quality Foods

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAr ROCKAWAY 7-5179

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuity—Surety Bonds
H. M. VOEHL CO.
2135 MOTT AVENUE
Phone: Far Rockaway 7-2425—7-2726

HARRISON STUDIOS, Inc.
"Photography of the Finest"
For the "Bride and Graduate"
1008 Beach 20th St.
Phone Far Rockaway 7-2325
Branch 529 Central Ave. Ced 0686

DAVID'S SHOES
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
New Summer Showing Nationally Advertised Brands
⅓ to ½ of Original Prices
Our Prices $3.95 to $5.95

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Davey Shops
Featuring Girdles and Panty Girdles
Slips moderately priced
Anklets with Nylon Toe and Heel 25c pr.
Hosiery—Gloves—Bags—Novelty Jewelry
456 CENTRAL AVE. CEDARHURST 6689

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J. Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pictures · Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS, VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

HAROLD'S
A Completely Equipped Plant on Premises
6 HOUR CLEANING
136-68 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-1544

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-8580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Graduation Cards
Graduation Gifts
Educational Games and Toys
Lending Library for Adults and Children
THE BOOK BAR
Opposite Forest Hills Theater

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

STADIUM PHARMACY
Samuel Miller
Prompt Delivery—All Orders
Cosmetics, lending library and stationery. Delicious Hot Lunches
Sodas—Sandwiches
63-04 Burns Street Bou 8-9771

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Carol Green's
Headquarters for
Joan Kinley Dresses and Sportswear . . . $2.98 and $3.98
Complete Selection of Bathing Suits, Slack Sets and Vacation Togs.
60 So. Main Street Phone Free 6163

DANZIGER
70 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
VACATION LUGGAGE
JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
SPORTING GOODS

Flowers
For Graduation
A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS
53 W. MERRICK RD. PH. FREE 2433

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I.
Specializing in Ice Cream Scoops for Parties and Outings
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

Fleur de Lis Flower Shop
Flowers for Easter
Plants—Cut Flowers
Corsages
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

PHONE GREAT NECK 4482
ZENITH MOTOR SALES, Inc.
SALES—SERVICE
Renewed Guaranteed Used Cars
16 CUTTER MILL ROAD

WILLARD'S
Practical gifts for showers, weddings, and all occasions at popular prices
We invite you to come in and browse around
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2704

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

Georges
fine furniture
352 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK
PHONE: HEMPSTEAD 2154

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

STYLE ART DECORATORS
Creators of Beautiful Homes
formerly 252 Fulton Avenue
now 75 Main Street
HEMPSTEAD 5539

Full line of Curtains, Draperies, Slip Covers and Upholstery. Special Sale on Slip Covers (6-Piece Set), Sofa (3 cushions), 1 Chair with cushion.
Custom Made 22.50

CAMP OUTFITS
at Reasonable Prices
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
76 Main Street (next to State Theatre)
Open Evenings

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK 2 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

SALE
Complete Line of Rugs and Carpets. Bigelow Carpets, Simmons Bedding, Kroehler Living Room Pieces.
FREE INTERIOR DECORATION SERVICE
Albert's Furniture Co., Inc.
267 Front Street

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.
Phone: Hempstead 4310

HEMPSTEAD
Mattress Manufacturing Co.
"Bedding Designed to Your Taste"
78 Main Street Hempstead, L. I.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Ask about our Budget Plan
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000
Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700

Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Night and Holidays—Independence 3-4353

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8068

SHELLEY'S
BAKE SHOP
82-11 Roosevelt Ave.

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
- NORGE
- KELVINATOR
- G. E.
- PHILCO
- FRIGIDAIRE
- CROSLEY

For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7758

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA
(Continued)

Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve Appointments

ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)

Ada Fennell — Clara Pfaff
Barclay Individually Designed Foundations
Wear a Smart-Form and Have a Smart Form
SMART-FORM CORSET SHOP
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-7779

Founded 1870
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Loser
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HERMANN ZINN
Delicatessen
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
77 Atlantic Avenue Lyn 2454

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Van Room's
HOSIERY - CORSETS - LINGERIE - GLOVES
23-27 ATLANTIC AVENUE, LYNBROOK
AIR CONDITIONED FOR YOUR SHOPPING COMFORT
Beachwear—Sportswear and Accessories

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First St. Phone Lyn. 3423

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4— Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset —4

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho 5-5161

COTTON DRESSES
Slack and Play Suits Beach Wear
BETTER THAN EVER
LEVINE'S
VALUES SINCE 1920
217-11 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-6772

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd Hollis 5-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-2654
A. F. BUNCE

Flowers for All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

FURNITURE
Rugs—Draperies—Upholstering
Colonial Galleries
WILLIAM H. DAYTON, Pres.
319 Tulip Avenue Floral Park 4455

RICHMOND HILL

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
TAKES PLEASURE IN
ANNOUNCING THAT
IRVING ALBERT
ATTORNEY AND
COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
AND
HERBERT J. WILLOSCHAT
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
HAVE ACCEPTED
MEMBERSHIP ON THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
GENERAL INSURANCE
200-19 LINDEN BOULEVARD
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
LAURELTON 8-2357

Whatever Your Insurance Needs: We Can Supply Them or Give Counsel.

YOUR RUGS
Thoroughly Washed, Repaired and Stored
by Armenian Experts
L. SERAYDARIAN
112-04 Jamaica Ave. Clove. 3-8756

WHITE FOOTWEAR
Cool and Comfortable
Chic Styles—All Sizes
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-24 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 7-3254

The Razor Cut
Shaping—Styling
Wella Permanent Waving and Zotos
ONA'S BEAUTY SALON
117-09 Hillside Ave., R. K. O. Bldg.
Virginia 9-9466

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners Receptions Banquets
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

Walk-Over

CABANA
1941 Cabana
Blue or Black
Other Walk-Overs from $6.95 up
X-Ray Fitting
TOLLEYS
$8.95 115-15 Jamaica Ave.

HOME APPLIANCE CO.
Sewing Machines
Vacuum Cleaners
SALES SERVICE and REPAIRS
VIrginia 7-7083 117-02 Myrtle Avenue

Crossword Quiz Answers

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Bridal Gifts
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Silverware
E. D. RUMMEL
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

DOCTROW'S, INC.
Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie Bags
115-01 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 9-5440

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
PAINT—WALLPAPER—HARDWARE
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

Chertow Luggage Shop
SUIT CASES TRUNKS
LADIES' HANDBAGS UMBRELLAS
Initials stamped free on all Leather Goods
All Kinds of Repairing
115-17 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 7-0624

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Curtains, Draperies
Venetian Blinds

91-17 Jamaica Ave.
VIR. 7-2030

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

Huettinger's Beauty Salon
Turban Permanent Wave
No Heat *No Electricity*
No dryness and split ends.
85-15 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 7-2320

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-9475

RIDGEWOOD

HEGEMAN 3-2633 ESTAB. 1860
Fred. Stadtmuller
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Bridal and Graduation Gifts
5744 Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood
Open Evenings

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS
and Sportswear

7 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS

JOSEPH J. RIPAK
All Forms of INSURANCE
Information Courteously Given
120-04 196 St, St. Albans Phone Laurelton 8-4909

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES. EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES. CHANEL. LENTHERIC. MATCHABELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Ditman's
SMART CORSETRY
BEACH WEAR
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

MOUNT VERNON

FLOWERS for All Occasions
WESTCHESTER FLORIST, Inc.
Tel. Oa 7520 25 South 4th Avenue
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

Hamblen's
Dairy Products, Nuts, Evaporated Fruits, Candies
MONARCH FINER FOODS
Oakwood 6266 113 Fourth Avenue

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Moe Meyer Store

Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

BURGER'S
26-28 Water St., Newburgh
Headquarters for
Magic Chef Ranges
Zenith and Sparton Radios
Westinghouse Appliances

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE! FRIGIDAIRE FLOOR MODELS!
REDUCTIONS UP to $80 EACH! Limited quantity new, 8-cu. ft. FRIGIDAIRES, with 5-year factory guarantee. Terms: $5 down; 3 years to pay; first installment due July 1; payments as low as $1.25 weekly.
Also: General Electric; Electrolux; Kelvinator; Westinghouse—$9.50 up

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road New Rochelle 1000

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

LENOX
D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Wedding and Graduation Gifts
Exclusive Lenox Agency
496 MAIN STREET N. R. 2379

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods
ALL ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
Up-to-Date Gas Station
458 NORTH AVE. HAM. 6050

LA ROSE SHOPPE
CORSETS FITTED
No Charge for Alteration
• DRESSES • LINGERIE
• SPORTSWEAR • GLOVES
• HOSIERY
525 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Edith P. Bush
CORSETIERES
Featuring
Lily of France
Corsetry
119 East Fordham Road
Phone RAymond 9-3800

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEL. NEVINS 8-3878
Elite Art Upholstering Co.
DRAPERIES, SLIP COVERS
CUSTOM BUILT FURNITURE
REPAIRING INTERIOR
REFINISHING DECORATING
M. F. VELLOZA
353 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673, Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

PORT CHESTER

Addie Finn
Says
This Is the Time for Permanent Waving
COLONIAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
227 Westchester Avenue

POUGHKEEPSIE

TWO EVENTS AT LUCKEY'S THIS WEEK!
Men's Economy Week . . . savings on dozens of items in our Men's Department on the Street Floor
Annual Sale of Holeproof Hosiery, regularly $1, now only 79c
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Visit **FLEMING'S** for
SPORT COATS, SUITS
SWEATERS, JACKETS
Sizes to 42
YOUNG MEN'S SHOP
Corner Cannon and Liberty Streets

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

G. Schlude's Sons
The FURNITURE STORE
SINCE 1872
Phone 368 150-152 Main Street

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS
For Summer Comfort
M. SHWARTZ and CO.
The Home of Good Clothes

The NEW Wallace's
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108 Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCHAFER HEATING CO.
Exclusive Dealer for
LENNOX
Oil—Coal—Gas
Heating Equipment
317 Alexander Street Stone 3308

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS
FURRIERS
Telephone Monroe 84-84

CANDIES—homemade
50c—1.25 per pound
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
OF PITTSFORD, N. Y.
wishes to announce the starting of a new dairy store in Rochester at 1187 Culver Road, corner of Melville Street. Stop for one of those famous milk shakes, sodas, ice cream or sandwiches.
Phones: Monroe 6616—Pittsford 56

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520
Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78-7380

"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Est. 1822
LEARY'S
CLEANERS & DYERS, INC.
240 Mill St. 146 East Ave.

ENTRUST A PRACTICAL FURRIER TO CARE FOR YOUR FURS AND CLOTH COATS
KAROW CUSTOM FURS
RESTYLING REPAIRING RELINING CLEANING
449 N. CLINTON AVE MAIN 3621

pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 596

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

PLUMBING • HEATING
G-E Heating and Cooling Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT
CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

WILSON AGENCY (L. A. Wilson)
332 W. Onondaga Street Tel. 3-4136
New Motor Vehicle Law Effective Jan. 1, 1942
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Iraq, famous during the past few weeks for its oil potentialities to both British and Axis interests, has recently issued a series of stamps in nine values. The 8-fils in red color; the 10f., ochre; the 15f., blue, and the 20f., gray, show the statue of The Lion of Babylon in the design, and the 25f., purple; 30f., orange; 40f., brown; 50f., ultramarine, and 75f., violet, show a view of the spiral tower of the mosque at Samarra.

News From Other Lands

British Somaliland — New stamps are planned for the reconquered British Colony. The new stamps will be similar to the old ones except that a different portrait of King George VI will be used.

Bohemia and Moravia — Two semi-postal stamps, and 60-halerus plus 40-halerus and the 1.20-koruna plus 80-halerus, have been issued to commemorate Hitler's birthday on April 20th, according to reports. The surtax received from the sale of the stamps will be handed over to the German Red Cross fund.

China—A new 2-cents stamp in sign pictures a soldier with gun at shoulder.

Mexico—Two values have made their appearance to be used for parcel post. The values are the 10-centavos, red, and the 20c., blue. These stamps picture a speeding train and have the inscription "Sobre Cuota para Bultos Postales," or "Extra Date for Parcel Post."

Selangor—A portrait of Sultan Sulaiman is shown on the new stamps, $1 red and black on blue paper.

Spain—Special deliveries of the 1937 type, 20-c. value, and the 1939 type, 25c. of the Franco government, have been issued in the same color and design, but with the names of different engravers.

Venezuela — Change in postal rates is given as the reason for the printing of two new values in the present set of Bolivar stamps. The 20c value will show the facade of the house in which Simon Bolivar was born, and the 30c value will show the inside patio.

United States

The Post Office Department has announced the denomination, colors and cities of first-day sale of the other values of the new air-mail series. These first-day sales will be in connection with the conventions of the various philatelic societies held during late summer and fall.

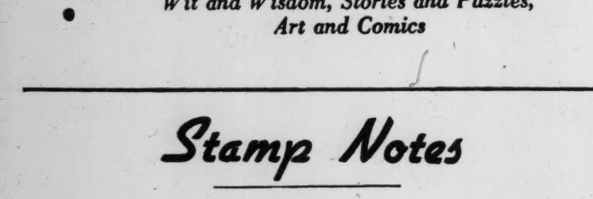
The 10c. value, purple color, will be placed on first-day sale Aug. 15 at Atlantic City, N. J., in connection with the convention of the American Air Mail Society, at that city.

The 15c., brown, Aug. 19, at Baltimore, Md., in connection with the convention of the American Philatelic Society.

The 20c., green, Aug. 27, at Philadelphia, Pa., in connection with the convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans.

The 30c., blue, Sept. 25, at Kansas City, Mo., in connection with the convention of the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Society.

The 50c., orange, Oct. 29, at Saint Louis, Mo., in connection with the convention of the World-Wide Philatelic Association.



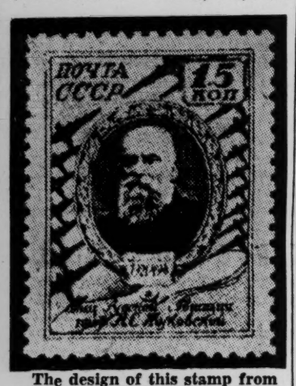
Latest issues from Mexico, Iraq, and Manchukuo

blue color has appeared on the market. The stamp is in the Sung Chiao-jen portrait type.

France — The 10-fr. value in brown on blue, featuring the turret and gate at Vincennes, has been surcharged "5F" in red, the new value being in the upper right corner.

A 5-fr. postage due stamp has also been received, the color being reddish orange.

Hungary—The 10-filler, bistre brown and the 20-filler, red, have been overprinted "Del-Ulsszater," and refer to the occupation of a part of Yugoslavia.



The design of this stamp from Soviet Russia honors the Soviet aeroscientist Nicolai Egorovitch Zhukovsky.

Manchoukuo—Two new stamps have been issued to commemorate the enforcement of the conscription law. The values are the 2-fen, red, and the 4-fen, blue. The design pictures a soldier with gun at shoulder.

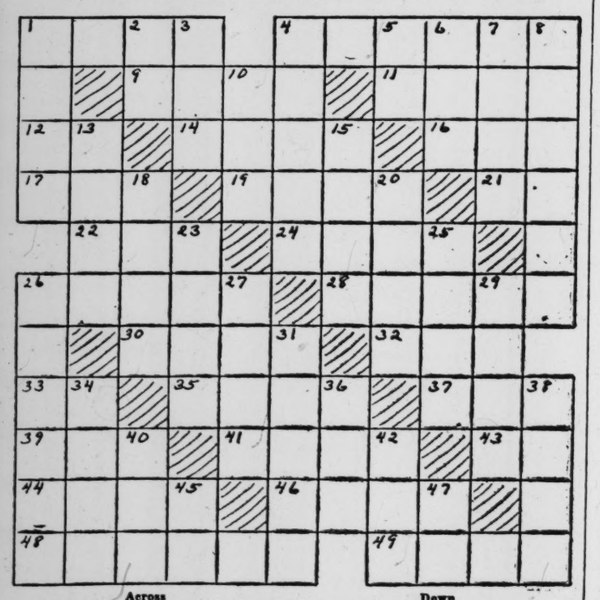
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Boston Transcript, after 111 years of publication.
2. The United States awards it to members of the Services for individual heroism in battle.
3. An Australian parrot with scarlet plumage, and a tongue ending in brush form.
4. A U. S. Army fort at Brooklyn, N. Y.
5. Prince Edward Island, off the east coast.
6. Coarse hulled Indian corn in the United States; also a porridge made of it.
7. Plymouth.
8. A river in eastern France, Belgium, and the Netherlands; 575 miles to the North Sea.
9. Salt Lake City, Utah.
10. An artificial arm of Gatun Lake in the Panama Canal; normally 85 feet above sea level, it is 8 miles long.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the Soviet secret service called?
4—What is first name of P. G. Wodehouse?
9—On what continent would you find Dravidians?
11—What is another name for a prima donna?
12—What State is south of Arkansas (abbr.)?
14—What is a city of Oklahoma?
16—Common level.
17—What is the grampus?
19—Rodents do what?
21—Lines (abbr.).
22—Samuel was trained in care of whom?
24—What is a small shoot or branch?
26—Who is the lady of Petrarch's sonnets?
28—What is a diminutive of Ellen?
30—What is a placard?
32—Born.
33—Where is Culpeper (abbr.)?
35—Complacent.
37—Devour.
39—Exist.
41—What is the fruit of the blackthorn?
43—Pronoun.
44—What African river is mentioned by Shakespeare?
46—What bird 'at heaven's gate sings"?
48—Who is a coloratura soprano from Missouri?
49—Hawsholes of a ship are called what?

Down

1—Where was Sonja Henie born?
2—Owen Wister was born in what State (abbr.)?
3—To employ.
4—If you emulated Sir Joshua Reynolds, you would do what?
5—Lord (abbr.).
6—What word is sometimes used to begin a cheer?
7—Pertaining to a grandparent.
8—Who was Scrooge's business partner?
10—What is the suffix of the present participle?
13—What is any plane surface?
15—Break of day is what?
18—What is a heavy hand weapon?
20—What is the German name of Vienna?
23—What is the seventh asteroid?
25—What is an unaccompanied song for three or more solo voices?
26—Who is author of "A Smattering of Ignorance"?
27—What do you call a charitable gift?
29—Who was Rachel's sister and Jacob's wife?
31—What Italian-French composer was born in 1633?
34—Tune.
36—What is a gazelle of Tibet?
38—Who is heroine of a Thomas Hardy novel?
40—What is an extension at right angles to length of a main building?
42—Before.
45—What is general Hebrew designation for God?
47—Scene of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" is laid in what State (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

If There Is Such a Thing as an Actual "Bolt From the Blue"?

Several reliable observations have been made of lightning strokes extending from blue sky to the ground. For example, George Jemison, of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C., having driven through and emerged from a severe thunderstorm, saw a lightning stroke, ahead of him and directly away from the storm, which apparently originated in the blue sky. An assistant from the same Experiment Station saw the flash from a nearby mountain top. One case is recorded of a lightning bolt which came from a completely cloudless sky, no thunderstorm being in the vicinity.

How Many Separate Parts Go To Make Up a Violin?

As itemized in "An Encyclopedia of the Violin," by Bachman, that instrument is made up of 68 or 70 separate parts. The difference in total depends on whether the top and back of the instrument each is represented by an individual piece, or each is made up of two pieces, as is sometimes the case.

How Large an Ostrich Egg Is in Comparison With a Hen's Egg?

The ostrich lays an egg weighing in the neighborhood of three pounds. Consequently, one ostrich egg would equal two or three dozen ordinary hen's eggs. Ostrich eggs have very strong shells, from which the African natives make bowls and cups.

If Ripe Olives, Fresh From the Tree, Are Good to Eat?

The fresh untreated fruit of the olive tree, whether ripe or green, is too bitter to be palatable to most persons. To remove the bitterness, olives are soaked in a lye solution, washed, and then put in brine. The people of Greece, however, are said to relish fresh untreated olives that have been dried.

If Any Form of Metal Will Absorb Moisture?

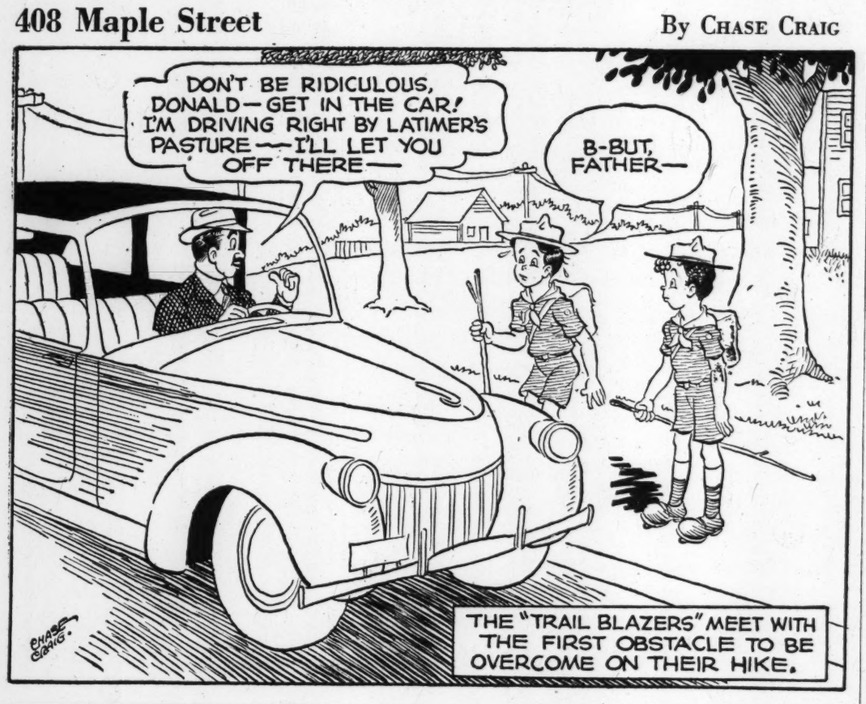
A type of bronze has recently been developed which is porous in structure and will soak up oil by capillary attraction, much as a sponge takes up water. The amount of oil which this bronze will take up is equal to about one-fourth the mass of the metal. **W. P. Keasbey**

Success Hint

"A successful person is either a perfect transmitter—or a perfect receiver. If you can't be a brilliant talker, be an inspired listener."—David Sarnoff.

408 Maple Street

By Chase Craig


DON'T BE RIDICULOUS, DONALD—GET IN THE CAR! I'M DRIVING RIGHT BY LATIMER'S PASTURE—I'LL LET YOU OFF THERE—
B-BUT, FATHER—
THE "TRAIL BLAZERS" MEET WITH THE FIRST OBSTACLE TO BE OVERCOME ON THEIR HIKE.
CHASE CRAIG

Daily Quotation

A MAN without mirth is like a wagon without springs, in which one is caused disagreeably to jolt by every pebble over which it runs.—Henry Ward Beecher.

In Lighter Vein

A War Correspondent Covers a Baseball Game

Authorities revealed today that the Cinnburgh Cubs and the Deyork Dodgers engaged in a critical baseball combat on June ——, at an unnamed park somewhere on the outskirts of the city.

According to usually reliable sources, "Red" Wilson and Jim Smith were the starting pitchers. High Official circles in Deyork announced that the Dodgers were victorious by a score of 5 to 4. However, a dispatch from Cinnburgh claimed the Cubs to be the winners, 6 to 3. Deyork news agencies reported that the feature of the game was a home run with the bases loaded by their slugging first baseman, "Hank" Ottwick. This devastating blow, coming in in the ninth inning with the score tied at 1-1, was alleged to have turned the tide of battle in the Dodgers' favor. Cinnburgh correspondents flatly denied this report, claiming that Ottwick's high fly was caught near the flagpole in centerfield by the sensational rookie Ted McTroskey.

An umpire, whose identity remains unrevealed, issued what some observers believe to be an authentic report, but his statements were censored so closely as to be of little value. Informed circles believed, however, that the Cubs may have strengthened their position in the league standings by this recent offensive.

In a Moment of Weakness!

A man was recently charged with making away with a ton of metal from a munitions factory. His plea that he did it in a moment of weakness was not accepted.—Montreal Star.

Where Would You Find—

1. A famous old American newspaper which printed its final edition on April 30, 1941?
2. The nation which gives the Medal of Honor?
3. A lory?
4. Fort Hamilton?
5. The "Island Province" of Canada?
6. Samp?
7. The first British city to evacuate its civilian population because of repeated bomb fire?
8. The Meuse River?
9. University of Utah?
10. Gaillard Cut?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Detroit News: Obviously much remodeling will be needed if we are to occupy Greenland, as we understand the place lacks a cold control, an automatic defroster and covered dishes for the vegetables.

Kansas City Star: A 17-year-old Nebraska miss, the only graduate in her high school, will get a complete commencement program, speaker and everything. And that's not half. Automatically she becomes a reunion of the class of '41.

A Verse for Today . . .

And Jesus said unto him, No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.—Luke 9:62.

[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

Daily Anecdote

Thackeray's Revenge

Having been introduced to Angus B. Reach at a dinner party, Thackeray persisted in calling him "Mr. Reetch," as anybody would. But Angus B. wanted his name to be pronounced "Re-ack," and he was much distressed at Thackeray's repeated "Mr. Reetch."

Finally summoning up his courage, he said reproachfully, "Mr. Thackeray, my name is 'Re-ack' and not 'Reetch.'"

The novelist took his reproof in ominous silence, for he disliked being corrected. His chance for a reply came when the fruit was being passed. Handing the basket over to his antagonist with a pronounced gesture of mock ceremony, he remarked dryly, "My dear Mr. Re-ack, allow me to offer you a pe-ack."

Synthetic Toothbrushes

It is estimated that 45 per cent of the toothbrushes produced in this country in 1941 will have nylon bristles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ship-to-Shore Letters

San Pedro, Calif.

Letters from ships in all ports of the world are received regularly by some 3,000 public school children of Los Angeles County.

The plan was conceived and first carried out two years ago. It has grown and spread to such cities as Tucson, Denver, Oklahoma City, Los Angeles, and Portland, Oregon.

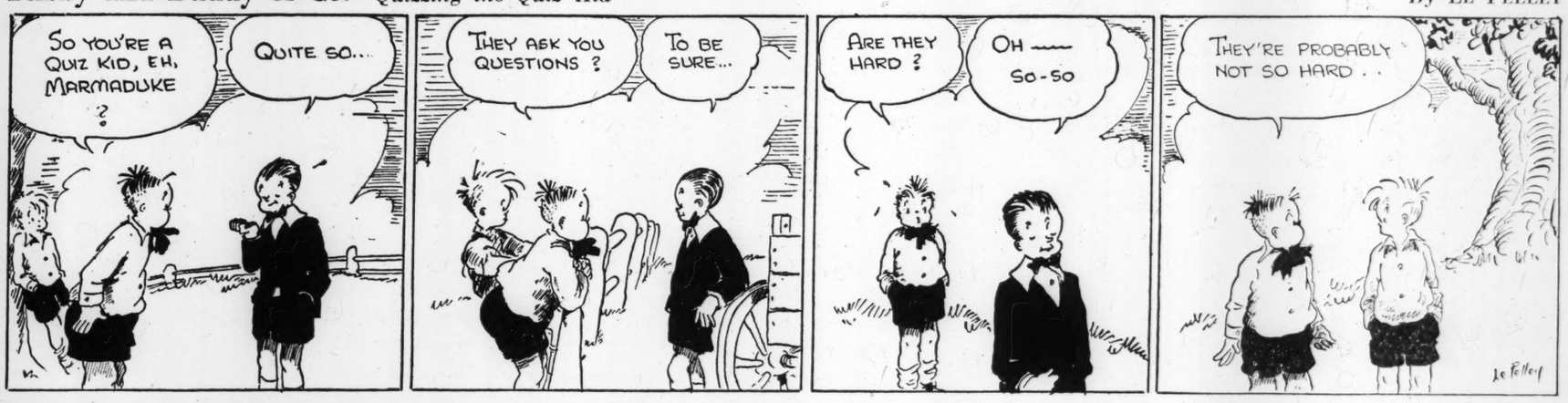
Ships are "adopted" by children in the elementary and secondary schools. The Chambers of Commerce encourage the plan in order that children of the public schools may learn, first-hand, the facts of foreign trade. It is a happy event when an "adopted" ship docks here in Los Angeles Harbor. The children visit the ship as guests of the captain, and inspect the cargo carrier from stem to stern.

Small Replica

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Ida N. Allen, Wauwatosa, Wis.

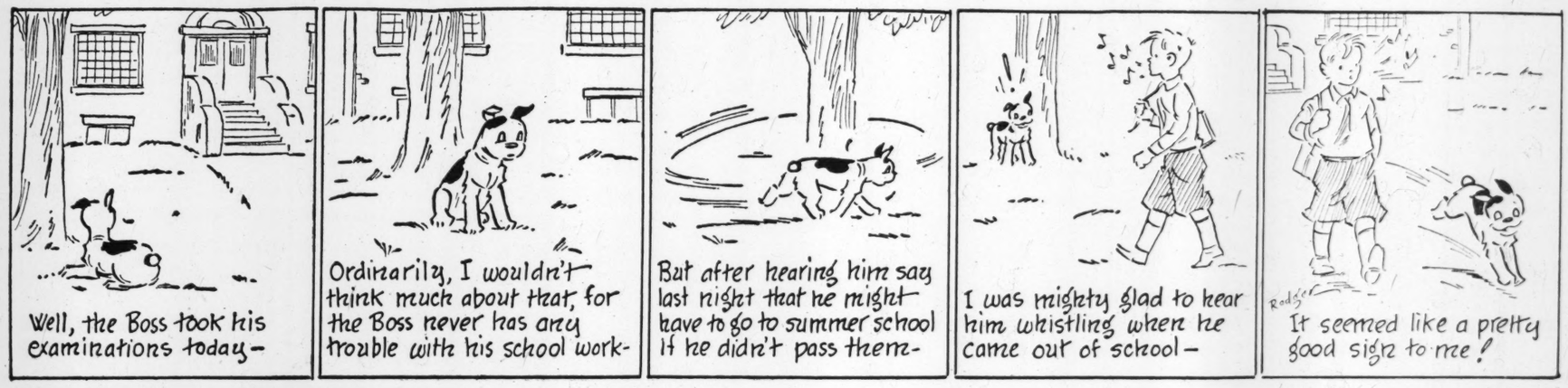
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Quizzing the Quiz Kid*

By Le Pelley


SO YOU'RE A QUIZ KID, EH, MARMADUKE ?
QUITE SO...
THEY ASK YOU QUESTIONS ?
TO BE SURE...
ARE THEY HARD ?
OH — SO-SO
THEY'RE PROBABLY NOT SO HARD . .
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*At Least HE Must Think He Did All Right?*

By Rodgers


Well, the Boss took his examinations today—
Ordinarily, I wouldn't think much about that, for the Boss never has any trouble with his school work—
But after hearing him say last night that he might have to go to summer school if he didn't pass them—
I was mighty glad to hear him whistling when he came out of school—
It seemed like a pretty good sign to me!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Joe Has Arranged Everything*

By The Hagers

WHILE LISTENING TO MY RADIO I HEARD FOOTSTEPS, AND IN RUSHED JOE.
"WHILE YOU WERE GONE, WE PLANNED," SAID HE, "TO BRING THE QUACKBURG SYMPHONY."
"THAT'S FINE! PLEASE TELL ME, JOE," SAID I, "HOW MANY TICKETS I'M TO BUY."
"YOU'LL HAVE A GUEST WHILE IT'S IN TOWN," SAID JOE. "AN ARTIST OF RENOWN."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Turkey Yields an Inch

The Nazi nose is in the Turkish tent. That fact represents visible reward for the considerable effort that Franz von Papen has expended in Ankara. It appears to be a result, moreover, not alone of Nazi diplomacy in Turkey, but of military maneuvers along the entire Russian border from the Black Sea to the Baltic.

The pact of amity between the Nazis and the Turks is more significant of what has happened to Russian prestige in Turkey than of a further decline of British fortunes there. Despite Anglo-Turkish friendship, the Soviet Union has been recognized as the key to Turkish foreign policy. Now in a period of extreme tension—pointed up by reports in Ankara of a Nazi ultimatum to Russia—Turkey signs a non-aggression pact with Berlin.

Of course, this agreement also makes Britain's position in the Near East less certain. It does not yet expose Britain's Near East forces to an attack on their flank through Turkey; it does not provide for passage of Nazi troops across Turkish territory. In fact, it does not affect, in a legal sense, the agreement that makes Turkey a non-belligerent ally of Britain. But psychologically it confuses the entire relationship of Turkey to Britain and will almost surely produce new problems for Britain among the peoples of the Near East.

Official comment from London, however, is almost sympathetic to Turkey. No one is reviving Carlyle's "unspeakable Turk." It is recognized that German pressure on Turkey has been exceedingly heavy, and that the Turks have done well to withstand German efforts to wipe out Ankara's connections with Britain.

Ever since the fall of France the military position of Turkey has been precarious. France was to have supplied Turkish needs, which would be desperate in the event of war on Turkish soil. Turkey was without tanks, anti-tank guns and heavy artillery when the war broke out. For many of its arms, which are of Russian, Czechoslovakian or German manufacture, Turkey has been unable to obtain ammunition. The burden of making up staggering deficiencies has fallen on Britain.

That the entire Nazi camel is not comfortably in control of Turkish foreign affairs today has been due to Turkish hardihood, Russian inscrutability, and Britain's ability to subsidize Turkish agriculture. The first of these factors could hardly be expected to remain unchanged while the second and third were being modified by Nazi successes in Europe and the Mediterranean.

For British economic aid, Turkey will now accept a Nazi substitute. The new tie will raise new problems for Turkey, the chief of which will be to prevent the Nazis from taking over Turkey as they took over Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. Complete mastery of Turkey is essential to Hitler so long as he cannot master the British Isles. Turkey is his key to control not only of the Dardanelles but even of Russia's oil supplies; it is a wide gate in the British blockade.

The non-aggression pact does not put Turkey in his pocket, however. And the effects of that pact on Britain's position in the Near East may be countered by increasing support from the United States. The agreement does make plain that Turkey and Germany will not fight each other under present conditions. But like all Nazi paper, this agreement is only as good as the guns behind it.

Junior Colleges Fill a Need

In 1900 there were two score junior colleges in the United States; today there are more than 600. The junior college, the junior high school, and summer camps for boys and girls, are original contributions to the American educational system.

The junior college is growing in importance because it fills a real need in the schooling plan. It offers one- and two-year terminal courses. It combines general cultural training with vocational preparation. It offers an opportunity for transfer of credits if a young person decides on a four-year course in a college or university. The junior college is a definite answer to a need for a new type of modern, higher education.

A motor horn which cannot be blown unless the car is in motion is hailed as a beneficent new invention. But our recollection is that our old Model T boasted just such a vexatious contraption.

The final returns on Father's Day sentiment doubtless will be heard when the bills come in on July 1.

What War Settles

Is it an "evasion of thought" to say that "war never settles anything"? That is how Mr. Justice Frankfurter, speaking at the Radcliffe commencement, described this statement frequently made by Americans who want their country to stay out of the present conflict. He said:

> It simply is not true that "war never settles anything." The Civil War settled slavery. And this war will settle the quality of your lives and your children's lives.

It is useful to question such general statements—including the learned Justice's. Some of those who casually discard war need to look into history a bit as he was doing in the reference to the Civil War. Lincoln and all the others who suffered through it felt that it was necessary to preserve the Union. To be logical those who say war never settles anything should apply it not merely to "foreign war" but to the defense of America and disband the army. They might also paraphrase the statement and say, "The police are useless, they never settle crime." Not to recognize this is indeed an "evasion of thought."

In fairness it should be recognized that many who use the phrase perceive that what men think governs what they do and that their thinking is changed by reason more than force. They can point out to Mr. Justice Frankfurter that slavery was really settled when men rejected it as unjust. He probably would agree that "the quality of your lives" will be settled by the kind of thinking done today—which will itself determine the outcome of the war. One important need in that thinking is to avoid evasion of the fact that in the present stage of human progress, force is required to support justice and defend freedom.

C. I. O. Attempts a Cleansing

The Congress of Industrial Organizations took a problem into its ranks when in its formative years it accepted as members and officials a number of persons suspected to be adherents of Communist doctrines. This was somewhat anomalous because John L. Lewis, then president of C. I. O., had fought the Reds for possession of his own union, the United Mine Workers, a little more than a decade earlier.

Nevertheless, the pink tinge persisted, though Mr. Lewis averred the radicals exerted no control and explained the unions had to take what men the employers hired. This did not account for some persons hired by the unions as organizers.

But the great bulk of workers molded into C. I. O. have been anything but Communistic. They are interested in trade unionism, not in Marxism, Stalinism, or the "class struggle." They certainly are not sympathetic to Commu-Naziism nor need they be governed by it. This is illustrated in the ballot of 30 to 1 by which the C. I. O. International Woodworkers of America voted to go back to work in the lumber cuttings and sawmills of the Pacific Northwest on terms recommended by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

Little wonder that with this support Philip Murray, now president of C. I. O., was able to persuade the union president, O. M. Orton, to back down from his former defiance of the mediation board. Meanwhile, events have pretty well borne out the charge of Attorney General Jackson that the North American Aviation company strike was concocted by leaders who follow the Communist "party line." Also the Cleveland Plain Dealer points out that three leaders of the aluminum workers' strike there have been identified as Communists by an undoubted former member of the party and that the president of the union local is on parole from a penitentiary term for robbery.

Thus events help make clear a division between the sheep and the goats. While Mr. Murray is fostering a settlement of the lumber workers' strike, Labor's Non-Partisan League, still headed by Mr. Lewis, issues a statement describing the Government moves which checked the wave of defense strikes as constituting the "blackest" week in American labor history. Those who see far enough to recognize some threats to labor outside the United States will be grateful that Mr. Lewis maneuvered himself out of the leadership of C. I. O.; and those who early sensed the left-wing threat to American labor organization will give the honor due to sound and moderate leaders who try to clean up that situation.

One of the satisfactions of an early vacation is the advantage of being first to tell your friends all about it.

Our Readers Say—

Christian Ministers and War

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some people in America are foolishly, I think, putting too much trust in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to protect us from invasion by any foreign Power. For our own defense as well as to save humanity, we may be compelled to convoy ships with our navy and to send an expeditionary force to Dakar in West Africa to guard our sea lane around the Cape of Good Hope. The logic of events may compel us to realize that the offense is the best defense and that he who wins battles "gits thar fustest with the mostest men." We must beard the lion in his den by getting on the ground first.

How can a Christian minister use such bloodthirsty language? I take my cue from the clergymen of England. War is a bad and a terrible business, and we want none of it, except as a case of last resort. It is my opinion that from the Archbishop of Canterbury down, all the Christian leaders of Great Britain abhor war as much as we do in the United States. They are not cruel and bloodthirsty men and women, but they feel that such evil as now afflicts Europe can be met, and met only by stern measures. They believe that to submit would be worse than to die. They are in the midst of this thing and they have been forced by common sense to realize war now is the only means of saving humanity from slavery and degradation. To them, death is not the worst evil in all the world, for there are some things more precious even than life.

An invitation has come to me to join the "Ministers' No War Committee." I cannot, however, join any such committee of ministers, for I believe in defensive wars or wars to overthrow tyranny and oppression. This committee, which is against all wars, is against building up a system of defenses in the United States for our own protection.

How can any citizen of the United States forget that our Nation was founded on blood and sacrifice, was preserved by blood and sacrifice under Lincoln, McKinley, and Wilson, and that all of our liberties and privileges today were blood bought? I am free today because others have died that I might live in freedom. As a member of the American Legion, I have pledged myself to "uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America," and I intend to uphold the honor of my country and to keep my sacred Legion pledge. Yes, even if this means convoys and a foreign war and Uncle Sam wants me in his Army again.

(REV.) ROBERT LLOYD ROBERTS
Marcellus, N. Y.

Oil and Ethics

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So Americans will have to have gasless Sundays in order to save gas for Japan. Also, we may have to curtail steel in civilian use because we have shipped so many thousands of tons of steel to Japan in the past few years. We claim to be a friend of China and we lend it millions of dollars with which to defend itself against the Japanese, and then sell Japan millions of dollars worth of gas and steel and other war materials with which to fight China, and also to transship to Germany, who is fighting Britain, to whom we are lending and giving millions of dollars worth of supplies with which to fight Germany. What sense is there to that?

I have always said that governments are a thousand years behind their people in morality and common sense and this is a case in point. This Government's treatment of its friends and foes is so contradictory and hypocritical that in a private person it would be called double-dealing, and the ruin of that person would be assured by all rules of ethics and common decency. No wonder the Government is so slow in dealing with the labor unions. We shall never have any defense until our foes within our own borders are vanquished, and that will not be by building bigger and better armaments. We have far more to fear from the labor unions and hypocrites in our own country than we have from Hitler, and we will certainly go down before him like the worn-out governments of Europe if we don't show more honesty and statesmanship in our dealings with our neighbors and those "of our own household." AGNES B. CHAMBERLIN
Cody, Wyo.

In a Little French Village

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In January you printed in "Our Readers Say" column a letter from me. Recently I received a letter from a Dutch refugee in Unoccupied France. To quote from that letter:

> "I read your letter in The Christian Science Monitor . . . Here in a little village of 200 inhabitants . . . we have an immense longing for contact with intellectuals in the world. The communication with our friends in Holland and Italy is very difficult—the letters pass through Switzerland—we have no wireless, and books are very difficult to obtain. I think that, for the moment, books are the only things we badly want. . . . I hope that you will tell me about America, its literature, its paintings, its public opinion in the present war. Perhaps you can send me some reviews on foreign affairs?"

He was a student of law for some years and happened to be in Italy at the time his country was invaded.

I am so very grateful that through the agency of the Monitor I have learned of the need of this young couple—which need I can so easily and gladly supply. The Monitor reaches a tiny village in Southern France and I have an opportunity to send joy to two people exiled from their home country and hungering for intellectual food.

Mine is one of probably innumerable cases where the Monitor has shown itself to be a boon and a blessing to mankind.

New York — E. M. W.

Only a Rumor

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A rumor that a Seeing Eye dog guide may be secured by saving a certain number of paper match folders, tin foil or cigarette wrappers is reaching such proportions that we are writing to ask your aid in combating this false information which has already brought grief to a number of people.

(Mrs.) MARY DRANGA CAMPBELL
Morristown, N. J.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another "New Order"?

Order No. 684
Deliver at once—
① ONE UKRAINE BREAD BASKET
② BAKU OIL FIELDS
③ ONE FREE PASSAGE - VIA PERSIA OR TURKEY - TO SUEZ.
Adolf Hitler
STALIN

Episode in Petticoat Lane

All through Whitsun weekend before rationing went into effect, there was a frantic scurry to stock up from pushcart peddlers and any stores that were open. In London's famed Petticoat Lane, 50,000 men and women surged around the Jewish street market, bought an estimated 500,000 coupons' worth of clothing.—News item.

Strictly speaking—but only maps speak strictly on this subject—Petticoat Lane is named Middlesex Street, and it lies near London's dingy railway station of Liverpool Street. On it, for decades or centuries, Jewish vendors with scruples against trading on their Saturday Sabbath, have been permitted to hold an open-air market each Sunday morning. Evidently it still goes on despite bombings. Petticoat Lane has been one of the curiosities of London, more pungent, explosive, and devastating to the senses than even the Caledonian Rag Fair. It has not, however, tempted the pocketbook of the average American visitor, as has the larger fair, for all the Lane's goods show the stamp of shoddy manufacture and all are vended by gutter salesmanship of the most unblinking sort.

They say that if you enter Petticoat Lane at one end and walk through it slowly, observing the rich riot of trade, you will find your watch being sold at the far end. I consider, this, however, an aspersion on the hardworking gentry of the street. Their ethics are certainly not above reproach but they seemed to me to take a sporting pride in the competitive exercise of their wits rather than by shabby pilfering. There was Tall Timbers, for instance, or so his sign called him, a vendor who specialized in fountain pens, which he sold for "one thin shillingg." He pronounced the word with the final hard "g" added. With each pen, he promised, he would give away a triple necklace of genu-wine Pacific pearls, "and lydies and gents, liss'n to me. These pearls cahn't be bought, not even on Petticoat Lyne. I'll give any man, woman, or child here present, the sum of one pound sterling if you can prove that these pearls can be bought. Yet I tell you they're worth ten and six and if you think I'm misrepresenting, why you can go down to the end of the street and call the bobby."

* * *

Nobody hurried off to call the bobby so the vendor considered himself morally vindicated—but he remained modest in triumph. "I eyn't a clever sylesman, lydies and gents. There's no cleverness in sellingg an article like this pen. The cleverness comes in knowingg enough to buy it." His audience, however, lacked that special perspicacity and not one buyer of pens—and—pearls stepped forward. Tall Timbers thereupon lost his temper, every shred of it (though the loss was obviously well-calculated) and launched into such a tirade of abuse that the air of Petticoat Lane fairly crackled.

"You ——. You thingg I'm a fraud eh? Well I eyn't a fraud. I'm generous, but you stingy blokes wouldn't understand that. I'll show you what I thingg of money," and he took off his tall silk hat, whose crown was ringed about with pound notes strapped in by a rubber band, and hurled it violently to the street. "There you are, my friends. Do you see what I thingg of money, you ——" and he was off to a fresh outburst of invective.

He flung verbal vitriol all over the crowd, which visibly cowered before the onslaught, and then he relapsed into morose and stony silence. He seemed to be fighting back the tears, so bitterly was he disillusioned by the stupidity of those poor people. "A five-bob pen *and* genu-wine Pacific pearls—cast before swine," he muttered disgustedly. That did it. The first customer came forward with his shilling and then others in rapid succession. All the pens were sold, all the pearls given away, and Tall Timbers, who cared nothing for money, recovered from his dejection enough to pick up his pound-ringed topper and every shilling on his stall.

* * *

Sam the Stocking King operated the next booth and he was stirred to redoubled efforts by the success of his neighbor. His sales technique called also for the mixture of syrupy smiles with fierce invective and sudden moods of melancholy. "Four pairs of pure silk stockings for half a crown, my friends, and you posi-tively cahn't myke 'em run without your own legs run in 'em. Look 'ere," and he placed the foot of a stocking on the unsavory street and appeared to tug violently at its top. As no sales occurred he burst out, "Garrr! You blighters wouldn't pay a farthing for a penny bun! Now look 'ere, lydies, and what come with you," Sam turned on the charm like a light. "Eyn't these 'ere 'ose lovely? Eyn't this 'ere the loveliest shyde of biscuit beige you ever seen? I leave it to you."

I was taking industrious notes of Sam's rich chatter when he suddenly strode through the crowd threateningly. "Whatcha doingg, mister?" he demanded.

"Keep your shirt on, Sam," I responded as affably as I could, feeling a bit like Shaw's Professor Higgins in Covent Garden. "I'm taking notes of what you say about your goods. I promise to give you some free advertising."

He was quickly mollified, and now, at last, I have kept my promise to Sam the Stocking King. SYDNEY A. CLARK

Mirror of World Opinion

A King With a Pass

The king smiled broadly, and looked at the little gold medal. It is nothing new for a king to get a medal; kings can have them by the gross. But this kind of a medal King George had never had before. Perhaps no king had ever had one before.

It was the medal of the Trades Union Congress, and it entitles King George to attend any such congress he chooses in the future. It was presented to him by George Gibson, chairman of the TUC, at an informal ceremony at Buckingham Palace.

Kings have, in these democratic times, decorated labor bosses in England. But this is the first time, perhaps in all history, that a labor boss has decorated a king. It is a sign of the times, and perhaps a sign of the times to come.—*Lima* (Ohio) *News.*

The Wide Horizon

Awaiting Another Waterloo

By Nicholas Murray Butler

From an address delivered at the 187th Commencement of Columbia University

There have been times—not a few of them—when, to all appearance, the moral ideal was gaining ground in the formulation and execution of national policy, and when men of vision and of courage have had reason to believe that the time was approaching when that moral ideal would be sufficiently controlling to serve as the foundation for a world of co-operating nations ready to work together for prosperity and peace. Such an era appeared to be in course of development, though with interruptions and setbacks, during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

There were wars—serious and damaging wars—but at the same time there was a growing consciousness of their futility and their wickedness and an increasing belief in the possibility of a world organized for peace. . . . The action which governments were willing to take was, however, unhappily far behind the wish of public opinion. . . .

For the time being, the moral ideal has disappeared in all that has to do with international relations. The gain-seeking impulse supported by brute force has taken its place, and so far as the surface of things is concerned human civilization has gone back a full thousand years. Inconceivable though it be, we are brought face to face in this twentieth century with governments of peoples once great and highly civilized, whose word now means absolutely nothing. A pledge is something not to be kept, but to be broken. Cruelty and national lust have displaced human feeling and friendly international co-operation. Human life has no value, and the savings of generations are wasted month by month and almost day by day in mad attempts to dominate the whole world in pursuit of gain.

* * *

How has all this been possible? What has happened to the teachings and inspiring leadership of the great prophets and apostles of the mind, who for nearly 3,000 years have been holding before mankind a vision of the moral ideal supported by intellectual power? . . .

Are we, then, of this twentieth century and of this still free and independent land to lose heart and to yield to the despair which is becoming so widespread in countries other than ours? Not for one moment will we yield our faith or our courage! We may well repeat once more the words of Abraham Lincoln: "Most governments have been based on the denial of the equal rights of men; ours began by affirming those rights. We made the experiment, and the fruit is before us. Look at it—think of it!" However dark the skies may seem now, however violent and apparently irresistible are the savage attacks on innocent women and children and non-combatant men, upon hospitals and institutions for the care of the aged and dependent, upon cathedrals and churches, upon libraries and galleries of the world's art, upon classic monuments which record the architectural achievements of centuries—we must not despair. Our spirit of faith in the ultimate rule of the moral ideal and in the permanent establishment of liberty of thought, of speech, of worship and of government will not, and must not, be permitted to weaken or to lose control of our mind and our action.

* * *

A little less than one hundred and fifty years ago this world was called upon to witness what may be described as a full dress rehearsal of that which is now going on. For nearly twenty years Napoleon Bonaparte dominated the continent of Europe and threatened Great Britain with invasion. He took over one government after another and put members of his family as puppets upon the thrones of kings and princes. He was apparently sweeping all before him when his unconquered ambition made the fatal mistake of invading distant Russia. That invasion proved to be the beginning of a final retreat. Discontent and dissatisfaction grew throughout the occupied territories of once independent nations. Then followed Waterloo, and Europe was set free again.

Today the world is awaiting another Waterloo. It may come on the continent of Europe, or it may come on the sea. It may come in Africa. It may come in Asia. We have faith that it will come. When this second Waterloo does come, let us make sure that our moral principles are so all-controlling, our courage so adequate and our foresight so clear, that the people of the United States and their Government will take full responsibility for leadership in organizing the world of independent and liberal-minded nations. Only in this way can we re-establish prosperity and peace, to the end that the foundations upon which our life and government rest may never again be put in danger.

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